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Royal Wedding

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Ceasefire holds in Middle East

The ceasefire between Israel and the Palestinians held, *despite rocket attacks on territory* controlled by Israeli-backed Christian militias. The attack was said to have been the fourth since the truce began on Friday. There is concern about a *Palestine Liberation* Organization group that refuses to comply with the ceasefire. Israel is thought to be worried *about recent United States* criticism and is determined to *maintain the truce. It is now* hoped that Mr Philip Habib, the United States envoy, will resume efforts to negotiate the withdrawal of Syrian missile batteries from the Bekaa Valley *in Lebanon* *Page 10*

Lord Widgery dies at 70

Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales from 1971 to 1980, died on Sunday night. He had just turned 70 and was in poor health. He was appointed a High Court judge in 1961 and conducted the 1972 inquiry into Londonderry's "Bloody Sunday", which left 13 people dead Obituary, page 18

CIA director to be investigated

Mr William Casey, director of the CIA, is to be investigated by the Special Intelligence Committee of the United States Senate after a report that he had planned a covert scheme to overthrow the Libyan government and "remove" Colonel Gaddafi from power Page 9

Dental charges revision urged

Dentists should be paid for the number of children they treat and not for the number of teeth extracted and filled, a Government-commissioned report says. The method, which is used by family doctors, is favoured by the report's authors as a method of encouraging preventative dentistry Page 4

Lord Swann quits Oxford

Lord Swann has resigned the much-coveted position as Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, after only one year in the post. The former chairman of the BBC has said his public responsibilities, particularly since his elevation to the peerage this year, leave him too little time for the job Page 2

Anger over poly plans subsides

Local authority leaders received with surprising calm govern*ment proposals to remove most* higher education institutions from their control and turn them into independent corporate bodies. They had previously expressed anger at leaks of identical plans for 29 polytechnics and 30 other maintained colleges Page 4

Riots flare again in Toxteth

Black leaders blamed police harassment for a resurgence of rioting in Toxteth on Sunday night, when two taxi drivers were injured, one seriously, by black and white youths in petrol bomb attacks. Drivers have threatened to boycott the area Page 4

Kissinger in The Times

The problems of the European alliance, negotiations with the Soviet Union and the North-South dialogue will be discussed in *The Times* later this week in an article by Dr Henry Kissinger the former United States Secretary of State. He says: "We have a remarkable opportunity now that America is no longer in trauma."

Loner Bradman

Don Bradman, "the greatest batsman in the history of cricket", was aloof and a loner who inspired "no real comradeship". Jack Fingleton examines Bradman's strengths and weaknesses today in the second extract from his book, *Batting from Memory* Page 13

£500m package aimed at cutting jobless by 216,000

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister in the Commons yesterday announced plans to spend up to an extra £500m net next year to reduce the number of unemployed by *some 216,000 by March 1983.*

For the remainder of the present financial year, only £60m extra is to be committed beyond the £90m already made known for extending the Youth *Opportunities Programme.*

The Government calculate that that will raise from 270,000 to 378,000 by March of next year, the numbers who will have been kept off the unemployment register by a string of short-term measures.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, described the measures as "a derisory package, to deal with such a major problem". But he hedged his bet by describing it as a U-turn.

Conservative backbenchers were enthusiastic

The main scheme remains the Youth Opportunities Programme, for which 110,000 extra places are to be provided this year, making a total of 550,000. The programme offers those aged 16 and 17 places on training courses and in work experience schemes, which at present last on average less than six months.

A tax-free allowance is paid by the Government of £23.50 a week. There have been *complaints* in some parts of the country that that is not enough, and many complaints that some of the places do not provide rewarding work or any degree of training.

Mrs Thatcher told the Commons that Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, had reported that some young people in Merseyside complained to him of doing "cosmetic" work. The Government were looking ,she said, at how to provide a better training scheme to replace the programme.

But she confirmed that the Government would extend to next year the commitment already given for this year—to guarantee every school-leaver the offer of a place by Christmas.

This is likel yto cost £350m gross in 1982-83.

A new form of job subsidy, put forward by the Prime Minister's economic adviser, Professor Alan Walters, is designed to help school leavers. Employers will be paid £15 a *week for every employee under* the age of 18 they take on, provided they are in their first year of work and their earnings are *below £40 a week.*

This is to overcome the prob*lems that differentials between* wage levels of yound and adult workers in many industries are, in the Prim -eMinister's view, unrealistic, so that employers (as she told the Commons) cannot afford to take them on.

The Government have committed £60m for this next year. They have not yet worked out the details.

Another £60m in 1982-83 will be spent to provide school or college places for up to 50,000 young people whom the Government hope will want to stay on to get job qualifications.

To help older people, the Prime Minister said, the age for the job release scheme is to be lowered from 64 to 63 from November and to 62 from February next year, until March, 1984.

The purpose of job release is to help people who are nearing pensionable age to retire a year or two early, leaving a job for a new recruit who has to be from the unemoloyed degister. The early retirer is paid a weekly tax-free allowance of £50.50 for a married person with a dependent spouse, and £40 for a single person.

Measures a boost to Tory morale

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's job package *announced yesterday* at the start of yesterday's censure debate on the Government's economic and social policies, brought a joyous reaction from order paper waving Tories, a rather too instant reaction from Mr Michael Foot and a scornful dismissal by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, as no more than a short-term palliative, not worthy of being designated a U-turn.

Whatever the short- or long-term effects of the package, it clearly did much for Tory morale, while the words of the Prime Minister appeared to indicate a new and deeper concern for the problems of the unemployed.

With Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, *seated* beside her, Mrs Thatcher once again showed that on the big occasion she has little difficulty in up-staging the Labour leader.

Mr Foot, clearly taking to *heart his last battering on* unemployment by the Prime Minister, when he was accused of turning the debate into a music hall farce, scarcely brought a smile to the faces of even his *most enthusiastic supporters.* But farcical or serious, he was no match for Mrs Thatcher. He began by promising an alternative strategy, denouncing the scale of the unemployment disaster that had fallen on the country.

Whole communities, he said, were being left desolate and the infrastructure of the country was being battered by self neglect. It all sounded too horrible for words and MPs were clearly wondering what Mr Foot was going to propose doing.

The economy, he said, must be reflated through the expan*sion of the public services.* Labour would reduce indirect taxation and would cut the national insurance surcharge and heavy oil duty. It would also restore the fair balance of incomes.

Conservative MPs were clearly not impressed and there was no widespread enthusiasm even on the Labour benches. Mrs Thatcher was stridently *disapproving.* There was no short cut to full employment, she told the House. The country must become competitive again.

Jobless forecasts, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 6

Action by Gandhi to ban strikes in main services

Delhi, July 27.—The Indian Government today assumed wide powers to ban strikes *in* essential services as part of an economic recovery programme.

The powers, contained in an ordinance promulgated by President Sanjiva Reddy, were criticized by Opposition leaders and some trade unionists who called them "draconian" and reminiscent of Mrs Indira Gandhi's emergency rule from 1975 to 1977.

But the move appeared to involve minimal political risk for Mrs Gandhi, who has a huge Parliamentary majority.

The treasurer of her ruling Congress Party, Mr F. M. Khan, said it was a step in the right direction and that certain trade unions calling for strike action were "holding the country to ransom".

But Mr Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna, the former petroleum minister, leader of the Democratic Socialist Front, said in a statement: "Any attempt to curtail legal trade union activity by draconian measures like this ordinance are doomed to failure."

However, the measures are likely to be welcomed by industrialists who view higher productivity as a means of bringing down prices.

The new powers are the strongest since strikes were banned during the emergency. The ordinance lists a number of services—*including* railways, banking, ports and airports, petroleum production and supply and post and telegraphs —as essential and allows the Government to declare other services in this category.

It provides that strikers can be fined and jailed for up to six months, while the organizers of strikes can be fined and *imprisoned for up to a year.*

An official announcement said the ordinance would be replaced by a bill to be introduced in Parliament next month.

The anti-strike measures *had* been expected as part of a package to tackle economic problems in a country where even the smallest price rises gravely affect about half of the *680 million population who live* below the poverty line.

Prices of grain, sugar, edible oils, food and other manufactured products have all risen in the first half of the year after a fall late last year. Inflation is running at more than 15 per cent.

Even in the agricultural field, where India had recent successes, the Government has had problems. It announced this month the purchase of 1.5 million tonnes of wheat from the United States to replenish stocks and combat price demands by farmers.

On July 11 the Reserve Bank raised the bank rate from 9 to 10 per cent, and other measures to combat inflation included a rise in compulsory deposits of high-income tax payers. There was a sharp increase in the price of petrol and petroleum products this month to offset the cost of oil exploration.

The only Government explanation for the new measures so far was contained in President Reddy's proclamation, which said he was satisfied that action was required to main*tain essential services* and the normal life of the community. —Reuter.





New studies of the future king and his bride by Lord Snowdon. The Prince is in the uniform he will wear tomorrow as a Royal Navy Commander.

Last-minute rehearsal thrills St Paul's crowds

By David Nicholson-Lord and John Witherow

The Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer gave crowds outside St Paul's Cathedral an unexpected bonus yesterday when they arrived without warning for a privato rehearsal for tomorrow's wedding ceremony.

Only a few sightseers were quick enough to catch a glimpse of Lady Diana when she arrived as she slipped in through a side entrance. But Prince Charles, arriving 20 minutes later, earned a big cheer as he waved to the crowds opposite the main door of the cathedral and an even bigger one as he almost slipped on the steps, recovered himself, and waved again.

Other members of the Royal Family to arrive at St Paul's for *the final* run-through included Prince Edward, Prince Andrew, the Duchess of Kent, and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones.

In contrast to Prince Edward, who drove himself up to the bottom of the steps of St Paul's in a new yellow Ford Escort saloon car, Prince Andrew arrived several minutes after the others, bursting through the crowds in an obvious hurry and disappearing quickly inside.

The earliest arrivals were Lady Diana's parents, Lord Spencer and Mrs Frances Shand-Kydd.

Another surprise for the crowds, *many of whom* had waited several hours in hot sunshine, was the appearance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, who took the couple through the spoken part of the marriage service. Also present was Lord Maclean, who as Lord Chamberlain has been responsible for the wedding arrangements.

After the tension of the weekend, Lady Diana still looked a little nervous. She wore a high necked blue and white summer dress with long sleeves.

The rehearsal lasted less than an hour. When the couple emerged from the main door they waved to the crowds before driving off together. Police on horseback had to *clear a path for their car in* Ludgate Hill when the crowds surged through the barriers to get a better view.

☐ Princess Anne's daughter, Zara, was christened in a private ceremony at Windsor Castle yesterday. Virtually the whole of the Royal Family attended the service, including Queen Elizabeth the Queen *Mother, who is recovering from* an illness following a leg injury.

More than 3,000 men from the three services and Commonwealth armies will take part in *tomorrow's wedding ceremony.* Many will be from regiments and units of which Prince Charles in Colonel-in-Chief.

Most will line the two-mile route from Buckingham Palace to St Paul's and although extra vigilance will be maintained, none will carry ammunition for their rifles.

Eleven bands, including one from the Metropolitan Police, will be stationed along the route.

Some people have already started the long wait to the procession. A mother and daughter from the West Country, a father of three from Staffordshire and a runaway from a community home spent Sunday night in deck chairs in the Mall.

"We are prepared with lots of food and when it runs out we shall take it in turns to buy *some,*" *Mrs Averil Harrison* said.

Mr Stephen Tinsley, a vehicle parts salesman from Staffordshire, arrived in a Union Jack T-shirt and a belt with the *Welsh dragon emblazoned on* it. "If you are going to be a fanatic you might as well do a good job of it," he said.

Meanwhile, the Royal Yacht Britannia set sail from Portsmouth yesterday for a three-day trip to Gibraltar where she will await the arrival of the Prince and the then Princess of Wales for their Mediterranean honeymoon cruise.

Hundreds of cheering spectators lined the sea-wall as the yacht left with her band playing *Waltzing Matilda*. Flying the flag of Rear Admiral Paul Greening, in command of the yacht, and with the white ensign at the stern, the Britannia gave a farewell blast on her *siren* as she passed through the harbour mouth.

The yacht, named and launched by the Queen in 1953, has a crew of 21 officers and 256 men. She is one of the oldest *Royal Navy* ships afloat and has sailed more than 600,000 miles since she was commissioned.

☐ The London Weather Centre forecast light drizzle first thing tomorrow but said it could be over by late morning and the rest of the day will be bright and sunny.

☐ There is still plenty of hotel space in London this week and for those willing to pay up to £200 for a good view, there are many seats still vacant on specially constructed stands along the route.

Many of the 330 seats on Westminster Touring's stand outside Charing Cross station are not taken. They are selling at £115.

The London Tourist Board estimated that hotel occupancy levels for this month would stand at 66 per cent,

☐ An enormous wedding card arrived in London yesterday for the couple. It measures eight feet high, is 32ft wide and weighs 400 pounds. The card carried greetings from 25,000 people in Western Australia.

☐ President Constantine Karamanlis of Greece is suffering from an attack of kidney stones and will not attend the wedding. He will be replaced *by Mr George Rallis,* the Prime Minister.

☐ Mrs Nancy Reagan, who is representing the American Government at the wedding, was caught in London's heavy traffic yesterday and was half an hour late for a wreath-laying ceremony in St Paul's. This then made her late for her lunch appointment with Princess Margaret.

☐ The lone individual with a gun and a grudge could pose the greatest security risk for the wedding according to the senior Scotland Yard officer in charge of the biggest security exercise London has seen

☐ Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister of Australia, who was delayed in his country by industrial disputes, said yesterday that he will get to London in time for the wedding.

Springbok tour will continue

By Our Foreign Staff

The New Zealand Rugby Union decided yesterday that the Springboks rugby tour should continue in *spite* of the violence which forced the abandonment of the second match at Hamilton on Saturday.

The Government is unlikely to intervene to stop the tour despite Saturday's rioting—the worst civil disturbance in the country's history, according to Mr Bob Walton, the Police Commissioner.

*About 20 demonstrators pro*tested outside the Commonwealth Secretariat in Pall Mall, London, last night against the tour.

Mr Robert Muldoon, the New *Zealand Prime Minister, was* expected to be among guests at a reception in the building, for Commonwealth heads of government in London for the royal wedding.

After a day of consultations between the New Zealand Government and police, the Cabinet agreed to give the police additional logistical support from the armed forces.

Announcing this, Mr Duncan MacIntyre, the acting Prime Minister, said servicemen "would not take up any front-line duties".

He said the police would be given authority to *cancel* any particular fixture in the light of the prevailing security stuation if the grounds were not consdered to be adequately fenced.

The Government's stance on the tour is expected to be en*dorsed at a meeting of its rank* and file MPs today. A canvas of opinion among they yesterday suggests that while some would favour calling off the tour, the majority would not. superseeding arguments for and riding issue in the debate,

Mr MacIntyre said that law against the tour. That view has and order had become the over-been echoed by other ministers.

Mr MacIntyre said the question was whether, in a democratic society, protesters, whatever the strength of their support, could be permitted to break the law.

The Springboks remained in Hamilton last night while police palling proceeded for the next match at New *Plymouth* tomorrow.

☐ Canberra reaction: Australia regards the New Zealand Government's opposition to the Springboks' tour as "*consistent* with its adherence to the Gleneagles declaration", Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, said in a speech read for him in London yesterday (Our *Diplomatic* Correspondent writes).

This is the first expression of support from a Commonwealth country for New Zealand, after the British Government made it plain that it believed Commonwealth criticism of the New Zealand Government's conduct was not justified.

But Mr Fraser's text did not *go so far as to say that New* Zealand was correct not to withhold visas for the tour.

Muldoon view, page 16
Leading article, page 17
Errol Tobias profile, page 20

Heffer admits risks in withdrawal from EEC

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

The Labour Party's plans for taking Britain out of the *European* Community within a year of winning a general election, without a referendum, were published yesterday.

At a press conference in London to launch the 23-page statement, certain to be approved by the party's annual conference, Mr Eric Heffer, acting chairman of the home policy committee, admitted there were risks but said they were not insurmountable.

The world trade pattern had changed and Labour could not simply pick up the pre-entry markets. However, after withdrawal agricultural products would be available much more cheaply on the world market.

"*Whatever risks there are* can be offset by a vigorous policy of trading in the world rather than European market", Mr Heffer said.

If, as is expected, the annual *conference gives the statement* a two-thirds majority, commitment to withdraw will almost certainly be in the next election manifesto.

☐ Sir James Scott-Hopkins, *leader of the Conservative* group in the European Parliament, said yesterday that Labour's plans would take Britain back to the dark days of 1939.

Text extracts, page 2
Leading article, page 17

Cigarettes to go up by 3p and 4p

Imperial Tobacco will increase the retail prices of all Wills, Player's and Ogden's products from next Wednesday.

Cigarette brands such as John Player Special King Size, Player's No. 6 King Size, Vanguard, Regal King Size and Lambert and Butler King Size will *go up* by 4p to 92p for 20. Other king size brands will go up by 3p to 94p.

There will be increases of 3p per 20 in the case of all other filter cigarettes and ciga*rillos, and* an *increase of 4p* on plain cigarettes.

Prices of tobaccos and cigars will also rise, by 3p per 25 grammes of Golden Virginia, 2½p per 25 grammes of St Bruno Flake and 3p per five small cigars.



Swann resigns as Oriel Provost after only a year

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Lord Swann, former chairman of the BBC and vice-chancellor of Edinburgh University, has resigned as Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, after only a year in the post.

It is known that Lord Swann, who is 61, was increasingly bothered by what he felt to be the claustrophobic and inward-looking atmosphere in the university. However, the official reason given for his resignation by Oriel last night was pressure of outside commitments.

In a resignation letter to the college, accepted yesterday by the governing body, Lord Swann said he had been asked to do far more in the outside world than he had ever expected, particularly since his elevation to the peerage at the beginning of this year.

Two months ago he was appointed chairman of the troubled committee of inquiry into the education of ethnic minority children, after the Government has dismissed Mr Anthony Rampton, the former chairman.

Dr William Parry, vice-provost of Oriel said last night: "*He feels that if he is properly* to carry out these outside commitments he will not have the time or energy to make the excellent provost that he would wish to be, and he has decided to put his public duties first. "We are obviously very sorry about this; but we sympathize with his divided loyalties and respect his decision."

Asked whether Lord Swann had any strong views on whether Oriel, the only single-sex college in Oxford, should go co-educational, Dr Parry said that Lord Swann had indicated that he did not mind whether the college decided to accept women.

Yesterday Lord Swann was said to be away on holiday and unavailable for comment.

There is no known recent precedent for someone leaving the usually much coveted post as head of an Oxford college after only a year. Immediately after the last war, Lord Franks, then Sir Oliver Franks, resigned after only two years as Provost of Queen's to become British Ambassador in Washington.



Lord Swann: "*Pressure of outside commitments*".

Background to employment package

New forecasts raise spectre of 3 million jobless by 1983

By Frances Williams and Donald Macintyre

Ministers agreed to the new employment measures announced yesterday in the expectation that unemployment will continue to rise over the next 30 months before beginning to fall slightly in 1984.

Unpublished forecasts prepared by the Manpower Services Commission assume a peak total for the first quarter of 1984 for adult unemployment in Great Britain of 2,868,000.

The clear implication of the MSC figures is that unless the Government can guarantee nearly all school-leavers an immediate place on a government training or other scheme, the unemployment total for the UK through 1983 and the early part of 1984 is likely to be well above three million.

More startling still are the MSC projections for long-term and youth unemployment. Forecasts which take no account of policy changes, or those with places on special programmes, estimate that the total number of people without a job for at least a year will more than double to about 1,025,000 by the end of 1984.

The proportion of the labour force under 18 expected to be without a job is expected to rise from about 50 to 68 per cent in the third quarter of 1983.

It is against that background that the Government has expanded the youth opportunities programme at an immediate cost of £93m. The number of places this year will be 550,000, as the commission wanted.

The programme has faced difficulties. According to internal MSC estimates, in perhaps 20 per cent of cases sponsors might be hiring permanent employees if they were not taking YOP recruits; there has been a rise to about 4 per cent in the number of young people refusing places and MSC officials know they face a daunting task in persuading firms to take a rapidly expanded number of YOP entrants within current financial constraints.

The MSC programmes are also facing trade union resistance, particularly in the Civil Service, where unions have blocked the entry of YOP recruits to government departments, and to the embarrassment of the MSC, in the offices of the commission itself.

UNEMPLOYMENT FORECASTS
(actual figures to 1981) in thousands, Great Britain, first quarter each year

Year	adult total	of which long-term*	school-leavers	% of under-18's unemployed
1980	1377	334	86	17
1981	2272	428	196	34
1982	2665	740	323	48
1983	2862	938	367	54
1984	2868	1017	369	54

* unemployed 12 months or more
Source: Manpower Services Commission

A recent confidential paper by Mr Geoffrey Holland, director of the MSC's special programmes, dealt frankly with the difficulties but concluded that there were no "credible alternatives" to the scheme.

Mr James Prior, secretary of State for Employment, pointed out last week that 70 per cent of German school-leavers go into further education or training, compared with 24 per cent in Britain. He is particularly determined to see the YOP in the longer term transformed into a vehicle for occupational training rather than providing temporary substitutes for jobs.

Mr Holland's paper suggests that in the long term, to implement the Government's new training initiative, the commission should move as rapidly as resources permit to a stage where every YOP entrant stays on the programme until he is 18 or for 12 monthhs if his eighteenth birthday is reached before a year is up.

The Department of Employment and the commission have been operating special employment schemes since 1975, when sharply rising unemployment, which reached one million in that year, began to cause the Labour government serious anxiety.

But the schemes were conceived as small-scale, stop-gap measures aimed at specially disadvantaged groups such as the long-term unemployed.

Since then the scope of special schemes has exploded, with total spending this year nearing £1,500m. In particular, the YOP, which took 162,000 youngsters in its first year in 1978-79, including one in eight school-leavers, has trebled in size in just three years. In 1981-82 it will provide 550,000 places, 100,000 more than originally planned, and cater for nearly one in two leavers.

Over the same period the cost has risen more than six times, from £64,250,000 in 1978-79 to £413m this year.

The commission is pledged to provide a place on the YOP by Christmas to every school leaver still unemployed, and a place within three months to other under-18s out of work for more than three months.

By the end of last June 822,800 people were covered by special employment schemes, including 160,000 on the YOP and 557,000 by the temporary short-time working compensation scheme, which subsidizes short-term working to avoid redundancies. The Department of Employment estimates that that was equivalent to reducing registered unemployment by 305,000.

Leading article, page 17

Science report

The seabed creatures that thrive on oil

By the Staff of "Nature"

Oil pollution at sea is commonly seen as a threat to marine life, but now two American scientists have found some marine animals which actually seem to thrive in a slightly oily environment. Although refined ol, which contains high concentrations of aromatic compounds, is toxic to animals, modest amounts of crude oil may provide food for bacteria which in turn provide a rich source of food for small creatures living on the ocean bottom.

Dr P. H. Davis and Dr R. B. Spies of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, came to that conclusion after investigating the flora and fauna around natural oil seeps, each releasing 50-75 barrels of crude oil a day into the sea off the coast of California. They found that the sea bed near the seeps supported thriving communities of small animals.

More than 60 per cent of the species had increased populations near the seeps. On some occasions animal populations were twice as dense as in nearby oil-free areas. Some species that are normally rare in south Californian waters, including certain worms and small animals that forage for food in the sediment on the sea bed, were abundant near the seeps.

The oil seep communities seem to depend on large white mats of bacteria growing close to, or even on top of the oil seeps. The mats are colonies of a bacterium that oxidises hydrogen sulphide, released with the oil, to sulphur, and they provide a rich food for sea-bed animals. Other bacteria seem to be at work degrading oil to hydrocarbons.

The larger animals at the oil seeps are also able to protect themselves from the harmful effects of ingesting oil by producing high levels of an enzyme that breaks down toxic oil compounds in the liver.

Source: *Science*, vol 209, pp 333-345 (17 July 1981).

Economist says 'Cut the dole'

Social security benefits to people out of work should be cut to reduce unemployment, an economics professor says in a pamphlet written for the right-wing Selsdon Group. Professor Patrick Minford, of Liverpool University, rules out reflation as only causing more inflation, and blames trade union power for much of the rise in unemployment.

The Selsdon Group was set up in 1973 to promote the free market economy. Among its vice-presidents are seven Conservative MPs, a junior minister and Professor Alan Walters, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's economic adviser.

Professor Minford accepts that his policies will be attacked as "politically impossible".

But he adds: "As we face the prospect of permanent unemployment of the order of two million which cannot be eliminated by reflation, measures such as these, tough and unpalatable as they may sound, are the only way to create the necessary jobs to bring inflation down." Ministers must now find the courage to carry them out, he says.

He argues that a cut in benefits together with lower tax rates and an attack on union power will price people into work.

He claims that a 15 per cent cut in social security benefits and a reduction in the union "mark up" on wages to its mid-1960s level would slice unemployment by one and a half million by the mid-1980s.

Cuts in income tax and national insurance contributions would increase that estimate sginificantly, he says. "Those who remain unemployed will be worse off, but their decision to remain unemployed will be a voluntary one. The question society must ask is whether the subsidization of the unemployment decision is worth the cost in output and employment.

"In a free society it is impossible to force people on benefits to work."

Professor Minford insists that the rise in union power in the last 20 years has increased unemployment by one million.

Plastic money for phones

Public telephones, like this one, which use pre-paid plastic cards, are now in operation in London. (Bill Johnstone writes). They will soon appear in Birmingham, Glasgow and Manchester.

The telephones, called Cardphones, take cards of the same shape and size as acredit card. Each represents so many 5p call units, Two types are available: 40 units (value £2) or 200 units (£10).

Callers insert the card instead of coins and a digital readout on the telephone gives the value still left on the card as the call progresses.

The cards are available in London from Post Offices and some John Menzies and Travellers-Fare kiosks at railway stations.

They can be used for inland and international calls. About 200 Cardphones will be in use for the trial and if they are successful more will be introduced.

Coventry referendum to settle rate rise

From Our Correspondent, Coventry

A public consultation exercise is to be held in Coventry by the Labour-controlled city council to decide on a local rate rise.

Deadlocked over whether to impose spending cuts because of government financial restrictions, the Labour leaders decided yesterday in a policy advisory committee meeting to hold a referendum.

It will cost an estimated £50,000, with those on the city's electoral roll able to vote on the issue. This is to gauge public opinion on whether the rates should go up to cover the maintenance of essential services.

Coventry ratepayers are already facing a rate rise in the autumn because the West Midlands County Council levied a 14p in the pound increase. On August 27 in the local council's public consultation operation they will have to decide about *possible rate rises next year.*

The decision is needed because the Government is ready to hold back more than £3m in grants to the city council because of overspending of £5m on government guidelines. Without cuts, Coventry ratepayers could face a 35 per cent rise in their rates next year.

Farmers lobby against Dutch subsidies

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Opposition support was pledged yesterday to farmers who want early government action against subsidized imports of glasshouse crops from Holland. Mr Thomas Torney, vice-chairman of the agriculture group of the Parliamentary Labour Party, said: "We will do all we can to pressurize the Government to help your industry".

Mr Torney, MP for Bradford, South, said at a demonstration by 300 farmers at Westminster: "We know you have suffered for a long time from the Common Market". Support was also given by Mr Stephen Ross, Liberal MP for the Isle of Wight and a member of the National Farmers' Union.

He wanted Britain to demand early action by the EEC to end the subsidy, which is said by British growers to be worth about 2.5p off the cost of growing a cucumber. "If we cannot get it we will have to impose some sort of tariff barrier", Mr Ross said.

The demonstration was called by the NFU to defuse the growing frustration of growers, who have been told that the Dutch authorities do not intend to harmonize fuel costs with those in the rest of the EEC for almost two years.

Imports of Dutch tomatoes to Britain have risen from 22,000 tonnes in the first half of 1978 to 45,000 tonnes in the first half of this year. Mr Ian Cummings, chairman of the glasshouse crops committee of the NFU, said at the demonstration: "Our very livelihoods are being taken from us by unscrupulous operators who are being helped by politicians in their own country."

Mr Cummings said before the meeting that recent increases in British fuel prices had ensured that the £5.5m of aid given to growers in the spring "was in the hands of the oil companies within the space of three weeks".

Growers wanted either immediate action through Brussels, or an extension of the British subsidies or border taxes to bring subsidized Dutch produce up to British prices.

Mr Anthony Mitchell, vice-chairman of the committee, said that growers would try to persuade shoppers to boycott Dutch produce by using stickers marketd "If it's Dutch, don't touch".

DEATH FIGHT MAN CLEARED

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

A man who appeared in court on a manslaughter charge was cleared by a judge yesterday and praised for his actions.

Nottingham Crown Court heard that Mr John Smith, aged 27, of Birrell Road, Forest Fields, Nottingham, intervened to try to stop a fight outside a Nottingham public house, but a man involved died.

Mr Justice Peter Pain said that Joseph McBride, aged 36, who was drunk, swung a punch at Mr Smith, who retaliated. McBride fell, hit his head on the pavement and died from a fractured skull.

The Director of Public Prosecutions authorized a charge of manslaughter against Mr Smith, but the judge said yesterday: "What this man did was commendable rather than the reverse. I was disturbed to find he had been put on trial.

Parity dispute poses repeat threat of phone bill delays

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

A repetition of a dispute two years ago which led to a six-month backlog of telephone bills and delayed payment of accounts to the Post Office of about 2,000m has been threatened by a Civil Service £union.

The Society of Civil and Public Servants, which represents 7,000 higher executive officers and executive officers in the Post Office, British Telecom and National Giro, has started a campaign of selective strike action over a parity dispute.

The union is seeking parity with telephone engineers for its members, who are mainly in British Telecom. Most unions have accepted British Telecom's pay offer, to run from the beginning of this month, of a 9 per cent increase with a further 2 per cent for productivity. But the society argues that the offer would still leave their members between 9 and 16 per cent behind the telephone engineers.

Miss Beverley McGowan, Post Office group secretary of the union, said last night that the settlement of the 1979 dispute included a clause which promised union parity with the engineering side. The management had refused to negotiate on the parity claim this year and the union had rejected the offer.

A national one-day strike by the 7,000 staff was held last week and 13 project staff in the East End of London started an indefinite strike yesterday. The union said the campaign of selective action would be stepped up progressively.

Under the British Telecom offer an executive officer's salary would rise to £10,201 and that of a higher executive officer would be £12,756. The employers said last night that the commitment to a unified grading system for its staff was dependent on agreement of all the unions, and so far that had not been forthcoming.

Meanwhile civil servants continued voting yesterday on the Government's final pay offer, and the indications were that it would be narrowly accepted. The exception will be the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, whose members have voted by about 19,300 to 17,400 to reject the offer and have called for an all-out strike.

The federation is not expected to call a strike independently of the other eight Civil Service unions, and will probably fall into line with the rest if the votes, as union leaders expect they will, show a majority in favour of acceptance.

Union leaders meet on Thursday to analyse the voting returns and decide whether formally to accept the offer, which gives the 530,000 white collar civil servants an extra £30 a year on top of the original 7 per cent.

Section executives of the Civil Service Union, which represents low grade staff such as cleaners and messengers, meet today to consider a recommendation from the union's national executive to reject the offer and call for an all-out strike.

Labour plans EEC conflict

By Our Political Staff

The proposed timetable by which a future Labour government would seek to withdraw from the European Economic Community, appeared exclusively in *The Times* last Wednesday.

Further extracts from the national executive committee's document, published officially yesterday, follow:

We do not believe that membership of the EEC has been or can be in the interests of the British people. It has brought little or no benefit to Britain: it has made inflation worse, weakened our economy and undermined our industry and jobs. For Britain, membership has meant, in practice:

The imposition of EEC taxes, which forces up the price of our food, effectively denies us access to food from the cheapest and most efficient sources, and the acceptance of an agricultural regime which distorts the rational pattern of production and creates expensive and wasteful food surpluses;

Paying over to the Community budget each year millions more than we get back—a total of nearly £3,000m over the past five years alone—despite the fact that we are one of the least prosperous members;

Accepting the take-over by the EEC of significant powers to make laws and to levy taxes which apply directly to Britain, thus seriously undermining our parliamentary democracy; and

Allowing the development of a massive deficit in our balance of trade in manufactured goods with the EEC which has inflicted, and is inflicting, immense and lasting damage on British industry.

Labour will have no choice but to carry through a radical, socialist economic strategy—a strategy involving the use of instruments and measures of a kind which would inevitably bring us into direct conflict with the EEC.

On trade planning, on selective aid for industry, on providing access to our markets for lower-priced food imports, on the direction of investment and capital flows, and on many other issues, our policies are in conflict with either the letter or the practice of the Treaty of Rome.

For Britain to remain a member while seeking to implement such policies would, we believe, engender bitterness, division and distrust throughout the Community. The price of continued membership, for Britain and our partners alike, would simply not be worth paying.

Despite not being one of the richest member states in the Community we are currently the second largest net contributor to the Community's budget. In 1981 alone our net contribution will be about £600m: and over the past five years we have paid over a direct subsidy of nearly £3,000m.

By leaving the EEC, we would end these budgetary contributions, thus releasing resources and providing the opportunity for an increase in our aid to the Third World—as well as an additional programme, at home, of hospital building, of investment in the inner cities, of renewal of our transport, water and sewage systems, for example—at no extra cost to the British Exchequer or taxpayer.

There are the *additional* costs to the consumer arising from the operation of the common agricultural policy itself—not least the extra cost of our food. All in all, it has been estimated, the CAP could be costing people in Britain as much as £2,500m a year. Leaving the Community would thus give us the opportunity to cut considerably the real cost of food to our consumers.

It is difficult to be sure how far food prices would come down. Certainly we can point to the substantial difference which now exists between EEC prices and world prices. Certainly we should be able to benefit from the huge surplus production of food in the Community (the size of which, incidentally, is disguised by the presence of the United Kingdom, the world's largest food importer, in the Community). And we should be able to benefit from food supplied by countries such as Australia, New Zealand, Canada and those of the Caribbean, who can produce it far more cheaply than we can.

While the Community has made progress at some levels, other consequences of membership have reversed the process, making government more remote and undermining some of our most fundamental democratic rights.

There is the profoundly undemocratic nature of the Community's own decision-making procedures. For the latter depend almost entirely on ministers having the right, almost without effective control by the various Parliaments, to engage in continuous horse-trading and back room deals.

The major concessions that have had to be made—on regional employment premiums, on temporary employment subsidies, and on aids to offshore drilling suppliers—amount to an important attack on the way we wish to run and plan our economy.

The Labour party has never suggested that withdrawal from the EEC would be without difficulties. We recognize that there are a number of significant problems which will have to be faced if we are able to maximize the benefits which we believe will accrue to the UK when we leave the Community.

But we entirely reject the views of those who suggest that it is impossible for us to leave the EEC, that we are locked in by some unbreakable bond to the Treaty of Rome.

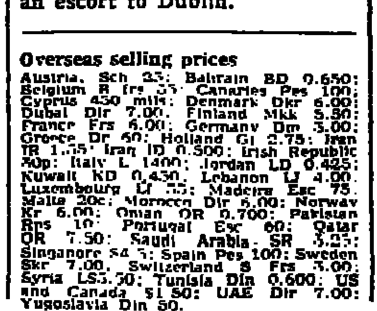
This is clearly not the case. What *is* needed, however, is political will, allied to a considered, careful strategy for negotiating with our partners on the arrangements we wish to see in being after withdrawal.

Leading article, page 17

MOTHER FACES KIDNAP CHARGE

Mrs Janice St Clair, a divorced mother of two children, of Low Hill Crescent, Wolverhampton, was ordered to be extradited to Ireland yesterday to face a charge of kidnapping a three-day-old son of a Dublin doctor from a hospital.

Mr Robert Smyth, the Wolverhampton stipendiary magistrate, ordered that a charge of wilfully abandoning the baby on a Glasgow to Bristol train be withdrawn. Mrs St Clair was remanded in custody to await an escort to Dublin.



Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 5.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.75; Iran IR 1.75; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1400; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.430; Lebanon LI 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore S4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS3.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Police search for young killer widens

The police search for the escaped teenager, Simon Hennessey, was stepped up yesterday.

Hennessey, aged 16, escaped from the children's version of Broadmoor on Sunday. He forced bars in his ground floor room, then scaled an 18-foot wall, using a rope made from bedding, to flee from Glenthorne Youth Treatment Centre, at Erdington, Birmingham.

He was convicted nearly three years ago of killing his widowed aunt, Mrs Mary Webber, aged 72, who was stabbed 70 times at her Plymouth home, apparently without motive.

Security along the route

Surveillance and searches reinforce armed squads

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard and the City police today begin the final stage of one of the most complex security operations mounted for years. A blend of sophisticated gadgetary, manpower and plain, old-fashioned policing will be responsible for ensuring that the royal wedding passes off in peace.

State occasions are part of the London scene but illustrations of the potential dangers have recently been more than graphic. Within the space of a few months President Reagan and the Pope were both seriously wounded in assassination attempts and last month a replica gun with blank cartridges was fired close to the Queen during the Trooping the Colour ceremony.

The first line of defence against an external or internal threat has been in operation for months. A special team monitoring passengers arriving at ports and airports has been watching for possible terrorists and checking them against a central index at Scotland Yard. Last year, before the wedding was announced, the 700 officers involved made 48,000 inquiries.

At the same time the 1,200 men in Special Branch squads across Britain have been trying to evaluate the size and reality of any internal threat. They have at their disposal intelligence computer files with up to 600,000 entries and the voluminous records kept by MI5.

This week many of the 700 Special Branch men based in London have put on their smartest suits, slipped a revolver beneath their jackets and moved in to protect the foreign dignitaries invited to the wedding. Only British police officers are allowed to carry guns on British soil, and all foreign bodyguards must surrender their weapons.

Around the groups of discreet but wary policemen guarding VIPs who include Mrs Nancy Reagan and the heads of EEC and Nato countries, will be a larger security operation covering basic precautions, surveillance and a heavy police presence.

Like the intelligence operations, the precautions were started some time ago. Owners of buildings along the two-mile route have each produced a list of people expected there. Tomorrow they will be checked against the list and searched before they enter the buildings. Even television camera crews and technicians have been checked, because the cameras will have special vantage points.

Other precautions will be completed hours before the wedding starts. Pillarboxes on the route are blocked, and dogs trained to sniff out explosives will search St Paul's Cathedral and other buildings overnight.

The sewers running under the route will be searched with the help of Thames Water Board staff, but it is estimated it would take a very large charge to breach the walls. Such a charge would be difficult to conceal.

The surveillance exercise will include more than 4,000 uniformed men stationed at regular intervals to watch the crowds. The City of London police have drafted in extra men from eight Home Counties forces to reinforce their complement of 800 officers.

The uniformed man will be what Mr Wilfred Gibson, the Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitain Police, yesterday described as "the front line". Among the sightseers will be more than 400 detectives from Scotland Yard's specialist squads. Last night they were getting their final briefings, and on the wedding day they will be on the streets as early as 5 a.m.

Others will be in reserve around London. They will be on their guard not only for the potential terrorist but also for the many opportunities for crime presented by the huge crowds. Scotland Yard believes a South American pickpocket group could be operating, and there will be many others looking for crimes of opportunity afforded by careless spectators.

Above the processions and the crowds police officers on high vantage points will report back to a special operations room at the Yard. Television cameras have also been set up along the route to watch for possible hazards.

In the background members of D11, the Yard's team of firearms experts, will be on hand, with a number of other armed uniformed men.

Scotland Yard has emphasized that the security arrangements are a matter for the police, and that it does not visualize the use of the Special Air Service Regiment.



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Mrs Nancy Reagan waving to sightseers at St Paul's Cathedral yesterday after laying a wreath in the American memorial chapel. Heavy traffic caused her to be more than half an hour late for the ceremony.

Mrs Reagan's troubled day

Sightseeing jams delay the First Lady

By David Nicholson-Lord and Peter Waymark

Mrs Nancy Reagan, the official representative of the American Government at the royal wedding, was late for two appointments yesterday because of traffic jams in London.

Despite an escort of four police motorcycle outriders, her convoy of eight cars took an hour to travel the three miles from the United States ambassador's residence near Regent's Park to St Paul's Cathedral.

She was half an hour late at a ceremony to lay a wreath in the American memorial chapel and Mrs Reagan could stay only 15 minutes before leaving for a late lunch with Princess Margaret.

Miss Barbara Cook, her assistant press secretary, said: "The traffic. It's so awful. We are running very late."

The build-up of traffic in London was attributed largely to the arrival of tourists for the royal wedding. Pavements were clogged with sightseers and many more were driving along the route of tomorrow's procession.

Traffic in parts of central London was reduced to a crawl from mid-morning as thousands of people thronged the procession route. The sheer numbers of pedestrians spilling off the pavements made it difficult for drivers of vehicles.

Roads along the route, The Mall, Trafalgar Square, the Strand, Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill, were solid with traffic for several hours and there were jams, too, in adjoining roads. "It was real bumper to bumper stuff," the Royal Automobile Club said.

The school holidays have just begun and many children were among the crowds. Buses were held up and taxi drivers took more than an hour covering journeys that would normally take 15 or 20 minutes.

Police said motor cycle outriders were provided for Mrs Reagan and police stations along her route were aske dto clear traffic.

Mrs Reagan, wearing a black and white three-piece floral suit with matching shoes and a black straw hat, was accompanied by a mass of armed Special Branch detectives and secret servicemen.

She and the ambassador, Mr John Louis, were met on the steps of St Paul's by the Very Rev Alan Webster, Dean of the cathedral, who took them to the American chapel before a brisk tour of the cathedral.

Mrs Reaga nhad a quick word with the 30-strong American press corps outside the cathedral. Asked if she was looking forward to the wedding, she replied: "Yes, I certainly am. Isn't everyone?"

No one asked her if she was looking forward to the crawl through London traffic to Kensington Palace. An embassy official added: "It's just not like this in Washington".

Wedding gold

Mining boom in the Welsh hills

By Liz Davies

The world's lowliest and poorest gold mine has been inundated with orders since the announcement of the royal wedding. One order, for 1,000oz, was from a company which wanted to make gold souvenir dragons.

Set in the Snowdonia National Park at Bontddu, by the Cwm Llechen river, it is the mine from which the original nugget for the right for Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother's marriage in 1923 was mined.

Its owner is Mr Ray Thackwell, a 48-year-old Australian, who thinks the mine is worth at least £40m. He was in Britain on a visit three years ago when he saw a piece of quartz that a friend's son had picked up on a Scout jamboree in the area. His adventurous antennae led him to Jack Williams, whose family had worked the mine since 1854 and who lives at a farm near by.

He went down the mine and could not believe the evidence of his eyes. An assay report estimated that there could be up to 740oz of gold per ton of ore in the high grade pockets, though it is more likely that there would be about 400 oz a ton; a well run mine in South Africa can function on less than one ounce a ton.

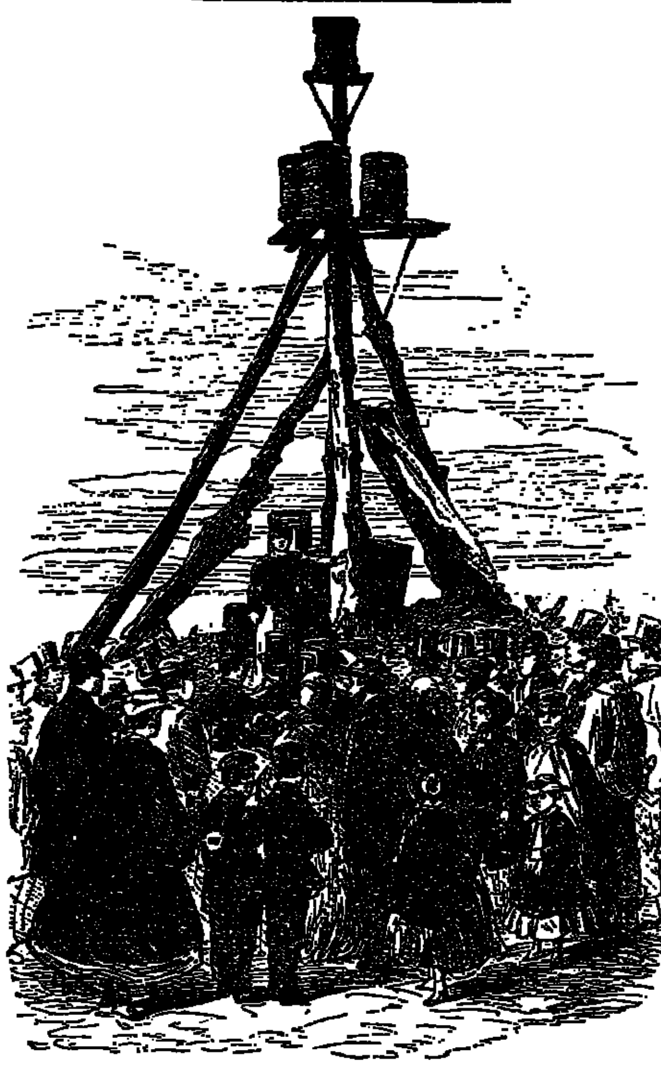
He bought the mineral rights of 150 acres and has recently applied for the mineral rights of the whole area from Barmouth to Bala.

But the mine needs about £1m for modernization and while Mr Thackwell has had no success in attracting British companies in invest in Welsh gold, three Australian public companies have shown interest in floating a new company in Britain.

So far they are satisfied that the ore is of the required quality and are trying to find out exactly what machinery is required and the average value of the mountain.

Orders have been pouring in since the announcement of the wedding.

Fireworks and beacons



Building a bonfire on Hampstead Heath, north London, to celebrate the wedding of Edward and Alexandra in 186–.

Silver rain is forecast for London tonight

By John Witherow

The skies above London tonight will be rent by a whizz-bang polka, octopus bombs with fiery tentacles, nests of humming birds, mines of silver serpents, peacocks' tails and silver rain.

Residents should not, however take alarm and seek refuge in cellars, the Underground or nuclear shelters. These curious-sounding events are nothing to do with plagues of frogs, flies or locusts but are part of the elaborate display of pyrotechnics at Hyde Park in honour of the royal wedding.

A firework palace, 300ft long and 40ft high, has been constructed on the Cavalry parade ground, near Park Lane. It will be covered by hundreds of special firework effects and more than 30 set-piece patterns, which include the crests and badges of regiments connected with the Prince of Wales.

The finale, consuming two and a half tons of explosives in a mere 18 minutes, will be a giant sun in the form of a catherine-wheel which will rise 170ft above the park while the palace is engulfed in a waterfall of fireworks.

The display will be synchronized to music played by the massed bands of the Guards and Household Cavalry and accompanied by choirs and the boom of guns.

Conceived by Major Michael Parker, the mastermind of the Royal Tournament, the show is modelled on a display in Green Park in 1749 which celebrated the end of the War of Austrian Succession.

While Major Parker may have modelled tonight's show on that event, he will no doubt be hoping to avoid a repetition of its unfortunate outcome. in which three people were killed. One of the dead was a spectator who fell out of a tree, and another drowned in a pond nearby.

The Royal Family, accompanied by several guests and heads of state, will arrive at 9.55 pm down an avenue of torchbearers. Crowds for the occasion are put at anywhere between 300,000 and 500,000, with millions watching on television.

The cost of the spectacle is about £65,000 and will be paid for by the sale of television rights. Any surplus, which could be up to £70,000, will be given to charities for the disabled.

The Prince will light the first beacon in a nationwide chain at 10 pm. But because of the buildings around Hyde Park the message will have to be relayed to the second beacon, at Windsor, by means of a tellurometer, a device normally used for measuring precise distances.

It will send a message to the Post Office tower, where it will be relayed to the beacon at Snow Hill, in Windsor Great Park.

The 101 beacons, rising up to 30ft and many sited on positions used to warn the nation of the Spanish Armeda, will then flare up across the country within an hour.

Caernarfon Castle, where the Prince was invested, Althorp, Lady Diana Spencer's family home in Northamptonshire, and Seil Island, in Scotland, where her mother, Mrs Frances Shand Kydd, lives, will be among the beacon sites.

The weather is a big concern of the fireworks organizers. They have delayed mounting the fireworks until today in case of rain

□ A trade union last night accused the Department of Employment of being Scrooges after discovering that up to 10,000 members on short-time working stand to lose unemployment payments for the day of the royal wedding (Donald Macintyre writes).

The National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers has been warned that employees on short time who would normally be paid benefit for a Wednesday will almost certainly not be paid for tomorrow because it is a Bank holiday.

The department could not give figures last night but the number of workers throughout the industry runs into tens of thousands. Completely unemployed people will receive the normal full benefits for a week.

Not with a bang, page 25

Irish reaction

Big event ignored in Dublin

From Tim Jones
Dublin

The Irish television company, RTE (Radio Telefis Eireann), has been criticized by some people in the republic for its decision to broadcast live the royal wedding for four hours.

In addition Dr Patrick Hillery, the President, has declined for undisclosed reasons to attend and political figures have been careful to ignore the event. At St Paul's tomorrow Ireland will be represented by its Ambassador in London, Dr Eamon Kennedy.

Not a single souvenir is to be obtained in Dublin and even the British Airways office in sedate Crafton Street declines to portray the couple. Its frontage still bears the scars of past assaults.

A hundred miles away in Belfast, British bunting adorns a hundred streets. But in Dublin it i s impossible to buy even a red, white and blue pencil.

Tomorrow about 200 Welsh nationalists are due in Dublin, to be entertained by a folk group singing rebel and anti-British songs. They probably believe that most Irish people think like Mr Labhras O Murchu who has received publicity for his appeal for RTE to abandon its wedding coverage.

Mr O Murchu said: "In the present tragic circumstances, with Irishmen suffering angonizing deaths in the H-blocks, it would be an obscenity to inflict the pseudo pomp and power display of the British Administration on the homes of Iretland.

"Surely, with so much at stake no self-respecting Irish person would object to forgoing the royal ballyhoo."

In fact, in spite of the apparent evidence, it seems that most people in the republic do want the opportunity of seeing the wedding. RTE said yesterday thot an overwhelming number of telephone calls received had been from people who favoured the decision to show the spectacle.

Mr Patrick Hennessy, of Dun Laoghaire, said: "It is a poor principle to deprive the innocent majority of a chance to view a colourful spectacle, as some would wish, because the connexions are royal British.

"A little natural colour on television would make a welcome change in this violent world of hate and injustice endured by so many for so long."

Many people in the republic will watch the wedding almost as an act of defiance to demonstrate that they can enjoy a grand spectacle without having their national identity diluted.

Most, however, will watch it for the simple reason given in the RE guide: "The wedding is a sheer winner for television. It has everything required to make a magnificent documentary, a visual feat of tradition and pageantry for which England is famous: mixed with all the ingredients of a fairytale royal romance."

TELEPHONE LINK RESTRICTED

Telephone circuits between London and Gibraltar will be greatly restricted between 9 am and 6.30 pm tomorrow because satellite circuits will be devoted to the transmission of royal wedding pictures (Bill Johnstone writes).

The Gibraltarians will be taking pictures from the BBC via the Intelsat satellite net work.

Dentists not doing enough preventive care, report says

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Britain may be producing too many dentists and putting too little emphasis on preventive dental care, according to an unpublished report on British dentistry.

To improve the state of the nation's teeth, Britain's 20,000 dentists should be paid in a different way for children under 16, the Government-commissioned report states.

Instead of being paid for pulling out and filling teeth, they should be paid a capitation fee for children, an annual fee for each child on their register regardless of whether they are treated.

This method, which has been used for family doctors since the health service was founded in 1948, is favoured by the report's authors as the best way of encouraging dentists to discuss preventive health with patients.

The Government is thought to be sympathetic to the suggestion, although it considers that it should be accompanied by an obligation on children to visit dentists regularly in order that trouble can be caught early and the dentists' workload not increased.

The working party, commissioned to produce a dental strategy review, under the chairmanship of Mr George Gibb, chief dental officer at the Department of Health and Social Security, says thot the Government should adopt a manpower strategy for dentists, just as it has done for doctors.

Britain's 17 dental schools may be producing too many dentists each year because dental health is improving and high-speed drills and other new *equipment ore improving* dentists' productivity.

The 850 dentists trained each year might have to be reduced, the working party says. Its report, which is to be published in September, suggests that the department should estimate future needs and plan accordingly.

The recommendations of the working party could run into opposition from dentists, whose average pay of £16,500 a year is bosed entirely on a fee for items of service.

Improvements in dental health are recorded in a recent report of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, which compared the position in 1978 with that in 1968.

The average number of sound and untreated teeth per person rose from 13.3 to 13.6 for men and from 12.3 to 12.9 for women. The average number of decayed and unrestorable teeth dropped from 0.5 to 0.4 for men and 0.3 to 0.2 for women.

The percentage of adults with none of their own teeth fell from 37 per cent in 1968 to 29 per cent in 1978.

The survey put the improvement down to a change in attitudes. Dentists were less eager to remove teeth and adults were anxious to keep their own teeth.

The Association of Community Health Councils, worried about the number of complaints about dentists, commissioned a survey last year on the state of dentistry. It has been completed but not published.

It says that although the number of courses of dental treatment, which stood at 30 million last year, is increasing, certain items such as bridges, crowns and gum treatment are increasingly difficult to find on the National Health Service.



New Toxteth riots blamed on the police

A taxi driver was seriously injured and another was hurt when 70 black and white youths showered police with bricks and petrol bombs in Toxteth, the Merseyside trouble spot, late on Sunday night.

Mr Alfred Fitzpatrick, who was driving his cab in Upper Parliament Street, swerved to avoid the missiles and collided with a tree.

Black leaders on Merseyside yesterday blamed continual police harassment of the coloured community for the renewed violence. They denied suggestions that black people had it in for Liverpool's taxi drivers.

It had been suggested that cab drivers were singled out because they ferried people to hospital during the four days of rioting earlier this month.

A carefully worded statement was issued by the Liverpool Eight Defence Committee, one of the groups which met Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, on his fact-finding visit last week.

The committee has demanded the dismissal of Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, because of his handling of the riots, in which tear gas was used for the first time in mainland Britain.

Yesterday's statement said: "The taxi driver who was seriously injured last night was the innocent victim of a situation which exploded because of continual police harassment of the community.

"The troubles in Liverpool last night were the inevitable result of continual police harasment in the three weeks since the major riots. Young people have been stopped and searched for no reason at all. They have been racially abused and frequently questioned about their movements during the riots", the statement alleged.

Police emphasized that the fighting was nowhere near as bad as in the previous trouble.

The defence committee statement said that since the earlier riots many young people had been charged with relatively trivial offences but had been denied bail.

"Continual harassment of people in the streets has created further resentment and frustration among youths and has led to a situation which is now dangerously explosive.

"If the police are concerned about creating good community relations, then they must demonstrate their own goodwill by refraining from harassing the community. The police, and particularly the chief constable, have the responsibility for ensuring this."

The committee said taxi drivers had been known to ferry police officers in the town. "But we wish to make it quite clear that we do not condone any form of violence to innocent people."

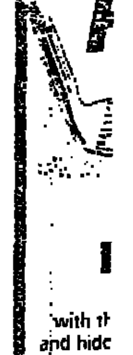
The injured driver was not singled out because taxis were used to ferry elderly patients from the Princess Park Hospital on the night of July 5/6, the statement wen on.

Mr Fitzpatrick, aged 52, who lives alone at Woodvale Farm Caravan Site, Ainsdale, received severe skull fractures when his head went through the windscreen. Yesterday he underwent an emergency operation to remove fragments of bone from his skull. His condition was said to be "very serious".

Mr Anthony Varney, general secretary of the Liverpool taxi union, said he would recommend that the city's 2,000 cab drivers declare Toxteth a no-go area.

Mr Heseltine was continuing his Merseyside tour. Before visiting Jobcentres and meeting Manpower Services Commission officials, he said he would not be visiting the scene of the latest disturbances.

Frank Johnson, page 16



IN BRIEF

Tolpuddle walk raises £4,000

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, welcomed to Labour's headquarters in south London yesterday 18 party members who had completed a sponsored walk from Tolpuddle, Dorset.

The nine-day, 140-mile walk commemorated the anniversary of the Tolpuddle martyrs. It raised more than £4,000 for party funds.

Labour choice for Speaker's seat

Councillor David Seligman, aged 53, a Cardiff solicitor, who is a moderate, has been selected as Labour candidate in the Cardiff, West, constituency of Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the Commons, who is retiring at the next election. In October, 1974, his majority was 6,672.

More 'bionic' trials

More "bionic" hands are to be fitted to handicapped children, the Department of Health said yesterday. Trials had shown that three in five of the children given myoelectric hands since 1978 had benefited.

Detention for bombers

Four youths who pleaded guilty to throwing petrol bombs into an unmanned police station on the Isle of Wight 11 days ago were sentenced to three months' detention by magistrates on the island yesterday. They were said to have been drinking heavily.

Fall from live wire

A teenager is recovering after a lucky escape when he fell 24 feet after touching a live wire on an 11,000-volt overhead power cable. Terry Forr, aged 16, of Minney Moor Lane, Conisburg, South Yorkshire, was attempting to recapture his kestrel.

Scientologists rebuffed

An application for discretionary rate relief by the Church of Scientology on its Saint Hill Manor world headquarters at East Grinstead, its two residences in the town, Brook House and Bullards, and one at Stonelands, in West Hoathly, has been rejected by Mid Sussex Disrict Council.

The snowdrop job

A consignment of 300,000 snowdrop bulbs valued at £9,000 has been stolen from a bulb merchant's warehouse at Bicker, near Spalding, Lincolnshire.

Policeman for trial

Police Sergeant Brian Norris, aged 46, of Sprite Lane, Ipswich, at Ipswich yesterday was sent for trial at the crown court charged with 22 burglary offences. Bail was granted.

Proposed change in higher education

New body mooted for colleges

By Diana Geddes Education Correspondent

Radical proposals to remove most higher education from the control and ownership of local authorities and place it under a new central planning and funding body nominated by the Government are put forward in a government Green Paper published yesterday.

Under the proposals a new sector of higher education would be created, comprising all the main non-university institutions in England, including 29 polytechnics and some 30 other colleges concentrating mainly on higher education and now maintained by the local authorities, and the 37 voluntary and direct-grant colleges directly funded by the Government.

The new sector would include about 80 per cent of students on degree and other advanced courses outside the universities. Most of some 360 maintained further education institutions which provide some, but mostly very little, higher education would remain under the control of the local authorities, however.

The other maintained institutions which would come under the new central body would be turned into independent corporate bodies. Property rights would be transferred to them after negotiation with the maintaining local authorities. If that failed, the transfer would be secured by law despite possible local authority opposition.

As Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, made clear yesterday, the cost of removing institutions from local autority ownership would be nil, as it involves the transfer of capital from one part of the public sector to another.

The central body established to fund, plan and rationalize provision in the proposed new sector of higher education would be similar to the University Grants Committee in that it would consist of government nominees representing no particular interest or constituency.

It would receive funds direct from the Government, which it would be responsible for distributing in accordance with criteria such as academic standards, manpower needs and cost-effectiveness.

The central body would be responsible for examining and endorsing educational programmes of each institution in detail.

Asked how the central body would ensure that its proposals were carried out, Mr Carlisle said that he presumed it would have the power to "vary an institution's grant allocation to the extent that its plans were not met in the preceding year".

The Government believes the local authorities' rival proposals for a new system of coordinating under the title "Model A", and funding higher education in the public sector, which are included in the Green Paper are fatally flawed in that they do not ensure that national priorities will be accepted and implemented by local authorities.

Under the rival proposals all institutions would remain under local authority ownership and control. But a small central body would be set up, consisting largely of local authority and college representatives, on which the local authorities would have a dominant voice. It would be responsible for planning and funding higher education in all maintained institutions.

The local authorities' central body would not be centrally funded. Local authorities would continue to contribute to a higher education "pool" which the central body would then be responsible for distributing.

The Government fears that under that arrangement local authorities who disagreed with their grant allocation might decide to supplement their higher education provision from the rates and thereby upset any national plan.

The Government admits that its proposals have certain weaknesses too. It agrees, for example, that there are strong educational and organizational reasons for not separating advanced and non-advanced work in colleges.

Under its plans, it would be necessary to make arrangements for the funding of non-advanced work in colleges whose advanced work was funded by the central body, and conversely for the funding of advanced work in institutions outside the central body.

In the Green Paper the Government puts forward two ostensibly equal alternative approaches for consideration: *Model A*, which is clearly identified as having emanated from the local authorities, and Model B, whose origins are not identified in the paper, but which are known to be the Government's own preferred proposals.

Higher education in England outside the universities: policy, funding and management. A consultative document (Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London, SE1 7PH).

Discretion on paroles urged

By Our Legal Correspondent

Judges passing sentence should be given the power to order that the offender should not be eligible for early release under the Home Office's proposed new parole scheme, the Justice's Clerks' Society recommends.

The society agrees with the Home Office that prisoners serving less than three years should normally be released after serving a third of their sentence, but adds a proviso.

When imposing sentences of between 12 months and three years, the justices' clerks recommend that the judge should be empowered to certify that the offender "poses a serious threat to the safety of the state or the individual", and to direct that his release should not be permitted until at least two thirds of the sentence has been served.

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Here are just some of the thousands of Camay users who wish to join us in offering our warmest congratulations to the Royal Couple on the happy occasion of their marriage.

FOR FURTHER NAMES SEE PAGE OPPOSITE

PARLIAMENT July 27 1981

Government package to help youngsters

CENSURE DEBATE

Details of Government plans to help young people get jobs were announced by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, speaking in the Commons debate on an Opposition motion of censure.

She explained that the total net cost of fulfilling Youth Opportunities Programme undertakings and other measures might cost up to £500m in 1982-83 and these extra costs would have to be accommodated within the general framework of the Government's medium-term financial strategy.

She outlined a new scheme to be introduced early next year at a cost of about £60m in a full year under which employers would be offered a weekly payment of £15 a week for employees under 18 in their first year of work, provided they were earning below £40 a week.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, condemned the new package as derisory for dealing with a major problem.

Mr Foot (Ebbw Vale, Lab) moved the Opposition motion which stated: "That this House has no confidence in the Government whose economic and social policies are spreading mass unemployment, undermining British industry and demoralising the country."

He said that if there was anything more offensive even than the horrors the country had been called upon to endure it, it was the Prime Minister's claim that there was no other path but the road to ruin which she still pursued.

The immediate reason for the censure motion was provided by the July unemployment figures. The return to mass unemployment had dominated the last two tragic years, rising by 1,400,000.

So numbed did we become (he said) by the increase in these figures month after month that we almost ceased to think of them in human terms. We have almost reached the stage where a monthly rise of 30,000 in the underlying level is represented in some quarters as a blessed relief or something like it.

Mrs Thatcher, he said, made comparisons with Labour's period in office and his own period at the Department of Employment. But apart from the difference in the total unemployed then, Labour had sustained the actual number of jobs and people in jobs.

Secondly, Labour had fought with some eventual success to bring down the unemployment total by special measures, or artificial jobs as the Prime Minister used to call them during the election.

But she is only too glad (he continued) to have these schemes at her disposal now. (Labour cheers) Indeed, they provide the only anti-unemployment policy she has got. The stone which the builders rejected has now become the head of the coin. I daresay she will describe today how she seeks to expand some of these jobs.

The more the Government followed the straight and narrow path of the true monetarist faith, or the policies of Mrs Thatcher, or the policies of more spending cuts such as she and the Chancellor were still forecasting a few months ago, the more the public sector borrowing requirement would be increased by the boa constrictor appetite of mass unemployment costs.

Perhaps the most shameful tragedy was that of young people, though the long-term unemployment problem of older people called for a special assistance programme of its own.

The Government was helping to rear a new generation in the belief that society had no regard for human values and that the Government's concern was only to prevent young people from being a nuisance. It could not provide them with adequate jobs, housing, training or higher education.

The Secretary of State for Employment might claim that there was to be a further expansion in the youth opportunities programme. There was talk of a £1,500m increase in the youth unemployment programme.

The Opposition would back that to the hilt. But it wanted to see the scheme, which it introduced in the first place, re-designed, overhauled and expanded.

On present plans the Government was this year removing £1,500m from the cities. If the Prime Minister had made up her mind to throw some money at the problem it was the money she took away mostly from the same worst-hit cities over the past 12 months. (Labour cheers).

There would be no up-turn without a U-turn of gigantic proportions and without that, the prospect was that the 1980s would differ from the 1930s only in that there would be greater unemployment, greater potential dangers of violence and an infinitely higher rate of inflation.

The Opposition's plan was part of a general strategy to deal with the deep-rooted economic and social problems of society.

First, there had to be reflation of the economy in order to return to full employment, and that reflation would be achieved as far as possible through the expansion of public services. Any thought that the country could return to full employment without such an expansion was nonsense.

It is our shame and our folly in this country (he said) that we have a lower level of non-defence public expenditure per head of the population than almost any other major industrial country.

But of course such a rebuilding of the economy presented problems—no-one denied it for a moment. That is why Labour had faced this problem and stated its approach, particularly in the document published last Friday in association with the trade unions.

There had to be a long-term programme. Labour had agreed its objectives and the way in which it believed it should proceed. There had to be a short-term programme, and from the moment when Labour got the chance, it would restore expenditure on education, social services and housing. It would encourage major investment programmes in the railways, housing, water supply, hospitals and schools (Labour cheers.)

Labour would reduce indirect taxation, especially the burdensome part, and cut the national insurance surcharge and heavy oil duty. It would restore the fair balance of incomes which this Government had destroyed. (Renewed Labour cheers.)

As for direct taxation, to mention it in Mrs Thatcher's presence was almost an act of sadism, because it was on the idealistic cry of tax cuts for all, that she and St Francis of Assisi found their way to the doorstep of 10 Downing Street.


Thatcher: No to soft option

Foot: No up-turn without U-turn

He did not believe that Mrs Thatcher or the Conservative Party desired to see mass unemployment. It did not make much difference to the unemployed whether their misery was caused on purpose or by accident. He did not believe Mrs Thatcher sought unemployment on purpose.

It is (he continued) a different failure. It is a failure of imagination. Mrs Thatcher can hardly see the facts when they are straight before her. Many Conservative MPs can, and that is why there is so much disturbance in the Cabinet, and in the Conservative Party.

There was an even more serious charge against the Government. It was not responsible for what had developed, but was responsible for the reaction to the nuclear arms race. The Government was responsible for failing to respond. All that the Government could offer was to say that the defence of the country must rest upon the Trident and the maintenance of the deterrent for 10 to 30 years ahead.

If that was the only way the Government could respond to such matters, it would not find much response throughout the country, and in many other parts of the world.

They must seek a new way to deal with the curse of mass unemployment which had returned to this country and a new way to deal with the nuclear arms race which threatened the whole of mankind.

On all counts the Government had been proved unfit to govern. That was what the country would say when Labour got the chance. (Labour cheers).

Labour plans would make pound plunge

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister (Barnet, Finchley, C) said that Mr Foot had enunciated not one policy that would tackle unemployment at its roots. There was a world recession but the fact that the countries which were most efficient, had not got overmanning and whose governments faced realistically the economic problems before 1979, had ridden the world recess better—Germany, France, Japan, and the countries which followed the very policies which the previous Labour Government rejected and which the present Government was now trying to follow. (Conservative cheers).

If anything like the Labour-TUC proposals were adopted, the pound would plunge and inflation and interest rates would rocket. It would be no use pretending that reimposing exchange controls would help. What Mr Foot argued for was a policy of massive reflation. (Labour cheers).

Those who supported him did so on the basis that there was a grave shortage of demand. They claimed there was a shortage of money in the economy. They argued, as in the thirties, that the right way forward was to increase demand by a policy of reflation. However, there just was not a shortage of demand at the present time. The market for cars was an example.

This year the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Geoffrey Howe) had provided for an increase in the money supply of around 8 per cent.

This should translate into extra demand of £15,000m. If pay and price increases were modest there would still be room for growth and some new jobs. The Government's basic aim was to divert the increase of money supply away from price and wage increases and into growth and more jobs.

All the evidence of the past 20 years suggested that to apply a dose of further general reflation now, when the money supply was rising as it was, would be to create accelerating inflation, leading inevitably to still higher unemployment. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Foot's call for reflation bore no relation to the basic problem of the British economy—the lack of competitiveness. By pumping more money in would stimulate inflation once again and all the efforts made over the past two years to bring about a new sense of realism would have been wasted. (Labour interruptions.) Our policies (she said) are addressed to the root causes of the uncompetitive economy we inherited in 1979.

The first step to a stronger economy was to get inflation down. This was not some minority doctrinaire obsession (Labour shouts of "Yes it is") but a necessary pre-condition to our economic recovery. It was those who thought otherwise who were applying a minority obsession with doctrinaire delusions.

Inflation was the cause of unemployment, not the alternative to it.

There were calls for a programme of investment-led growth, but the Government was already providing vast resources to help private sector industry, largely under the Industry Act and mostly in assisted areas. This would amount to £1,000m, and twice as much as that was being provided for public sector industries like British Leyland and the British Steel Corporation, to help them to carry out a necessary radical restructuring.

In addition to reducing inflation as a top priority, it was essential that as many young people as possible were given training and practical experience in the use of the new technologies which would form the basis of so many new jobs.

In the last few months, the Government had been discussing with industries ways in which such practical experience should be provided. The Government had pioneered the scheme at the Notting Hill Information Technology Centre providing computer and electronic training.

Following the success of that centre, the Government had approved a programme with, as a first target, 20 information technology centres concentrated in the inner towns and cities where young, unemployed people would be trained in computer and electronic assembly skills, because this was where the future genuine jobs lay.

The rates of increase of wholesale prices, retail prices, unit labour costs and average earnings had all fallen substantially. In most cases pay settlements had adjusted quickly to the ability of the employer to pay. The rate of increase in unemployment had been substantially declining over the past few months. Vacancies notified in July rose for the first time in six months and were the largest increase in over two years.

Order books in many industries were filling again. There were many encouraging signs of substantially more productivity in manufacturing industry.

Britain was continuing to be a successful trading nation. Exports were worth 33 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product, a higher proportion than in any other industrial country.

Industries which had taken steps to put themselves in a competitive positioin were the hope more for jobs in future. There would be continued redundancies after years of overmanning which previous Labour governments refused to tackle. Unless these problems were tackled there would be no hope for rising prosperity. Labour had ducked it, but this Government was tackling it.

New enterprises were being formed. Under the new loan guarantee scheme to help small businesses, 180 loans had been guaranteed within the last month, many of them to new firms.

Contrary to what was usually thought, the level of investment in plant and machinery most closely connected to productivity, had shown a dramatic rise as compared to 1975 and 1978.

Major new foreign investment was being attracted as well. These were signs of success that were working through already, even in advance of an upturn in the economy. This was the kind of output and production which would bring about the very expansion and increase in genuine jobs which the Government desired.

Governments alone did not make economic recoveries; individuals and companies did. What the Government could do was to ensure the conditions were such that companies could take advantage of the expansion as it came. They would not have been able to do so unless the Government had tackled the problems at their roots.

Special unemployment measures had helped 800,000 people at a cost of £1,000m this year. The Government intended to develop these programmes not only to help people through a difficult time, but to do so in a way which would provide lasting benefit to the economy. They must do this both for young people and for some people who were older and without jobs.

There was evidence from many areas of increases in applications to stay on at school or college. The Government would provide an additional £60m in 1982-83 as it was good when young people chose to follow educational courses, many of a vocational nature, to obtain qualifications to help them get and keep jobs.

As a result, it was hoped up to 50,000 more young people would stay on in school or college.

But they must continue to provide for those who left school and failed to find work. She reaffirmed the undertakings given last November that all unemployed school leavers should this year be able to have a place on the youth opportunities programme by Christmas and that this year they would try to offer a place within three months to young people who have been unemployed for three months.

That would require an extra 110,000 places this year on the YOP over and above the 440,000 originally planned. The Secretary of State for Employment had today informed the Manpower Services Commission that the necessary resources for that would be provided.

There had been criticisms of the YOP, not least from some of the young people who had taken part. Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, had already heard some from the young people of Liverpool.

They felt that the work they were being asked to do was cosmetic whereas they wanted positively to work for a business and to feel that they were receiving effective training.

Although the YOP had done a very job in terms of the demand made upon it, they must look at it more closely now to see that the experience provided was satisfying to the youngsters and that it gave the community which provided the resources best value for money.

We are (she wnt on) not only looking at the programme to see how it can be imporved but we are giving further consideration to the provision of a better training scheme for the young which would eventually replace the existing programme.

Our aim is to reach the position where all young people on leaving school either move into further education, find a job, or are given the chance of vocational training or community service.

They wanted to help the individual and to strengthen the economy by having a better trained workforce.

A statement would be made when, after consultations, they had reached conclusions.

More needed to be done to help school leavers into jobs. Because the wages of y oung people were often too high in relation to those of xperienced adults, employers could not afford to take them on even though it was clear that many employers would like to help.

This situation has come about because of unrealistic pay bargaining over the years. (Labour protests.)

It contrasts vividly with the situation in Germany where the wages of young people were much lower in relation to those of adults, and where consequently they had less youth unemployment. If they were to get more jobs for young people in future, as the Government wated, trade unions and employers would hape to take that into account in their bargaining.

The Government would provide some encouragement to employers to take on more young people at realistic wage levels.

The Government propsed to introduce a new scheme offering employers a weekly payment of £15 for all employees under 18, provided they were in their first year of work and that their earnings were below £40 a week.

Full details of the scheme would be announced shortly with a view to its introduction early in 1982. It was expected to cost about £60m in a full year.

Turning to the Job Release Scheme, she said that an exceptionally large number of people would be reaching normal retirement age in the mid-1980s. By bringing forward that peak of retirements, they could release jobs so that they could be taken by people at present unemployed.

The Government's proposal, therefore, was to lower the age for the Job Release Scheme until March, 1984, from 64 to 63 this November and to 62 from February next year. (Opposition laughter.) It would cost about £150m in a full year.

A further proposal had been announced last week by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services. It was that those of 60 and over, unemployed and drawing supplementary benefit, for a year or more would be able from November to retire on the higher long-term rate of supplementary benefit. It would cost about £20m in a full year.

The Government would immediately develop further opportunities for voluntary service for unemployed people of all ages, by providing additional funds.

It would provide a further £4m for the remainder of this year and £8m in 1982-83 for voluntary work in connexion with the Community Enterprise Programme.

There were also opportunities in social service and health, where community support for the handicapped and elderly depended on a wide range of voluntary services as well as on statutory provision.

An additional £4m would be available in 1982-83 to expand those activities and the departments concerned would be considering how best to apply the money.

The additional costs of meeting existing undertakings under YOP are estimated at about £90m for the rest of 1981-82. They might approach £350m to £400m in 1982-83 but that would depend, among other things, on the impact of the new scheme to encourage employers to take on more young people and of the increased educational expenditure, both of which could lower the costs of YOP.

The costs of the other measures were estimated at about £60m in 1981-82 and about £320m in 1982-83. For 1981-82, the extra would be met fr omthe contigency reserve within the planned total for public expenditure. For 1982-83, it would be taken into account in the forthcoming review of public expenditure.

The figures were of gross costs which would partly be offset by lower expenditure on social security and higher tax receipts and by support from the EEC Social Fund.

The total cost of fulfilling the YOP undertakings and of the other measures might be of the order of £400m to £500m in 1982-83. The extra costs would have to be accommodated within the general framework of the Government's medium-term financial strategy. (Labour laughter.)

The Government believed that long-standing problems needed long-term solutions. (Conservative cheers.) There was no short cut to full employment. The country had to become competitive again. Labour believed there was a short cut—relation.

That is a road (she said) that would take us away from becoming competitive and away from more jobs. It would take us towards hyper-inflation and higher unemployment. That is a road that we will not follow.

Increased wealth could not be enjoyed unless it was earned and the Government was committed to seeing that it was earned.

It will be hard work (she concluded) and it will take time, but with out policies we can do it.

She urged the House to reject the soft options, the prospect of continuing economic decline, and reflation.

Steel: The lady is for turning out

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L) said it would be churlish at least not to welcome the temporary palliatives which Mrs Thatcher had announced to help to combat unemployment.

They were not deep enough or long-term enough to merit the description of a U-turn. But it was noticeable that the job release scheme, for example, was being put back to the point at which she found it.

The forecasts of output and manufacturing investment were gloomy. The bottoming out which ministers talked about had not happened. In the absence of any prices and incomes policy, unemployment was the only weapon the Government could have in that particular battle.

Nothing had been done during this Government's lifetime to change the atmosphere or mechanics of wage bargaining. So even if Mrs Thatcher was right that wage bargains were more moderate now because of unemployment, if the economy revived and unemployment fell, the one weapon which had brought moderation would be gone.

Selective reflation in particular areas of the economy was justified. A small amount of selective public spending could be of long-term benefit. The construction industry was on its bea mend, yet there were a million homes still without inside sanitation or running hot water.

While the Trident and nuclear power commitments to public expenditure remained sacrosanct the Government insisted on pursuing niggling cuts like those in training and the BBC's overseas services.

Although the two major parties in the House might write off Warrington as a fluke, last Thursday Liberals and Social Democrats had jointly had considerable victories. The people of this country were saying that if the lady was not for turning, she was for turning out and replacing with something better.

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C) said the Opposition's proposals would lead to a siege economy on eastern European lines and we would be heading for an even deeper crisis than that part of the world because our economy was less self sufficient.

The Government were sticking doggedly to the fight against inflation and that he thought more important than finding a cure for unemployment, because inflation produced unemployment and hit the unemployed harder than anything else.

Mr Joel Barnett (Heywood and Royston, Lab) said disappointment of expectations caused damage and some Labour MPs and members of the Social Democratic Party were still doing this. They implied it could be done by some "whiter than white policy" or "redder than red" policy. (Laughter.)

The implication of everything that Mrs Thatcher said, the core of her strategy, was that if they brought down the rate of inflation everything would be fine. There was no evidence that bringing down the rate of inflation would of itself solve the underlying problem of Britain's poor industrial performance.

The Prime Minister was alienating so many people that it was putting back the time when they would be able to get the cooperation which would be essential for even minimal success. The public were being fed on a diet of pretence. At best the average economic growth rate would not provide resources for any improvement in living standards for some years.

Mr Patrick Cormack (South West Staffordshire, C) said a small firm without resources but with an inventive capacity and determination to succeed should, if it took on an extra worker or two, be allowed to have for one or two years the equivalent of that man's dole money. The money was still being spent from the public purse but to much more productive ends.

Mr James Hamilton (Bothwell, Lab) said it was a serious charge against any Government to have brought inflation down, even to single figures, on the backs of three million unemployed.

Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP) said the main charge against the Government throughout the last two years was there had been a sense that unemployment and its rising rates was not a matter of prime concern to it.

It was not that the Government wished to see unemployment, but it was immensely insensitive to it. In judging the balance of priorities between keeping inflation down, which was rightly one of the most serious threats that faced them, and doing something about unemployment, it had chosen the wrong balance.

Assault from Japan causing intolerable dislocation in West

TRADE

Britain was being confronted by an assault from Japanese exporters on a scale and narrowness which gave rise to economic and social dislocation of the western countries, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, said during exchanges on the United Kingdom's balance of trade with Japan. He did not believe this was tolerable.

Mr Biffen said that in 1980, United Kingdom companies exported to Japan goods worth £597m. Imports from Japan amounted to £1,712m.

The deficit on visible trade was, therefore, £1,115m, partly offset by a surplus of £200m on invisible trade.

The Government is taking a prominent part in forming the European Community's trade policy towards Japan which calls for the moderation of Japanese imports to the Community and an increase in imports by Japan of Community products.

Bilateral and Commission representations have led recently to undertakings by Japan, which we welcome, to moderate car exports to the Community in 1981 and increase imports of manufactured goods from the Community.

The practical effect of these undertakings will be closely monitored.

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock, Lab): The Japanese success is based on their coordinated and far-seeing export policy and rigid protection of their home market.

Unless Britain adopts the same type of initiative and protectionism for the home market, large sections of British industry—never mind any pseudo-agreements with the Japanese — will disappear altogether.

Mr Biffen: I do not accept his proposition that substantial expansion of protectionism would enhance the virility of the British industry.

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln, C): Japan has a tariff of 40 per cent against, for example, confectionery and biscuit imports from this country. This is hindering our export of these products substantially.

If Japan wants to export her manufactured products to Britain, she must lower these punitive tariff rates on our exports to Japan.

Mr Biffen: Yes, I do agree.

Mr Sydney Chapman (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C): Notwithstanding the different tariffs, it is also important that Japan should allow our goods the access that we allow them on such things as safety of products and specification. This is a problem to be faced by the Government.

Mr Biffen: I am not sure how much of the problem lies in the formal existence of restraints within Japan and how much of the problem is a cultural one. In the absence of constraints, they still have the determination to buy Japanese.

Sir David Price (Eastleigh, C): In terms of the balance of payments, we are over £1,000m in deficit to the Japanese and in the EEC as a whole, it is nearly £4,000m.

For all he says about cultural lags in Japan, it has gone on for far too long. He should follow not the EEC or British rules but French rules for attacking Japanese trade.

Mr Biffen: I would like to receive his advice as to what constitutes the nuances of French rules. The present imbalance is going to give rise to continuing anxiety between the OECD countries and Japan, and simply cannot be allowed to proceed.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): Is there any good reason why Britain's trade account with any one country should balance?

Mr Biffen: None. I am surprised that he should ask me that knowing my prejudices, as I know his. (Laughter.)

One is confronted here by Japanese exporting industries on a scale and narrowness which gives rise to economic and social dislocation of the various countries to the West which is intolerable.

Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab): The French Government, rather than pussy-footing around with negotiations with Japan over car imports, have directed that no more than 3 per cent of their market might be taken by Japanese cars.

Given the cultural difficulties with Japan over imports, we should take tough action of the kind that the French and Italians have taken.

Mr Biffen: The Italian action proceeds under trade regulations incorporated in Community law. The French have applied an administrative procedure which I believe, were it to happen in this country, would give rise to so much discretionary power on the part of civil servants that it would be rightly challenged in the courts.

Biffen: : Monitoring of undertakings

Sir William Clark (Croydon, South, C): The Japanese have the advantage over us and other Western countries in that their defence expenditure is lower because of the peace treaties.

If this is so, the Government should press Japan to increae their overseas aid and thus take some of this responsibility from the Western countries.

Mr Biffen: If Japan had a defence budget in line with other OECD countries, Britain is likely to be a supplier to Japan, given our acknowledge skills in providing defence equipment.

Parliament today

Commons 2.30: Questions. Employment; Prime Minister. Transport Bill, Lords amendments. Debate on EEC documents on steel industry. Lords (2.30): British Nationality Bill, committee stage, seventh day.

PARLIAMENT continued

No barriers to trade in Community

Exports to the European Community from the United Kingdom had increased from 30 per cent in 1972 to 43 per cent in 1980, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, stated.

Mr David Knox (Leek, C) who had asked for the statistics, said: The figures show clearly how beneficial membership of the EEC has been and how dangerous are suggestions that we should withdraw from the Community.

Mr Parkinson: He is right. What interests me is to see the number of representations from companies within this country explaining to us that the movement of the pound against the dollar is no longer the most important for them but that the movement against other European currencies is more important. This underlines increasingly that our trade is dependent upon Europe.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): Do not the figures show it was beneficial for us formerly not to be in the EEC since the percentages were then reversed?

Mr Parkinson: The figures show that those who advise us to withdraw from the EEC should think carefully before they start arguing that case, because there is no doubt that one of the things which has caused the increase of trade has been the removal of barriers to trade within the Community. That I believe is the way we ought to go in our trade with the rest of the world.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow, East, C): Would it not appear that now we ought to get on and make a success of our EEC membership

Mr Parkinson: The debate about whether we should be members is sterile and damaging. We ought to take advantage of the fact that we are members of the Community with a huge potential market where there are no barriers to our trade.

Mr John Fraser, an Opposition spokesman on trade (Lambeth, Norwood, Lab): What proportion of trade with Europe is in oil?

Mr Parkinson: Had we omitted oil from the figures, the answer would have been much the same. Non-oil exports rose from 30 to 41 per cent compared with 30 to 43 per cent including oil. So the trend has been fairly uniform, showing a substantial increase in trade.

Credit-card problems prove complex

The "substantial and escalating surcharges" associated with credit card transactions were increasing price and damaging tourism, Mr Edward Taylor (Southend, East, C) said during questions about the recommendations of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on the surcharges.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, said the Government faced complex problems in reaching a decision on the matter.

Mr Taylor urged her to change the proposals of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and allow the previous situation to continue.

Mrs Oppenheim (Gloucester, C): Mr Taylor has indicated some of the detailed complexities of the problem we now face in reaching this decision.

Confusion has arisen in some cases for consumers where surcharges have been imposed and in others where they have not. These are all things which are under consideration by the Government during the consultations we are holding.

Mr John Wilkinson (Hillingdon, Ruislip-Northwood, C): The situation is far from unsatisfactory. When will the Government bring forward proposals to the House to take measures appropriate to the recommendations of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. A year has gone by.

Mrs Oppenheim: He has also pointed out the complexities of this issue, all of which the Government must consider in reaching a decision.

I am aware there is a degree of uncertainty at present and it is an unwelcome degree. We will be as quick as we can in giving full consideration to the representations made to us.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): Whether we have any more surcharges or not, are not these cards inflationary and encourage people to spend money they have not got? (Cheers.)

Mrs Oppenheim: I am not sure that has been fully established. The majority of people using credit cards do not avail themselves of the full credit facilities but only of the monthly facility.

It is more a service which is provided to consumers than anything else at present. This is one of the things which adds to the complexity of the decision the Government has to make.

Answering a further question, Mrs Oppenheim said: One of the things we have to consider is whether those who are giving discounts for cash are those same people who are adding a surcharge for the use of credit cards.

She added that the recommendations of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission would not just affect garages but the whole of the retail trade and restaurants and hotels as well.

Many new firms being registered

The figures indicated that the upward trend in the number of bankruptcies might now have come to an end, Mr Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary of State for Trtde, said at question time.

There was a high "birthrate" in the number of new firms being registered he added.

Earlier, Mr Eyre (Birmingham Hall Green, C) had told MPs that in the second quarter of 1981 the number of bankruptcies was 46 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1979. In the first quarter of the year, the number of company liquidations was 104 per cent higher than in the same period of 1979.

Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, an opposition spokesman on trade (Hackney, Central, Lab), said the figures showed an appalling and deteriorating situation.

There is an obvious need, he said, for an efficient official receiver service. Would the minister indicate what support he is receiving for his cockeyed scheme virtually to wind up the official receiver service and what reactions there have been from the Cork Committee for that proposal?

Mr Eyre: MPs will be relieved to know that the number of bankruptcies was slightly lower in the second quarter of 1981 than in the first quarter, and that of compulsory liquidations considerably lower.

These figures indicate that the upward trend may now have come to an end.

As to the procedures, we are awaiting the second part of the Cork Committee report when the Government will make clear its announcement.


Eyre: Bankruptcy trend may have ended

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C) asked what increase there had been in the number of new firms starting up in the same period.

Mr Eyre: We have seen a high birthrate in the number of new firms. No less than 69,100 new companies were registered in 1980-81; the increased number of registered businesses in that same year was 153,200.

He said that interest rates had been a factor in the higher number of bankruptcies but the trouble was that in recent years there had been rising prices and reduced competitiveness, with a loss of competitiveness, with a loss of employment.

Bomb squad successes

Mr Philip Goodhart, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, in a written reply said that in 1980 Army teams neutralised 120 explosive devises, of a toal weight of 6,405 lbs. No members of bomb disposal teams were killed or inuured in the course of these duties.

In another reply, he said from January 1 to July 16 this year 8,242 baton rounds were fired by the Army in Northern Ireland.

Check on tank engine sales to Iran

HOUSE OF LORDS

Some firms may have illegally exported British tank engines to Iran but Alvis, the manufacturers, had not broken the law, Viscount Trenchard, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, said during question time in the House of Lords.

Lord Jenkins of Putney (Lab) had asked whether British tank engines had been illegally exported to Iran; whether Iran paid several times the market price to secure the illicit deal and who shared in the profits?

Viscount Trenchard: Investigations into whether engines have been illegally exported from this country have been in progress for some time. It would not be appropriate to comment further at this stage of the inquiries.

Lord Jenkins of Putney: Would he agree that the British Leyland subsidiary, Alvis, appears to have been involved in this dead and that appears to have gone ahead despite a Government embargo on such exports?

Will he make it clear that Alvis do not escape responsibility by dealing through an intermediary?

Viscount Trenchard: At this stage of the inquiry I do not want to make many further comments. Alvis were the manufacturers and they have not broken the law.

At this stage of the investigation what I am prepared to say is it does appear other firms may have exported these engines illegally.

Lord Brockway (Lab): This is an extraordinarily serious statement, that arms are being exported illegally. What control is there at the ports for the export of these arms; surely licences have to be given? Is there machinery by which we can be assured that no arms without licences are exported?

Viscount Trenchard: I am satisfied that the customs and excise controls, on a basis of export licences, do constitute an efficient system. At this stage of the investigation I would rather not comment on any further.

Lord Bruce of Donnington, for the Opposition: How long does he expect the investigations to take? Will he give the House an assurance that when the investigations are complete the House will be informed of the result?

Viscount Trenchard: I cannot give a definitive answer to how long the investigations will take but the investigations will be completed as soon as possible and they will be followed by the appropriate steps of a responsible government.

Lord Jenkins of Putney: Will he take up Lord Bruce of Donnington's suggestion that at the end of the proceedings a statement will be made to the House?

Viscount Trenchard: I deliberately did not say exactly that because when a situation is sub judice the next step depends on the correct procedure.

Finance Act receives Royal assent

The following Acts received Royal Assent: Finance; Town and Country Planning (Minerals); Zoo Licensing; British Telecommunications; Forestry; Licensing (Amendment); Local Government and Planning (Amendment); Indecent Displays (Control); Disabled Persons, Countryside Scotland Forgery and Counterfeiting; Iron and Steel; Criminal Attempts; Atomic Energy (Miscellaneous Provisions); Contempt of Court; Friendly Societies; County of Kent; South Yorkshire; Wallerawang Collieries Limited; Peterborough Development Corporation; Preston Borough Council; British Railways; United Reformed Church; East Sussex; Milford Docks; and Northumbrian Water Authority.

Defence guarantee to people of Belize

BELIZE BILL

The Government were confident that the measures agreed with the Government of Belize for the protection of that country after independence provided a sound basis for its future security and territorial integrity, Lord Skelmersdale, a Lord-in-Waiting, said in reply to peers on all sides of the House who said a date for independence of September 21 should not have been set before the Belize Bill, which granted independence, passed through Parliament.

He was opposing an amendment to the Bill, during its committee stage, which would require the United Kingdom Government, after independence in Belize, to continue to take appropriate measures to protect the integrity of the country.

Lord Skelmersdale said the date for independence had been agreed last week in discussions between Minister of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Mr Nicholas Ridley) and Mr George Price the Belize Premier. The Government recognized its responsibility to bring Belize to secure independence.

Lady Vickers (C), moving the amendment, said that Belize was an oasis of democracy in South American and the Government should give an assurance that this democracy would be secure.

President Lucas of Guatemala had warned that he would not regard the independence as legal. A heads of government agreement had been left unsigned. Guatemalan soldiers greatly outnumbered the Belize defence force, were better trained and were receiving arms from the United States.

Belize was floating on a sea of oil which attracted other nations, such as the United States, Holland and West Germany, and also fertile agricultural land and waters teeming with fish.

Belize should not be left in Uncle Sam's back yard.

Lord Skelmersdale said that the Government and Premier Price had agreed arrangements for the defence of Belize against any external threat following independence—that British forces should remain for an appropriate period, would provide training and assistance, and certain other countries would be invited to participate in the defence.

The measures should be viewed in the light of Belize's membership of the Commonwealth and the United Nations, and international support for Belize's independence within its traditional and existing borders.

The amendment was not necessary as security would be the subject of specific agreements taken by Britain and Belize.

Skelmersdale speaking

Guatemala city newspapers had reported on July 23 that President Lucas had said that Guatemala would never invade Belize. Guatemala was not an aggressor, and was not interested in destroying Belize, he had said. Guatemalans and the Belize people were brothers despite their differences, and invasion would only bring the revenge of the world. The accord should be signed.

Lord Taylor of Gryfe (SDP) said the chance of Belize building up its forces to the strength of the Guatemalans was remote. Guatemala was under severe economic strain and it was not uncommon for countries in this situation to take military action to relieve concern about their domestic situation. It would be extremely dangerous to grant independence without the assurances Lady Vickers required.

Lord Harmar-Nicholls (C) supporting the amendment, said that Government should be committed under the Bill to ensure adequate protection and integrity for Belize.

The independence date and conditions had been set before the decision by Parliament had been made, and these could still be changed if necessary.

Lord Avebury (L) said if the amendment were written into the Bill it would have an enormous effect on the morale of the people of Belize as it would show in statute that Britain was determined to safeguard their security against any threats from the Guatelmalan dictatorship.

Lord Stewart of Fulham, for the Opposition, said the Government was unable to say that acceptance of the amendment would in any way change the situation in Belize; or make an agreement with Guatemala harder to reach or delay independence. It had only said it was not necessary.

Lord Skelmersdale said the amendment was open-ended in timing. It caused fundamental doubts on the scope of the executive and legislative powers of the United Kingdom Parliament as to whether it was within constitutional capabilities to do what was suggested.

The amendment was rejected by 118 votes to 86—Government majority, 32.

Referendum proposals rejected

An attempt to defer the granting of independence to Belize until local people had approved by a majority vote in a referendum was rjected by 120 votes to 70, a Government majority of 50.

Lord Taylor of Gryfe (SDP) moving the amendment, said it sought to secure the support of the people of Belize for indepndnce.

Lord Avbury (L) said it was not true to claim that the people of Belize voted in 1979 for independence on the terms which were now being offered because at that time they had no knowledge of the heads of agreement.

The British government had played a shabby three card trick on the people of Belize. It had promised nothing would be done without their consent, offered a simulacrum of democracy and then snatched that away at the last moment.

Lord Skelmersdale, a Lord in Waiting, said it was not for the British Government, Parliament or anybody else to impose upon the government or people of Belize a referendum in the way suggested.

There had never been any promise in Belize from the Belizian Prime Minister that there should be a referendum on the pure question of independence. It was a matter for the Belizians and not the House of Lords.

The committee stage was completed and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Education and Training Bill passed the remaining stages.

Deportation threat to students challenged

By Lucy Hodges

Immigration officials were accused yesterday of further extending the definition of an illegal entrant by deciding to send home two foreign students who had entered Britain as visitors.

The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants (JCWI), which has written to the Home Office to protest, says this practice is new and is worrying because it means the students concerned have no right of appeal against expulsion.

"On the one hand we have the Home Office reassuring MPs that they will take a carefully limited view of what an illegal entrant is, but meanwhile the immigration service is still further extending its scope to threaten a new group of people with detention and removal without a right of appeal", Mr Ian Martin, general secretary of the joint council, said.

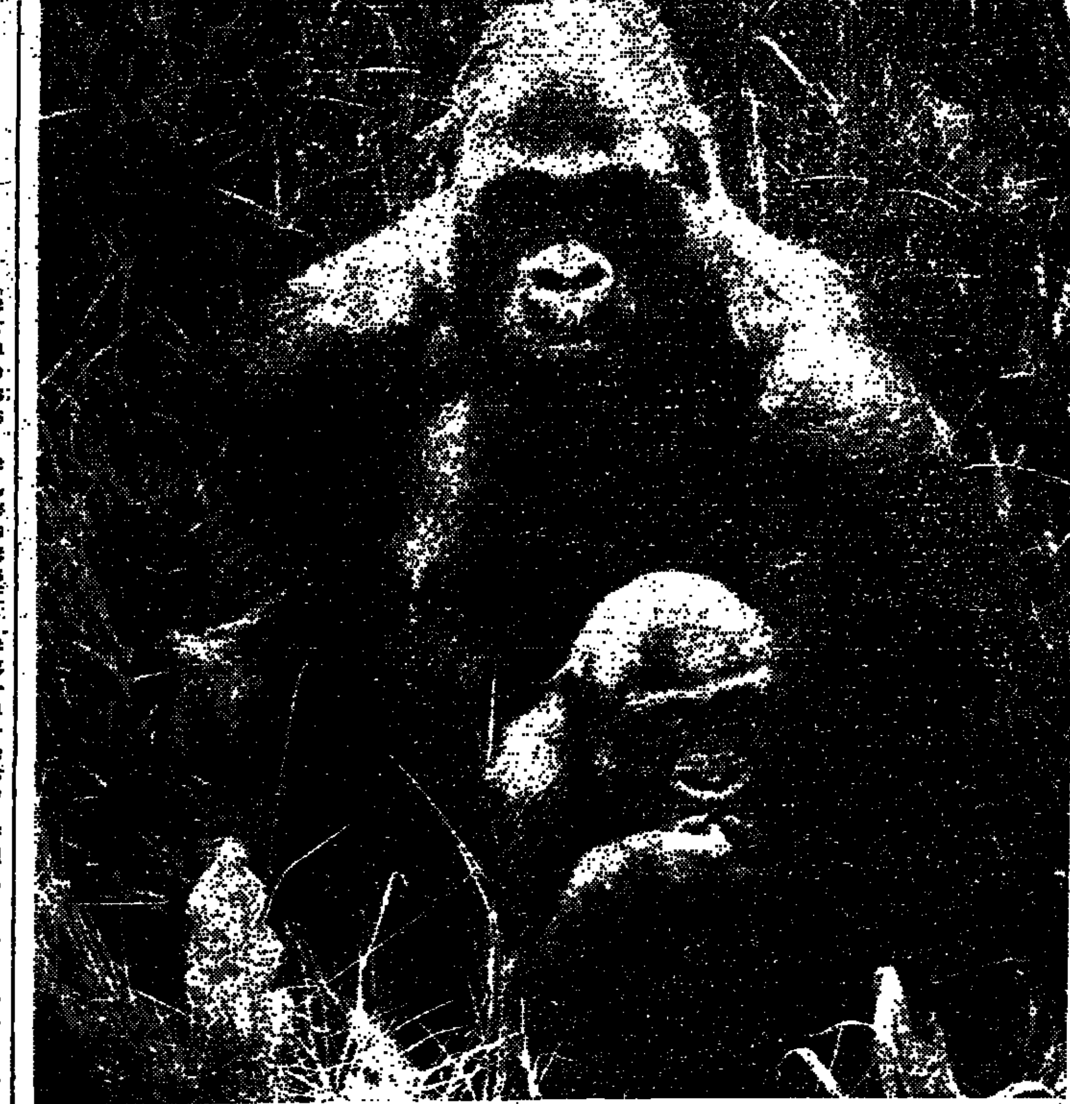
The two students, Mr Hossain Mohammad, an Iranian, and Mr Mohamed Feitar, an Egyptian, were held in detention but have been released pending their departure. Their cases have been taken up by Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Education and Science, and Lord Avebury, the Liberal peer.

In each case the allegation that the initial entry was illegal rests on the contention that they concealed or did not disclose their intention to study.

Mr Martin says he has been promised repeatedly that only the clearest evidence of such concealment would prevent an application to remain as a student being granted. (There is an appeal against this.)

The two maintain that they did not intend to deceive immigration officials when they arrived in Britain.

The United Kingdom Council for Overseas Student Affairs said the cases contravened Home Office assurances. The Home Office said yesterday that the letter from the immigrants council to Mr Timothy Raison, the Minister of State, was being considered.



Handi and her son Kakinga in their new half-acre home landscaped by the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust to provide a natural life for the gorilla family.

Apology to Vanessa Redgrave for libel

Miss Vanessa Redgrave, the actress, was given a public apology yesterday over "false and damaging" allegations that her youth training scheme was in reality a means of recruiting young people to the Workers' Revolutionary Party. The allegations were made last March in the fortnightly newspaper *The Socialist Organiser*.

Miss Redgrave, of Ravenscourt Road, Hammersmith, London, sued the printers for libel, and in the High Court in London yesterday they acknowledged that there was no truth whatever in the allegations.

Her counsel, Mr Andrew Pugh, told Mr Justice Russell that an article in the newspaper gave the impression that she was not a fit person to be concerned in the training and education of young people, and had used psychological terror and physical violence.

As the defendants had undertaken not to repeat such libels, she was content not to take the action farther. The defendants would pay her legal costs.

Miss Judith Beale, for Morning Litho Printers Ltd, of North Woolwich Road, North Woolwich, London, said she associated herself with everything Mr Pugh had said. The defendants, who no longer printed *The Socialist Organiser*, apologized to Miss Redgrave.

Flood halts Heathrow

Incoming flights were stopped from landing for an hour at Heathrow airport, London, when a burst water main flooded the basement of the control tower yesterday.

Staff were evacuated. The water slightly damaged the vital electronic switching gear linked to the air traffic control main cmputer.

Control of flights waiting to land were handed over to the London control centre at West Drayton. Staff moved into field caravans to control ground movements.

Whitehall brief

Curtains parting on Philby caper

By Peter Hennessy

It would take a combination of Gilbert and Sullivan and Mr John le Carré to do justice to a story involving a couple of Lord Chancellors, a Tory peer, a Secretary of the Cabinet, secret service chiefs, a safe full of highly classified documents and an MI6 operation behind the Iron Curtain.

In their absence, the best way to recount the tale is to start at the beginning in 1949 when a joint MI6/CIA operation to undermine the communist government of Enver Hoxha in Albania fell apart because of the unfortunate fact that its British commander, Mr Kim Philby, happened to be working for the KGB as well as His Majesty's Government.

Thirty years on, Lord Bethell, Conservative European MP for London, North-West, and an historian, decided to write a book about the Albanian subversion. He immediately came up against a familiar roadblock, an edict promulgated by Lord Gardiner, the Lord Chancellor, in 1967 exempting all MI6 and MI5 papers from the 30-year rule.

Lord Bethell is not the kind of scholar to take no for an answer. In 1979 he won a two-year campaign by persuading a Cabinet Committee, the full Cabinet, a prime minister, a leader of the opposition and a leader of the Liberal Party (in that order) of the absurdity of withholding any file that even mentioned the existence of MI6 simply to allow ministers to sustain the public fiction that British governments do not spy on foreign powers in peacetime.

As a result a wealth of papers has now reached the Public Record Office which allude to MI5 and MI6. The gaps in the Foreign Office files on Albania remain substantial, however.

Lord Bethell is no "whistle-blower". He has made clear his conviction that genuinely sensitive documents that might still endanger individuals or institutions should continue to be kept away from public view in the registeries of the secret agencies.

But, in a protracted correspondence with Foreign and Commonwealth Office ministers and Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Bethell has sought to make the case that the "blanket approval" for re-



Lord Bethell: No "whistle-blower."

taining all internal MI6 and MI5 material granted by the Gardiner edict, which is not due to be reviewed until 1992, is contrary to the spirit of the Public Records Acts, 1958 and 1967.

Three years after the Gardiner edict was promulgated, guidelines were laid down establishing that public records should be released after 30 years apart from:

Exceptionally sensitive papers, the disclosure of which would be contrary to the public interest, whether on security or other grounds; documents containing information supplied in confidence, the disclosure of which might constitute a breach of good faith; documents containing information about individuals, the disclosure of which might cause distress or embarrassment to living persons or their immediate descendants.

Lord Bethell maintains that the blanket ban on MI6 and MI5 papers means that those three tests are not being applied to them, and that Lord Haillsham, as minister responsible for public records policy is not fulfilling his duties under the Acts. Lord Hailsham has now agreed to consider Lord Bethell's case and to reexamine the Gardiner edict.

The matter is also being looked at by MISC 3, the official Cabinet Committee dealing with the Wilson report on public records policy. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office, too, has agreed to review once more the Albanian files

One of the more alarming elements of the story is the ease with which the blanket ban was imposed in 1967 and the complete lack of public accountability for it. A set of proposals was put to Lord Gardiner by Sir Burke (now Lord) Trend, then Secretary of the Cabinet, including a departmental minute which is itself so sensitive that Lord Bethell has not been allowed to examine it.

Lord Gardiner simply initialled the minute and the ban became effective. Its existence was not made public until 1977 when it was mentioned in a Lords debate on public records. Lord Bethell wrote to Lord Gardiner about it at the end of last year.

Lord Gardiner replied: "I am extremely sorry but I have no recollection of the order which I signed in 1967. . . . As you will appreciate, this was one of a number of decisions in many different fields which a Lord Chancellor has to make every day, and 1967 is now 13 years ago and all I can really say is that the decisions would have been made in accordance with advice I received and on which I relied."

RIPPER REPORT TODAY

From Ronald Kershaw
Leeds

The long-awaited report into allegations of improper conduct and improper disclosure of information by senior police officers during the so-called Yorkshire Ripper investigation will be made to the West Yorkshire Police Committee today.

Sir Philip Knights, Chief of West Midlands, who conducted the inquiry at the request of the Inspector of Constabulary, is expected to be present.

The inquiry was mounted in April after unspecified complaints had been made against Mr Ronald Gregory, West Yorkshire Chief Constable, and other senior officers.

The decision to approach the Inspector of Constabulary was taken by three "appointed members" of the committee who have the authority to act between meetings.

In June Mr Ronald Darrington, chairman of the committee, said in an interim statement: "I have spoken to Sir Philip, who has told me that at this stage no evidence has been revealed to support those allegations which relate to the chief constable".

TOWING-AWAY FEES TO RISE

The charges for removing illegally parked vehicles are to be increased from August 17 under regulations laid before Parliament yesterday by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport.

Removal from a motorway will cost £38, an increase of £8, from other roads in London £36 (£29) and from other roads elsewhere £34 (£27). Removal from a loading area in London will cost £34 (£27) and from a loading area elsewhere £34 (£20). The charge for storing vehicles will be £3 (£2) a day and the charge for disposal £10 (£6).

CIA chief accused of planning to oust Gaddafi

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, July 27

Further doubt about the suitability of Mr William Casey to *continue in his post as Director* of the Central Intelligence Agency have been raised by a report that he had planned a covert scheme to overthrow the regime of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya.

The report, published in the latest issue of *Newsweek* magazine, claimed that Mr Casey and Mr Max Hugel, his discredited former Deputy Director of covert operations, had proposed a multi-phase destabilization campaign which would have involved the creation of a "counter-government" and the ultimate removal of Colonel Gaddafi from power.

However, members of the House intelligence committee, believing the plan would involve the Libyan leader's assassination, setn a strongly-worded letter of protest to President Reagan urging him to reject the plan, the magazine said.

The White House, already embarrassed by the allegations which have been made against Mr Casey, has declined to comment on the report except to confirm that a letter had been received from the House intelligence committee and that it had not yet been seen by the President.

The CIA has also refused to comment.

Although Colonel Gaddafi is seen as a leading figure behind terrorism and subversion in Africa and the Middle East, there is a widely held view in Congress that it is not the job of the CIA or any other American agency to provoke his downfall. The most direct action which Congress is prepared to countenance is to assist countries which are threatened by Libya, such as Tunisia, to resist Colonel Gaddafi politically

While the *Newsweek* report will provide additional ammunition for Mr Casey's opponents, the beleagured CIA director has made it clear that he intends to put up a tough fight to retain both his position and his reputation.

The Senate intelligence committee today named Mr Fred *Thompson, who was Republican* counsel during the Watergate hearings, to head its investigation into Mr Casey. Earlier this year Mr Thompson served as special Republican *counsel during the confirmation* hearings of Mr Alexander Haig as Secretary of State.

Sources said the appointment of a special counsel indicated the serious view the committee was taking of the case. The committee will meet tomorrow in secret session but Mr Casey is not expected to be called on to appear before the committee until later this week.

Today, members of the Senate select committee on intelligence began pursuing a two-foot stack of documents which Mr Casey had delivered to the committee yesterday in an attempt to limit the controversy over his business dealings and his management of the CIA.

Mr Casey, who managed President Reagan's election campaign, is facing criticism on two main counts; first, concerning his role as a director of Multiponics Inc, a failed business company; and second, his appointment of Mr Hugel, a former Reagan campaign aide and businessman, to be in charge of the CIA's covert operations.

Mr Hugel resigned earlier this month after being accused of participating in fraudulent securities transactions. According to the *Newsweek* report, it was Mr Hugel who briefed members of the House intelligence committee on plans to overthrow the Libyan leader.

Several Republican senators have already said Mr Casey should consider resigning. However, his decision to deliver his personal documents to the Senate committee is a clear indication that he intends to do no such thing.

Furthermore, Mr Casey has been heartened by the number of congressmen who have spoken up on his behalf during the past few days. They include Senator Paul Laxalt and Senator Henry Jackson who said during a television interview yesterday that Mr Casey must be given a fair chance to defend himself.

Mr Casey will have such a chance this week. In a letter to Senator Barry Goldwater, the *chairman of the Senate* committee, Mr Casey said he would be pleased to appear before the committee,

COUPLE SEIZED

Locri.—Two young people engaged to be married, who vanished in the countryside of Italy's Calabrian region two days ago, were kidnapped for ransom, police said.

REFEREE FREED

Buenos Aires.—A magistrate freed a football referee, Senor Juan Carlos Loustau, on bail after he was arrested on charges of threatening players.



Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, shares the enjoyment of Mr Peter Allum, the Police Commissioner, and 7,000 spectators at a police display in Salisbury.

NATO DENIAL ON NAVAL EXERCISE

Brussels, July 27.—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization said today that a controversial Western naval exercise to be held in the North Atlantic with the participation of South American navies was organized by the United States and not the Western alliance.

The *manoeuvre, codenamed* "Ocean Venture 81" and involving countries which are not members of Nato, will run concurrently with three Nato naval exercises in September, but will be under exclusive United States command, a Nato *statement said.*

The statement was prompted by Norway's decision last week not to take part in the exercise because it feared it could give the impression that Nato was trying to expand its area of responsibility.

Units from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay and Venezuela are due to take part in the exercise, alongside ships from the United States, the Netherlands, Britain, Canada, West Germany, Portugal, France, Denmark and Spain, Nato sources said.

The exercise, one of the largest of this kind in recent years, will involve 250 ships, 120,000 me nand 1,000 aircraft.

The American initiative to bring South American navies *into a Destern exercise reflects* Washington's efforts to strengthen cooperative with non-Nato members, West European diplomats said.—Reuter.

Strain on coalition

Bonn battle over spending cuts

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 27

With widely differing views on where to apply the knife, West German Government leaders and heads of the two coalition parties met in the Chancellery here today to negotiate a severe pruning of Government spending.

By Thursday they are expected to work out savings and possible tax increases worth DM20,000m (£4,000m). But separate preparatory meetings have showed that there is still considerable disagreement, not only between the Social Democrats (SPD) and the Free Democrats, but also between the Social Democrats and Herr Hans Matthöfer, their own Finance Minister.

Both Herr Matthöfer and Herr Willi Brandt, the SPD chairman, predicted that the negotiations will be very difficult. Government sources said it will put a serious strain on the coalition but they pointed out that both sides were determined to continue their partnership.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Federal Chancellor, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Free Democrat leader, told their own parliamentary parties earlier today that the Government must not only make *drastic cuts but also help* industry to make investments that will create more jobs. Herr Matthöfer broke the news that unemployment was expected to rise from the present 1.2 million mark to 1.35 million next year.

The huge state spending on unemployment benefits, labour and social spending accounts for 23.5 per cent of the national badget is one of the reasons why the Government is having to cut back. Steady increases in state spending, compounded by the oil price rises and high interest rates, have sent the public indebtedness to record levels.

Outlining his own proposals to the SPD parliamentary party, Herr Matthöfer said he intended to prune DM14m (£3m) by savings, including DM11m in the social sector. He planned to raise another DM7m by *abolishing* certain forms of tax relief, increase taxes on some consumer goods and syphoning off almost DM6m profits made by the Federal Bank.

But despite the savings, public spending will still increase by 4 per cent and another *DM26,55m (over £5,000m) will* have to be borrowed, he said. The whole budget will total DM241,000m compared to DM231,000m last year.

As the unusual veil of secrecy which has enveloped the preparatory talks was lifter today, *it became clear that there would* be several areas of dispute.

The Social Democrats and, somewhat more reservedly, their Finance Minister, advocate a temporary supplementary tax *on people in the higher income* brackets which would be used to create more jobs in industry. They also propose to abolish tax privileges for civil servants.

However, Herr Genscher spoke up against penalizing some social groups more than others which, he said would destroy the "consensus of reason" in the country which existed at present.

The Free Democrats would like an overall reduction of child allowances, unemploment benefits and retraining projects. Both parties want to cut back on Government contributions to farmers' and miners' social insurance schemes.

The Union of West German Civil Servants, a powerful pressure group, announced that it would take any cuts made at their members' expense to the Constitutional Court to test their legality. Civil servants' status and pay are protected by numerous laws in West Germany.

The Social Democrats were understood to be opposed to Herr Matthöfer's proposal to double the tax on heating oil but, like the Free Democrats, they want tax increases on tobacco and sparkling wine.

They are also firmly against a proposal by Herr Matthöfer to cut back on the state's obligations to pay a worker's salary if he falls ill.

Mugabe's rebuke for 'rotten seeds'

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, July 27

A growing division between elements of Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party has been exposed with a sharp condemnation by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, of "rotten seeds" within the organization. The target of the remarks appears to be Mr Edgar Tekere, the spokesman of the most radical faction in the party.

Mr Mugabe, who is also the president of Zanu (PF) has been sharpening his tongue on the first public signs of opposition from party militants recently. Last week he publicly rebuked Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the controversial Minister of Health.

Mr Tekere provoked the latest exchange with an outspoken speech to political science students at the University of Zimbabwe. In his addres, which wa punctuated by applause, Mr Tekere said that the relationship between the party's supporters, whom *he called "the custodians of the* revolution", and their representatives was being strained because some MPs had "inherited the colonial mentality".

Although dismissed from the cabinet in January after his trial and acquittal on a charge of murdering a farmer, Mr Tekere has retained the powerful position of Secretary-General of Zanu (PF) and the support of militant youth.

Warning that the party's principles had been weakened, he said some parliamentarians had been "bribed" by the country's former rulers

Mr Mugabe's response was blunt. Speaking at a provincial party meeting he said: "There are those who are complaining that the revolution is not continuing and yet they are the most immoral and laziest in the party."

The Prime Minister said such people were trying to persuade others not to have confidence in the government.

"You have to bear in mind that every organization has rotten seeds which have to be dealt with before they infect the majority of the people," he said.

If Mr Mugabe is seeking a showdown with the radicals he could well choose to do it by summoning the party to congress. Observers believe that Mr Tekere is a spent force and that the reason no attempt has been made to remove him from office is that Mr Mugabe wanted to spare Zanu (PF) and an old comrade in the libera*tion struggle from embarrass*ment. With the militants becoming increasingly visible such considerations may go by the board.

IN BRIEF

Spanish plea on broadcasts

Madrid.—A group of 350 panish radiog and televiison journalists have signed a peti*tion requesting the British Gov*ernment to reconsider its decision to close down the BBC Spanish-language radio service.

A spokesman for the group said that the petition would be submitted today or hte British Ambassador in Madrid. It said the closure decision would strike an irreparable blow at the free flow of information between ht etwo counriets.

Military rule

Monrovia.—Liberia now has a totally military Government, as all ministers and deputy ministers were awarded Army ranks on the country's 134th independence anniversary. The ministers all became majors and their deputies lieutenants, and all technically outrank the head of state, Staff sergeant Samuel Doe.

Chad amnesty

Ndjamena.—The Chad Government has declared an amnesty for all citizens who fled abroad for political reasons, *but it does not* apply to Mr Hissene Habre, the former Defence Minister, who is continuing to fight a civil war from bases near Sudan.

Brigades veto

Rome.—The state-run RAI television network turned down an appeal to broadcast a videotaped "interrogation" of Signor Roberto Reci, who is facing a death threat by the Red Brigades. The Brigades had hinted it would release him if *RAI would broadcast the tape.*

Heart battle

Houston, Texas.—A Dutch bus driver who survived 54 hours with a plastic pump in his chest before having a heart *transplant, was in critical* con dition because his blood was not clotting sufficiently.

Briton jailed

Frankfurt.—Paul Ian Fenton, aged 35, a British journalist *from Wimbledon*, was sentenced to 20 months' jail after travelling halfway round the world on trips financed by an invalid credit card.

Highway hold-up

Bari.—A Swiss woman, aged 65, died after four armed robbers forced her car off the road in a car chase on a highway in south-east Italy.

Road tragedy

Gruenstadt.—A 23-year-old man hanged himself from a tree after his car skidded and killed one of a road repair crew, police said.

Food price protests mount in Poland

Warsaw, July 27.—The Polish Government faced mounting protests today over the supply and price of food as it negotiated with the Solifarity trade union organization to head off the threat of possible strikes over the reduction of meat rations.

Protest declarations poured into Warsaw from all regions and buses and cars with blaring horns and angry placards paraded through Poland's second biggest city, Lodz, at the start of a week of hunger demonstrations there.

The new wave of protest, which began with a hunger march in the city of Kutno on Saturday, centred on three related issues: the chronically short supplies of most staple foods, proposals to increase food prices by up to 400 per cent and a reduction of 20 per cent in meat rations.

Solidarity has made it clear that its 10 million members will only accept the price increases if they are part of an overall economic reform package which guarantees authentic worker self-management. It also wants more public debate and a possible referendum.

The 15 buses taking part in the Lodz protest, decked with huge banners bearing the word "Hunger", were filmed by Polish television.

Bus and lorry drivers are due to hold similar protests in Lodz tomorrow and on Wednesday, while on Thursday the women of the city will take to the streets in what is expected to be a mass hunger march.—Reuter.

Tenuous ceasefire holds despite overnight rocket attacks

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 27

The tenuous ceasefire between the Israelis and the Palestinians continued today despite overnight rocket attacks from Palestinian positions into territory controlled by Major Saad Haddad, commander of the Israeli-backed Christian militias.

According to the Israeli military spokesman, the attack was the fourth launched against the south Lebanese buffer zone since the ceasefire came into force at lunchtime last Friday. First reports indicated that it had caused damage but no casualties.

Later the Palestine news agency, Wafa, reported that two villages in southern Lebanon had come under machine gunfire from the Israeli side of the border. Again there were no casualties.

The fact that Major Haddad did not carry out his earlier threat to fire back at any breach of the ceasefire is attributed to the strict control over his 2,000-strong militia forces now being exercised by Israel, which supplies them with both ammunition and finance.

The Israeli Government is thought to be deeply concerned about recent American government criticism and is determined to maintain the truce which is now 72 hours old. One senior government official explained that all Israeli forces had instructions to obey to the letter the agreement reached with Mr Philip Habib, America's special envoy.

There is now hope here that the American diplomat will soon continue with his efforts to negotiate the withdrawal of the five Syrian missile batteries in Lebanon's strategic Bekaa Valley. "If he does not get rid of them, there is no question that we will have to remove them by force", one Israeli official said.

In government circles there is concern about the apparent failure of the Palestine Liberation Organization to impose discipline on the various dissident Palestinian groups, one of which has openly declared its intention of ignoring the truce and continuing attacks against Israel.

The group in question, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command is led by Mr Ahmed Jebreel, one of the most extreme and uncompromising of the guerilla leaders. There is as yet no indication about how Mr Yassir Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) will be able to restrain his militant stance, but reports reaching Jerusalem tonight suggested that some form of compromise would soon be reached.

In Israeli political circles, there is considerable satisfaction that the new ceasefire has shown the various Palestinian groups publicly at odds with each other. Reporters have been left in no doubt that any renewed Israeli military action in response to a breakdown of the ceasefire would include a land operation designed to take over strategic Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon.

□ Beirut: Lebanon's electricity authority said today it would start a series of selective power cuts from tomorrow because of fuel shortages caused by Israeli air raids on Lebanese oil installations last week (Reuter reports).

It said districts would be cut off by rotation for seven hours a week and if fuel failed to arrive at its main generating station at Zouk, north of Beirut, the cuts would be doubled next week.

Within two weeks each district of Lebanon would suffer cuts equivalent to three days every week, the electricity board said.

Fuel shortages have caused huge queues for petrol throughout the country. The south has been without electricity for a week because the main cable was cut during an Israeli air raid.

At a private meeting of the influential foreign affairs and defence committee of the Knesset (Israeli Parliament) Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, emphasized today that Israeli over-flights of Lebanese territory would continue under the new ceasefire agreement.

The Prime Minister, who is still trying to form a new coalition, made clear that the ceasefire agreement was regarded by Israel as allowing the flights to go on. The Israelis regard them as vital to detect possible Palestinian reorganization, despite repeated claims by the PLO that the flights should be stopped under the terms of the ceasefire.

During the committee meeting, Mr Begin hit back hard at criticism from the Labour opposition. He said that there were 32 instances where Israeli forces under a Labour Government had attacked civilian targets.



Mr Yassir Arafat: Anger over violations.

Split in PLO widens

From Tewfik Mishlawi
Beirut, July 27

The ceasefire on the Lebanon-Israel border appeared to be threatened today by an inter-Palestinian conflict over whether the American-sponsored truce should be observed.

Israel reported another Palestinian ceasefire violation in southern Lebanon during the night, and said Katyusha rockets were fired on the Christian enclave west of the Israeli township of Misga. No damage or casualties were reported.

A small Palestinian guerrilla group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), led by Mr Ahmed Jebreel, a former Syrian officer, has rejected the ceasefire, which went into effect on Friday, and insisted on continuing to fight Israel.

In the three days since the truce began, about 90 Katyusha rockets and 40 artillery shells have reportedly been fired into northern Israel and the Christian salient, which is controlled by Major Saad Haddad and his Israeli-backed militias.

Neither Israel nor the militias returned the fire, and the ceasefire was still holding. Defiance of the truce by the PFLP-GC has apparently angered the Fatah group of Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader. Fatah criticized the conduct of the PFLP-GC. The criticism was given additional weight by the fact that it was released through the WAFA, Palestinian news agency, suggesting it was the opinion of the PLO as a whole.

A PLO spokesman described the PFLP-GC's conduct as irresponsible and expressing complete disregard for Lebanese and Palestinian blood. He said the front's representative in the PLO executive committee "not only supported the ceasefire decision but also took part in couching it".

The PFLP-GC, which has been getting money and military equipment from Libya, issued a retort, in which it identified its critic as a Fatah spokesman. It said Mr Arafat, who is also the Fatah leader, was collaboratiog with what it called Arab reactionaries, and referred to his meetings last week with the Saudi Arabian ambassador in Beirut.

Although the conflict tends to reflect on Mr Arafat's ability to control radical groups within his umbrella organization, it is not likely the conflict will expand. Other extremist guerrilla groups, such as the Democratic Front of Mr Nayee Hawatmeh and the PFLP of Dr George Habash, have so far withheld comment on the ceasefire.

If the ceasefire violations increase, they are almost certain to bring reprisals, at least from Major Haddad's militias. Repeated exchanges could lead to a collapse of the truce.

Israeli reconnaissance flights over Lebanon continued today. Jets flew over Beirut and were shot at. Mr Arafat had said he regarded such flights as a breach of the ceasefire.

Family of Shah pay respects

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, July 27

The widow and the four children of the Shah of Iran gathered today at his tomb to pay their respects on the first anniversary of his death. President and Mrs Sadat joined the family at Al-Rifaie mosque in Old Cairo.

The Shah's family has lived a cloistered like in the Kubbeh Palace on the north-east outskirts of Cairo as guests of the Egyptian Government since Mr Sadat gave them refuge during their exile from Iran.

The Shah's eldest son, Reza, who proclaimed himself successor to the Shah on his twentieth birthday last October 31, used the anniversary of his father's death to issue a message for his fellow-Iranians. In it he said the sufferings and terror which had become the lot of the Iranians since the revolution proved that his father well served his land.

□ Mr Behzad Nabavi, Iran's government spokesman, said today opposition groups had formed an alliance to overthrow the Government by force, according to Tehran radio (Reuter reports).

The radio quoted Mr Nabavi as saying such groups had failed to disrupt last weekend's presidential election, in which Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Muslem fundamentalist Prime Minister, won 88 per cent of the votes.

The radio had reported earlier that 12 Islamic revolutionary guards were killed by opposition guerrilla groups during balloting last Friday.

Mr Nabavi said Mr Rajai's election was an extremely important political victory for supporters of the Government.

Mr Nabavi accused opposition groups of "trying to disparage the elections by claiming that the people were coerced into voting". He did not elaborate.

Nimeiry calls for Arab summit with Egypt

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, July 27

President Gaafar Nimeiry of Sudan today left for Khartum after a week's visit to the Mediterranean seaside resort of Alexandria, where he was the guest of President Sadat.

Field-Marshal Nimeiry, the first Arab leader to visit Egypt since President Sadat signed the peace treaty with Israel in 1979, is campaigning for reconciliation between Egypt and the rest of the Arab World.

At a press conference over the weekend, he reiterated his call for an Arab summit conference to include Egypt because "the Arab world cannot achieve its major objective without Egypt".

He said that steps were being taken to convene the summit, adding that he might visit other Arab capitals to urge full participation.

The visit was low-key and no agenda was announced in advance, although the two leaders had a number of formal and informal talks. However, Western observers here think that President Nimeiry was, in fact, returning a visit made by Mr Sadat to Khartum in May, using it as an opportunity to take a holiday in Alexandria, as one diplomat put it.

In a communiqué issued last week, the two presidents condemned Israeli aggression against Lebanon and urged the United States to stop giving military and other assistance to Israel.

The presidents have also expressed concern over the intervention of 5,000 Soviet-backed Libyan troops in Chad. President Nimeiry affirmed that he had agree with "my brother Sadat" on a defensive plan to counter Soviet and Libyan plots, but did not go into details.

The Sudanese fear that the Libyans will infiltrate saboteurs over the country's western border with Chad. Egypt and Sudan already have a joint defence pact, agreed on after a 1976 coup attempt against President Nimeiry, which he blamed on the Libyans.

Egyptian troops have been reported recently in Khartum apparently on their way to strengthen Sudanese defences on the Chad and Libyan borders.

There have been reports in the Egyptian press about long-term plans to integrate the two countries and to assure the free movement of goods across the border.

The two presidents are reported to have flown over the Mediterranean coast west of Alexandria to choose a site for a Sudanese port and duty-free zone. Few details have emerged of this plan.

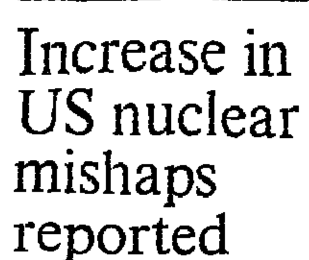
Rioters held

Rabat. — More than 1,000 people have been jailed for their part in riots in Casablanca last month, the Moroccan Socialist opposition said. At least 66 people died when demonstrators clashed with security forces on June 20 during a general strike.

Marcos call

Manila. — President Marcos called for "decisive action" to combat the Philippines' economic ills when he presented his new Cabinet to the opening session of Parliament. Mr Cesar Virata, the former Finance Minister, was nominated as Prime Minister.





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Increase in US nuclear mishaps reported

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington, July 27

There were more than 3.800 mishaps at the United States' 36 nuclear plants in 1980, according to a report prepared by an anti-nuclear group which has connexions with Mr Ralph Nader, the consumer campaigner. It said 104 mishaps were "especially significant". There were 65 per cent more than in 1979, the year of the Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania.

The report, by an organization known as Critical Mass, is based on figures drawn from reports to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) from the companies which operate nuclear plants. The report said the increase in the number of incidents "support our long-held position that nuclear power is a dangerous and deeply flawed technology".

A spokesman for the NRC said the study was seriously flawed by an inconsistent use of data. A spokesman representing the Atomic Industrial Forum, a nuclear trade group, said the fact that mishaps were being reported meant that the system designed to detect them was working efficiently.

He said the nuclear industry's safety record was perfect last year.

The report said the most serious incidents last year were a large spill of tainted water in Florida and faulty control rods at a Tennessee Valley reactor.

Both incidents were reckoned to involve "a moderate actual or potential impact on public health or safety

Cabinet may fall in Lisbon after minister quits

Lisbon, July 27.—Senhor Carlos Macedo, Portugal's influential Social Affairs Minister, resigned today in a move which threatened to bring down the Government of Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemao, the Prime Minister, authoritative sources said.

They said Senhor Macedo, a key member of the Prime Minister's Social Democratic Party (PSD) as vice-chairman of the PSD political commission, had resigned in protest at Senhor Pinto Balsemao's policies.

Senhor Macedo threatened to resign last week but was dissuaded at the last moment by the Prime Minister, who said it would bring down the Government.

The Prime Minister is facing increasing opposition within the PSD, and one of his leading critics suggested at the weekend that the party should hold an extraordinary congress. The congress is the only body empowered to dismiss a party leader.

Political sources said Senhor Macedo agreed to withdraw his original resignation after extracting what he believed was a promise from the Prime Minister for a government reshuffle in August and the concentration of power in the hands of an inner cabinet of PSD hardliners.

The move would have decreased the Prime Minister's authority within the Government.

The sources said Senhor Macedo was infuriated by what he felt was betrayal by the Prime Minister, and resigned a second time, saying his decision was irrevocable.

There was no immediate comment from the Prime Minister, who is on a short sailing holiday apparently in the belief that the government crisis had blown over.—Reuter.

☐ Two more incidents of urban terrorism occurred in Portugal over the weekend. On Saturday the body of Senhor Gomes Amara, a well-known night club owner, was found in his car at Lisbon airport with two bullets in his heart. A branch of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino at Riaes was raided early on Friday morning by two men and a woman armed with machine-guns who fled, taking nine million escudos (£74,700)

A movement calling itself The Popular Forces 25th of April claimed responsibility for these two actions as well as the attempted murder of the manager of Standard Electric in Cascais on Thursday morning.

Police have not yet been able to discover whether the movement is a real extremist political group or simply a band of criminals using politics as a cover.

☐ Portugal's 30,000 postal workers began a 48-hour strike today after turning down a last-minute offer of a 22 per cent pay rise, insisting on a 24 per cent increase in basic wages (Reuter reports).

Letter from Yerevan

by Michael Binyon

Armenia: centre of an artistic explosion

A black-bearded, charismatic gallery director has persuaded the Soviet authorities that he can transform the level of culture in Armenia. Under his guidance, the children of this historic region are producing paintings that rival anything in the world.

For the past 10 years, while artists in Moscow and Leningrad have been bogged down in quarrels with censors and bureaucrats, painters in the Soviet Union's smallest republic have been freely displaying their modernist works with the party's blessing.

Brilliance and vitality are the hallmarks of the paintings and other works of art coming from one small, mountainous corner of the Soviet Union. Thanks largely to the single-minded dedication of Genrikh Igitian, a black-bearded Armenian. He is director of two galleries unique in the Soviet Union: the Children's Art Centre and the Museum of Contemporary Art.

His mission, supported at the highest party level, is almost preposterous in its daring and ambition. He wants to make aesthetic education so fundamental to the life of each child in Armenia that in one generation the level of culture will surpass anything achieved before by this ancient and civilized people.

The art explosion in Armenia began in March 1970, when a collection of the best paintings from local schools went on display in a former wine shop in the capital, Yerevana.

The young artists were excited by the attention they received and strove to do better. Others took up brushes for the first time and sent in their works. Teachers came to see what other schools were doing and went back with new ideas.

Mr Igitian, the gallery director, travelled to distant mountain villages to persuade 10-year-olds to paint the life around them, and he began to collect paintings by children in other countries.

The centre now has one of the largest collections in the world. Themes from Armenian life and history fill the upper rooms: kings, churches, mountains and villages, battles and legends, bright market scenes, fierce-looking dogs and stern-faced teachers—painted by eight-year-olds with a vigour and directness that enthralls. There are also collages made of matchsticks, puppets, rapestries and woven designs, masks and models.

Downstairs, pictures from more than 90 countries show the world of children: families, friends and fables from Bulgaria, Peru, Nigeria, Jordan, Greenland, France, Hongkong. Schools in some countries such as West Germany have set up links with the museum. Pictures from France came from a travelling exhibition. Sir Harold Wilson personally arranged the dispatch of 100 paintings by British children.

Genrilch Igitian has watched the improvement over 10 years. "You cannot find paints in the shops nowadays, such is the demand," he says. Once a year the republic organizes open-air pavement painting, when every child draws with chalk on the roads. The standard of teeange art rivals anything in the world. As Armenian exhibitions in the West have shown.

Luckily the Children's Art Centre has captured the imagination of the party secretary. As a tenth-anniversary present, Mr Igitian was given the rest of the block to turn into a theatre where children will themselves write, direct and act. It is due to open in September. A children's workshop is being built where the gifted will receive tuition in painting, ceramics, film production and other arts. Already the centre and the contemporary art museum employ a full-time staff of 300.

Tragedy, national and personal, lies close to Genrilch Igitian, and has sharpened his determination. He does not forget Armenia's catastrophe at the hands of the Turks in 1915. And sees a reinvigorated culture as the only answer to the genocide. Even now he will never hang a picture by a Turkish child in the centre.

More poignatly, the museum displays the magnificent paintings his son Reuben did between the ages of eight and 14. In 1975 Reuben, Mr Igitian's wife and daughter were killed in an air crash. From that day on he gave his life to the children's art centre.

"I need only 10 more years," he says. In that time he wants to build a centre for aesthetic educatin that will be a model for the world. The Government has promised him all the money he needs.

He has ambitions for classical concerts, poetry readings, individual shows by eight-year olds, pantomime design and decoration. He sees the mission in almost cosmic terms: "A person who loves Mozart will never kill another. This is how we can improve the world. Every child is talented, and it is we adults who are guilty for not bringing this out".

It will be five years before the child exhibitors of the 1970s establish reputations as mature artists. For the moment the Museum of Contemporary Art serves as the focus for those now active.

Mr Igitian says he will hang any picture, regardless of content, provided it is art. He decides what is art, and shoulders responsibility. Some Western visitors have called him a dictator, a term he resents. But he admits that one person must make decisions, as he does. He justifies the exclusion of anti-Soviet themes not only grounds of sheer common sense but also because this is propaganda, not art. Refreshingly, there is equally very little obvious Soviet propaganda on the gallery walls.

His vision of a rejuvenated Armenian culture is idealistic: harmony between government and intelligensia, positive, healthy themes, freedom of expression. He did not find this in the West. He found much of today's art there "pathological" and was disappointed by what he saw in France. "Somehow the pulse seems to have weakened".

European MP to go on hunger strike

By Richard Owen

Signor Marco Panella, an Italian member of the uropean Parliament, is to go on "indefinite hunger strike" from August 1 to draw attention to the need for emergency aid to the world's starving millions.

This was announced today at a press conference in London to launch a manifesto signed by 54 Nobel Prize winners, calling for a "new political determination" to save the "tens of millions of people on the point of dying from hunger and underdevelopment."

The manifesto, originally devised by Italian parliamentarians, now has wide-spread European support, and was raised during the Ottawa summit of Western nations last week.

It calls for a "positive change in the well-meaning policies of aid" which only "salve the consciences of the more fortunate and do not save thise at whom they are directed." What is needed is immediate action to avoid "an unprecedented holocaust, extending the frontiers of barbarism and death.

British supporters of the manifesto such as Lord Brookway, the veteran campaigner, point out that according to the World Bank 780 million people now suffer from hunger in the Third World, a figure expected to rise to 1,300 million by the end of the century. Signor Panella's hunger strike is to continue until one tenth of those "in a state of imminent death" are given sufficient aid to enable them to survive.

Murder and politics

A new revolution is unfolding in France

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, July 27

The murder of a police inspector and his family near Marseilles a week ago, with its political ramifications, has stolen the limelight from the "quiet revolution" of the Decentralization Bill, which the National Assembly began discussing today.

But it is also something of a revolution of a different kind for the law to strike at the head of the hitherto all-powerful and untouchable Service d'Action Civique (SAC) with its eloquent record of political scandals dating back to the

M Pierre Debizet, the secretary-general of the organization, has been formally charged with complicity in murder, and committed to jail.

"Who could have imagined that a judge would treat so severely men who until then had been protected against all official suspicion?" *Le Quotidien de Paris* asks. "Every time a member of the SAC was arrested the investigating judge, and the judges before whom he appeared—when he appeared—would cast a discreet veil on his links with the parent organization."

This time, it will be different. M Debizet is being transferred to Marseilles and will be confronted with the four other people charged in connexion with the crime, including M Jean-Joseph Maria, aged 50, who recently succeeded M Jacques Massie, the murdered inspector, as head of the SAC in the Provence region.

The organization appears to have decided to eliminate M Massie because he knew too much and would not hand over compromising documents in his possession. Five members of his family shared his fate apparently only because they were there at the time, and knew one or more of the killers.

The killings were said to have been carried out with knives and iron bars. M Massie had his throat cut.

M Maria and the victim were among several people connected with the affair whom M Debizet met in Marseailles early in May, a conference which may have been its starting point, and upon which the investigating judge hopes he will throw some light.

So far, only one of those in custody, M Jean-Bruno Finochetti, aged 31, has confessed to his part in the crime, although it was obviously the doing of a commando of four or five men; and only one body has been found, that of the police inspector. There is still no trace of the other five victims but, after a week of frantic efforts to find them, the investigators have discovered the car in which M Massie drove home on the night he was killed, and it may provide a clue to the whereabouts of the others.

The other development in the affair is the release from custody of Maitre Yves Destrem, aged 42, a well-known member of the bar of Aix en Provence, deputy mayor of the town, and an important figure in Gaullist politics in the region. He was also responsible for the SAC in Provence before 1977.

He declared on the radio this morning that he utterly rejected the hypothesis that the SAC could have ordered the murder of M Massie, whom he knew well. He also said he had met M Debizet in Marseilles on May 5 for half an hour.

Although some left-wing newspapers try to make political capital out of the Marseilles affair and the connexion between the SAC and the Gaullist Party, the RPR, the Socialist Government so far has been cautious not to be led into any such insinuations or innuendo. On Saturday the Prime Minister implied that responsibility lay rather with extreme right-wing groups with which the SAC has latterly become identified.

The *Figaro* correspondent in Marseilles, however, writes today that "everything happens as though the investigators wanted to mention the largest possible number of names, and reach higher and higher in the hierarchy not only of the SAC but also of the RPR".

Hence last night's indignant protest from M Bernard Pons, secretary general of the Gaullist RPR, against "political exploitation" of the affair.

Japan stays cautious on whale quota

Tokyo, July 27.—The Japanese Government fisheries agency said it regretted last week's decision by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) to postpone fixing the Japanese quota for sperm whales in the North Pacific next year.

Delegates at the IWC meeting at Brighton agreed by 25 votes to Japan's one to end sperm whaling in the North Atlantic and the Antarctic after this season and to fix the Japanese quota in the North Pacific at a special meeting in March.

A spokesman for the fisheries agency said: "We are relieved because the IWC meeting did not result in a total ban on commercial whaling."

But it was regrettable that the meeting failed to fix the Japanese sperm quota in the North Pacific for the 1982 coastal season, he said.

Conservationists in Brighton said Japan was unlikely to be able to muster the 75 per cent support required to set the new quota.

The spokesman said the anti-whaling moves by non-whaling nations at the IWC meeting had deviated from the IWC objective designed to preserve whale stocks and to promote their effective use.

TROUBLE FOR TRAVELLERS IN SPAIN

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, July 27

Air and road chaos appears likely in Spain next weekend—at a time of peak holiday travel—as a result of a continuing work-to-rule by Iberia airline pilots and a threatened strike of all the nation's petrol station attendants next Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

The petrol station attendants want more money to compensate for inflation and they are also asking for job security guarantees. The management insists that they cannot afford pay rises unless the state-run petroleum monopoly first increases the commissions paid to licensees.

The pilots claim that Iberia failed to respect a commitment made two years ago to give them extra pay and more free time.

Delays in the departure of aircraft from Madrid are now averaging more than one hour.

JAPAN SLOWDOWN

Tokyo. — Japan's population stood at 117,009,002 on March 31—814,104 more than last year—but the annual growth rate has fallen to 0.7 per cent, according to a survey by the Home Affairs Ministry. It was the seventh yea rin which the rate of population growth dropped.

Spanish leaders face strife in their parties

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, July 27

The leadership of moth the Spanish Communist party Centre Democratic U.. .. .... (PCE) and the ruling Centre Democratic Union (UCD) girded themselves for battle here today on the eve of separate encounters with their respective internal dissidents.

Under siege from a band of "renovators" and a handful of "Afghans" within the Communist Party, Señor Santiago Carrillo, the secertary general, prepared to attend the party's tenth congress in Madrid tomorrow with a promise already given to step down from the central committee unless he and the policies he represents are approved by more than half of the 1,217 delegates.

A few hours after that congress begins in a local theatre, the executive committee of the UCD will meet Señor Agustin Rodrigues Sahagún, the centre party's president, to discuss how to deal with a Christian Democratic rebellion in the party's ranks, led by the 39 UCD deputies and 22 senators who signed a document calling for the authorization of a "current of opinion" within the party to be known as "the mcderate platform". Contrary to what the name suggests, those who have *climbed on this "platfor" are* members of the conservative wing.

Both Señor Carrillo and Señor Rodriguez Sahagún are expected to put down their respective ideological insurrections, but nobody is sure at what cost;

The 'renovators" associated with intellectuals, advocates of more internal freedom in the Communist Party nad a few disparate elements, back a manifesto signed by 250 prominent party members which basically calls for getting rid of the *old* guard, personified by Señor Carrillo himself, and installing younger men and women in posts of party leadership. They do not oppose his Eurocommunist line, but they do object to the present tendency to concentrate on workers' mobilization to such an extent that the potential contribution of intellectuals is minimized.

The centre party dissidents claim that the UCD has drifted left of centre and failed to respect commitments it made to the voters. Among other things, they object to the divorce law in the form in which it was passed. "There is no doubt that the divorce law shows that certain sectors of the UCD formed majorities which they were not elected to form," explains Señor José Manuel Otero Novas, a member of the "moderate platform", former minister of education and in the Madrid newspaper *Hoja del Lunes* today.

In the Communist confrontation, the "renovators" may find themselves joined by a motley assortment of fellow travellers, each interested for his own particular reasons in toppling the "officialists", or *the Carrillo clique. These allied* forces, attacking the citadel of power in the Communist Party which has endured since the 1930s, include "Afghans", or hard-line pro-Soviet communists, so called because of their objections to the Spanish party's condemnation of the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, and "golden beaks", or suspected power-seekers who lack strong support from the workers in the party ranks.

'Moonlight' economy feels the draught

From Peter Nichols
Rome, July 27

The real strength of the Italian economy has been the largely incalculable, and often invisible mass of spontaneous activities known as the "submerged" economy, or black labour. The reports are that this vital if hidden asset is now failing.

One Italian strength has been a genius for improvisation. Because the country is prone to disasters, both natural and man-made, the habit of mind has grown over the centuries of turning one's hand to whatever work was available or necessary. So official statistics about the performance of the economy told only a part of the story. One estimate is that a quarter of the national income comes from the submerged economy, and a total equivalent to between a quarter and a third of the labour force lend their unofficial weight to it.

The first sign of faltering in the submerged section of the economy came with the disastrous state so far this summer of the tourist industry, a crucial earner of foreign currency and a field in which many people lent a seasonal hand to the national task of seeing that as much as possible of that foreign currency stayed in Italy when the tourists left.

The tourist industry itself, of course, is not "black", but it provides many opportunities for casual employment. One small town, Amalfi, alone recorded a drop of 4,000 visitors in the months of May and June by comparison with last year. One estimate of the national drop is about one third. The reasons are many; inflation, violence, petty theft, strikes, noise, pollution even sharks are supposed to be frightening tourists off Sicily; but the fundamental point is that an industry highly adaptable to the Italian habit of improvising labour appears to be failing. And one of the reasons hoteliers give is that labour is now much more organized and so much more expensive. The unions are strongly opposed to labour which can be seen as "black" and is cheaper.

Building, too, is suffering from high interest rates which are part of the credit squeeze. The second house in the country or by the sea is no longer so eagerly sought, and will be even less so if the fears are justified that the Government intends to tax more heavily houses not used as regular homes.

It is a common thing in Italy to find that a plumber or an electrician or a house-painter works the official civil service hours in an office from 8 am until 2 pm, thus providing himself with a salary and pension, augmenting one or other by private work in the afternoon.

Younfg people are blamed for the weakening of the submerged economy. It is true that they have a mentality new to Italy. They seek security and prefer to do nothing rather than lose the chance of an office job with a pension (and, presumably, time to do some other work in their free time). There are, for instnace, long lists of young people unemployed even in small towns while bakeries close because no one wants to bake bread. It could mean that the Italians have decided to give up their long, and profitable, experience of improvisation and of adaptability to prevailing circumstances. There can scarcely ever have been times which required such qualities more.

Fiscal policy has lately been aimed intentionally at the "black" shades of the economy where, naturally, evasion is widespread. Restaurants, bars and women's hairdressers have been some of the main targets in a drive to increase the VAT yield. Again these are areas leaving space for private initiative, in the sense of providing statistically non-existent employment and plenty of opportunities for casual labour.

Even smuggling is feeling the changing times. The high murdetr rate in the Naples area which is now running at 100 since the beginning of the year is escribed to the rivalries to control the market in smuggletd cigarettes which cost more because of the strong dollar and so allow a smoller margin of profit. Smuggling is an important industry in Naples, giving work to thousands.

DISSIDENT ON TRIAL IN PRAGUE

Vlienna, July 27.—Mr Rudolf Battek, a Czechoslovak dissident, went on trial today in Prague, accused of subversion, diplomatic sources in the Czechoslovak capital said.

Members of his family were allowed to attend the trial, but Western diplomates and journalists were barred from h court. The atmosphere outside the court building was quiet.

Full details of the charges against Mr Battek, aged 57, a historian and sociologist, were not available. However it was understood the trial was expected to last two days, and that he could face a jail sentence of five years or more if convicted.

Mr Battek, a former spokesman of the "Charter 77" human rights moveemnt "Charter 77" was arrested in June last year. In 1972 he was jailed for three and a half years for alleged subversive activities. —Reuter.



Mr Peter Walker, the British Agriculture Minister, with Herr Hans-Jurgen Rohr, his West German counterpart, in Brussels yesterday.

Animosity between officer groups

Zia murder trial underlines Bangladesh Army rivalries

From Trevor Fishlock, Chittagong, July 27

Twenty-nine officers and two NCOs are being tried by a seven-man court-martial in the cantonment here for their part in the murder of Prtsidtnt Zia ur-Rabman few people doubt that some of them will soon face firing squads.

Their end will be in keeping with Bangladesh's bloody history. The country was born 10 years ago amid massacres. Three of its rulers, Shaikh Mujib, the founding father, Khaled Musharref, who ruled for four days, and Zia *were shot.*

It is estimated that Army officers have tried 19 times to seize power since the country receded from Pakistan, that Zia faced six coup attempts, and that there had been more than 20 attempts on his life before he was killed early on May 30.

Zia was ruthless. T build Bangladesh he needed to be able to rely on the Army, not be threatened by it. He had no time for indiscipline, as he called it, and during his five-year rule more than 400 officers were hanged or shot for ploing against the Government.

He did not spare one of his best friends, Colonel Abu Taher, who had played a prominent part in the coup that brought Zia to power. Taher's radical political ideas and call for revolution led him to the gallows in Dacca in 1976.

> Enmity between the two groups grew from the secession war with Pakistan

Taher, and many ohers who died, were known as freedom fighters, which was the name given to those who fought in the secession war of 1971. They are an important element in Bangladesh's history, and much violence can be traced to the animosity that developed between them and the Bengali officers *stranded in Pakistan* during the war, and who were later repatriated.

The fighters were deserters from the Pakistan Army, or students. Some rose quickly to high ranks.

*Inevitably, they saw them*selves as heroes. They felt they deserved recognition and reward as creators of the nation. Many got it, and their demands remain an important consideration in Bangladesh politics.

Zia was a freedom fighter and national hero, but like other professional soldiers he did not believe that freedom fighters were better soldiers than the men repatriated from Pakistan, whom he considered better trained, less politicized and more loyal.

He knew the freedom fighters were a source of trouble. Many were disgruntled, their political ideas were unpopular with the establishment, and they had several times shown their willingness to take up arms against the the Government.

In the hierarchy one of the few freedom fighter officers left was Major-General Abul Manzur, who was implicated in Zia's death. Like aher, he was a friend of Zia.

They fell out. Manzur was as strong-willed as the President and was reckoned to be ambitious and arrogant. A turning-point was the selection of the Army chief. Manzur thought he deserved the job, but Zia gave it to Lieutenant-General H M Ershad, a repatriated officer.

About 10 days before the President went to Chittagong a nmber of officers, including Manzur, met Zia in Dacca. They complained about corruption and said Zia was heading too fast down the democratic road.

Two days before he left the capital for Chittagong he had issued orders for Manzur to take command of the staff college.

It was a showdown. For Manzur it meant a demotion and the loss of his power base. Supporters of Manzur guessed that for them, too, the writing was on the wall. Zia, apparently ignoring warnings, flew on May 29 to a city whose garrison was commanded by an ambitious man he was about to humiliate, and staffed, in part, by officers who did not like the way he was running the country.

Zia went to bed at two am in the Circuit House, a mansion in the centre of the city. A little under two hours later two rockets were fired into the house and five men ran to the President's suite. Zia ran on to the *landing* and was *killed.* Eight people in and around the house were killed. The armed forces remained loyal to the Government. The rebels held Chittagong for two days and Manzur made one short broadcast. He never said he was the head of a new government.

On Sunday, May 31, he called a meeting of leading Chittagong citizens. A reporter said: "He raved and ranted . . . he wobbled out of the room looking like a stuffed soldier, already dead".

He was arrested next morning 30 miles north of Chittagong. A policeman is said to have tape-recorded a long statement.

Manzur asked to be sent to the civilian prison, bu the Army came for him and took him to the cantonment. The official account says he was killed by vengeful people, but the general belief is that he was shot in the cantonment.

> Weight of the evidence so far suggests that there was no larger conspiracy

There was little alternative. The trial and execution of such a person would have caused considerable strains within the Army at a particularly sensitive time.

Zia knew Manzur was a potential danger but believed he would not attempt a coup because he would not be able to carrf it to a successful conclusion

Conspiracy theories abound, and one purpose of a Supreme Court inquiry, a military inquiry and the court-martial, which *is being held in camera*, is to discover whether Manzur was part of a larger plot.

The weight of the evidence disclosed so far suggests that there was no larger conspiracy. There are tow simple explanations. One is that freedom fighter officers took the initiative, killed a President they despised and presented Manzur with a *fait accompli.* This version has them rousing him from sleep, leaving him, horrified, to take responsibility. The other explanation is that Manzur, leading willing and equally angry conspirators, allowed *conceit, ambition and bitterness* to cloud his judgment and made a desperate and foolish gamble for power.

UN envoy to try for a dialogue on Afghanistan

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, July 27

Señor Perez de Cuellar, the personal envoy of Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-general at the United Nations, is expected in Islamabad next *week in an effort* to open a dialogue on Afghanistan among the representatives of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran.

Dr Waldheim had given the Cuban official the task in February this year to start talks on the situation resulting from the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979.

Señor de Cuellar paid his first visit to Pakistan and Afghanistan in April but was unable to visit Tehran because the Iranian Government refused to have talks with the Karmal regime in Kabul until after the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Señor de Cuellar's coming visit to Pakistan and Afghanistan has been welcomed by official circles in Islamabad but they make no secret of their feeling that the United Nations special envoy is unlikely to achieve a breakthrough in the present situation.

Following the Moscow line, Kabul recently spurned the EEC initiative proposing an international *conference* on Afghanistan and has reiterated *its May 14, 1980, proposal that* the talks should be held between the Kabul Government and the governments of Iran and Palestine.

The Kabul regime also insists that the subject of the talks should be the alleged interference of Pakistan and Iran in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The Iranian Government, beset by internal crisis and a war with Iraq, has indicated no inclination to join Pakistan's proposal for tripartite talks on the Afghan question.

Lahore: Pakistan's military authorities have released six political leaders arrested in a recent round up of dissidents and may shortly free Miss Benazir Bhutto, the eldest daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the executed Prime Minister (Reuter reports).

'Victory rally' in Belize

Belmopan, Belize, July 27.—Thousands of people poured into Belize City yesterday to celebrate the coming end of British rule, while opposition politicians planned a protest demonstration.

Packed vihicles roared into the city bringing more than 10,000 people to a government "victory rally"

The rally came after Britain's announcement that Belize, its last Central American colony, would become independent on September 21.

The announcement, made simultaneously in London and Belize's capital, Belmopan, was the climax for several months of talks between the two countries and neighbouring Guatemala, which has a long-standing claim to Belize.

The opposition United Democratic Party (UDP), which was critical of an agreement giving Guatemala concessions in exchange for dropping its claim, said it would hold a protest demonstration in Belize City.—Reuter.

☐ Sporadic rioting broke out last night in Belize. Groups of youths threw up barriers in the streets and hurled stones

CIA blamed by Castro for epidemic

Victoria de las Tunas, Cuba, July 27. — Dr Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, accused the United States yesterday of *biological warfare against Cuba* in connexion with an epidemic that has killed 113 people in the last four weeks.

In a speech marking the twenty-eighth anniversary of an abortive attack that launched his revolution Dr Castro demanded that President Reagan "tell whether he is going to authorize or not authorize the CIA to spread plagues over Cuba".

"They cannot be so cynical nor so shameless as to remain in silence", Dr Castro said in a two-hour speech before a crowd estimated at 100,000 people.

In the past four weeks, he said 273,404 people had fallen sick with the tropical disease Dengue, which is transmitted by mosquitoes, and 113 people had died, including 81 children.

Cuba suspects the United States of having provoked the outbreak of dengue, also known as *breakbone* fever, Dr Castro said.

He added that the United States Senate 20 years ago had called biological warfare "an efficient human weapon" and alleged that in 1975 another Washington plan had sabotaged the Cuban sugar harvest

"The lack of scruples, the cynicism, and the lies of the Government of the United States has given Cuba the suspicion that the present dengue outbreak has been sown by Yankee Imperialism", Dr Castro said.

Prensa Latina, the Cuban news agency said Dr Castro called on Washington to "define its policy of bacteriological war —UPI.

EEC argue over size of herring catch

From Ian Murray
Brussels, July 27

The wisdom of allowing herring to be caught again in the southern North Sea and off the west coast of Scotland was argued out at a special fishing council in Brussels today.

decided to ban herring fishing in order to protect depleted stocks, and was backed in doing so by the European Commission. Recent scientific evidence suggests that the herring stocks have now recovered sufficiently to allow a catch limited to 145,010 tonnes between now and the end of the year.

Only the Danes were totally opposed to the idea, arguing that the suggested size of the total allowable catch was too much. But in view of the fact that Danish fishermen have been able to catch herring in the Baltic, they have not been particularly hard hit by the ban.

The French, on the other hand, argued that for social and economic reasons the proposed quotas, particularly in the southern North Sea, should be enlarged.

Britain, however, has taken the position that over-fishing will inevitably kill the industry for ever and Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the junior *minister* responsible for fisheries, said it was essential to ensure that proper control measures were brought in to see that quotas were observed.

Holland, West Germany, and Ireland joined Britain in approving the Commission's suggested proposals, but with Denmark on the one side trying to get them reduced and France on the other trying to get them increased, the search for a compromise proved difficult.

Five held as Kaunda acts to quell strikes

Lusaka, July 27.—President Kenneth Kaunda said today that four senior trade union leaders and a businessman had been detained here for inciting illegal strikes with the eventual aim of overthrowing the Government.

The ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) and the Government had decided to detain the five to maintain industrial peace and security in the country, he said in an early morning broadcast to the nation.

Dr Kaunda named the five as Frederick Chilube, chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), Newstead Zimba, ZCTU Secretary-General, Chitala Sampa, ZCTU Deputy General Secretary, Timothy Walamba, the vice-chairman of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ), and Chama Chakombota, a businessman in the northern Copperbelt city of Ndola.

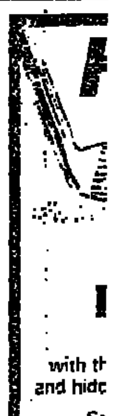
The detentions follow the second big strike in Zambia's vital copper and cobalt industry in six months and a series of labour disputes in the state-run Zambia Railways Company.

Dr Kaunda said the labour leaders had met other people to instigate illegal strikes in the country in both the mining industry and on the railways.

The Zambian President has previously warned the trade union movement that he would act decisively against wildcat strikes.

Last Friday, Zambia's two state-controlled mining companies reported the virtual end of the strike which almost paralyzed the industry and led to clashes between police and strike supporters.

Dr Kaunda said that there had been 84 illegal strikes in Zambia this year involving more than 46,000 workers



Batting from Memory, 2: by Jack Fingleton

In this second extract from his latest book, Jack Fingleton analyzes the strengths and weaknesses of the Don, "the greatest batsman in the history of cricket".

The amazing Bradman

This wont be an easy chapter to write but it must be faced, even if *only to attempt* an analysis of Sir Donald Bradman, indisputably the greatest and most publicized batsman in the history of cricket. I have received much criticism over the years, mostly from sycophants, I feel, for having an occasional "dig" at the Great Man; but no pressman had the chance of *batting with him, travelling*, touring and living with him as I did, so I consider myself *equipped to write dispassionate*ly of him as a batsman, as a legislator who had a tremendous influence on the game, and as a person, observed at close quarters.

After meeting Bradman for the first time in Adelaide our war time Prime Minister, John Curtin, said that he would have liked to have Bradman in Canberra, that he would have made a wonderful politician. By this Curtin meant that Bradman was a sound thinker, who expressed himself *well*.

Yet Bradman had other attributes to qualify him as a wily politician. He had a cool and *incisive mind. He was a skilful* exploiter of his name and fame: once, when chairman of the Australian Board, he *went into* print to extol the virtues — not apparent too many — of a team he had helped choose to play the West Indies.

On the other hand, saying he wanted to avoid publicity, he was equally skilful over three to four years observing a steely silence on the biggest upset known to cricket, the World Series Cricket breakaway. He resisted any attempt to interview him — above all on Packer cricket.

Bradman finally broke his silence in a much-trumpeted article in the *Sydney Morning Herald* in March 1980, but he managed to spread himself over four-and-a-half pages of broadsheet without once mentioning the name of Packer. Bill O'Reilly, who had been a colleague of Bradman's in *many* Tests and *who* wrote for the same newspaper, was invited to comment on the comments.

In his usual forthright way, O'Reilly said Bradman had fallen well short of the mark. He said what most people wanted to know about was the sacrifice of spinners in the game, *wholesale* appealing and the incredible slide in the behaviour of players on the field. "To the *dyed-in-the-wool* cricket enthusiast", wrote O'Reilly, "no present feature of *the game is more depressing* than the disgusting displays of larrikinism that seems to have *taken melancholy control of* field tactics in recent years".

Kicking over the stumps

O'Reilly wanted to know what Bradman thought of players kicking the stumps over, a *nauseating habit introduced* by the Australian, Rodney Hogg, and allowed to go unpunished *by our* Board of Control. He *wanted* Bradman to write another article and expatiate on the *many* aspects of the modern game. Bradman ignored the *invitation*. To me also, the *significance* of the article lay not in what Bradman wrote but in what he didn't. The avoidance of Packer's name was a considerable feat, because I would think Packer has had as much influence on cricket as Bradman himself.

Obviously, Bradman had his own reasons for not referring to Packer and one can only guess at these. Then, too, Bradman might have put himself in an invidious position had he reflected tartly on players throughout the world who had defected to Packer *mainly* for reasons of cash. Bradman was, arguably, the first *superstar* in any *sport who manipulated* his fame to his own ends. In the thirties, for instance, when his *fame was at its height*, he made a pop record in which he played the piano. It sold well.

In a critical review of a book I recently wrote on Trumper, which extolled the virtues of *Trumper* on a "sticky" pitch to the detriment of Bradman in such circimstances, one Gerald Pawle had this to say in the English *Crickster*: "More apposite are Fingleton's views on Bradman, not entirely unknown to aficionados of a long-standing rivalry but revived here with intemperate zest."

Never, in my extensive cricket days throughout the world, have I known anybody guilty of "rivalry" *with Bradman. He* was freely criticized by others for being a loner, but that was his *own business. Every cricketer* I have known the world *over* gave Don the fullest credit for his *amazing ability*.

His early critics, the Englishmen Percy Fender and Maurice Tate *among* them, expressed verying ideas of how the *puppyish* unorthodoxy of his *early days could lead* to *problems* for Bradman on English pitches. Don noted these criticisms and dealt *with them in the* best possible manner — with the bat.

In whipping himself up about "rivalry", Pawle omits to say what all this was about. In that book I related, for the first time, how the Warner-Woodfall story from the dressing-room of 1932-33 leaked to the press. "*Plum*" *Warner and R. C. N.* Palairet, the two English managers, came to the Australian *dressing-room* to *express sym*pathy with Woodfull, who had been hit a dreadful blow over the heart by Larwood. Woodfull, still shaken and lying on a table, sent them scuttling from the room with the *remark*: "There are two teams out there. One is playing cricket, the other is not."

That story leaked to the press and for years I was given the blame. Claude Corbett, now dead but then of the Sydney *Sun*, got the story exclusively and told me that Bradman had *rung him at his hotel*, arranged a rendezvous in Bradman's car on North Terrace at night, and *there Don gave Claude a splen*did account of the incident and the words used. Claude thought the story too hot to use on his own and after *having* cut at *it*, gave it to his fellows.

Warner jumped very quickly to the conclusion that I was responsible for the leak. He offered Larwood a quid if he could dismiss me for another duck in the second innings (which he did!) and in a subsequent book Warner wrote: "Unfortunately, there was a journalist in the Australian team and next day the story was blazoned all over the Australian newspapers."

Plum very much pointed the bone at me. Bradman would have saved me a lot of backlash in the game had he admitted that he had given the leak. He *was then* a third-part owner of the Sydney *Sun* and had every right to leak such a vital story. Warner was being more than naive, in the tumult and tenseness of those times, if he thought a story like that wouldn't surface from the Australian room. One other of our team had a strong press affiliation.

There were those in cricket who were jealous of Bradman's great *name*, *his fame*, the business spin-off he enjoyed, and went looking for faults in *him, real or imaginary*. Bradman's success in business earned understandable envy *from many fellow-players*. In his book, *Farewell to Cricket*, in which he seemed to answer *every criticism made* of him, he wrote of the occasion in 1930 at Headingley when he made the then record Test score of 334 and of how he was criticized for remaining in his bedroom the night of his epic.

Bradman preferred to listen to music rather than submit himself to the gaze of his admirers by going down to dinner. He would have hated entering the dining-rooom that evening with everyone standing in clapping adulation and the band playing an appropriate tune. But what influenced his team-mates against *him* and gave rise to later claims against them of jealousy was the gift to Bradman by an Australian industrialist named Whitelaw of *a cheque for £1,000 (sterling)* to commemorate that score.

Bradman never bothered to *stand his* team-mates a pint (many would not have had one) to acknowledge their part in aiding *him* or to *toast his good* fortune. £1,000 was big money in those days. Bradman was then, in *many* ways, an *imma*ture lad; he was not quite twenty-two.

Had this happened in later life, I think he would have been diplomat enough to quell any feeling against him. But he didn't help his cause with those avid to carp at him by cutting himself off from his fellows on returning to Australia, and making "See The Conquering Hero Comes" appearances at various theatres, or by writing that he had no objection when some who had criticized him stayed late at the *ground*, drinking. These team-mates avoided public fraternization as much as *Bradman, and* to suggest that they would stay behind drinking at public bars *was nonsense*. They would have a beer in the dressing-room, and a song too, but that was their way of life and of cricket, even if it wasn't Bradman's.

Still, the path of a successful *sportsman* is never a smooth one and Bradman knew that however he reacted he would have his critics. Looking back, I don't think anybody could blame him for making the most of the greatest publicity known to any cricketer. Besides, it generated interest in the game. Boiled down, it meant that



Bradman in 1949 after making the highest individual score at Lord's.



Bradman in 1934 has a smile and an encouraging pat on the shoulder for a young autograph hunter.

Bradman was just too proficient and successful in whatever he did, cricket or business, so far as many of his fellows were concerned.

New faces in the game

Bradman had not had a happy introduction to the NSW side or to Kippax. He came in the transition from the First World War era to that of the Depression. The brilliant Australian Imperial Force side had kept NSW and Australian cricket going for years, but time had taken its toll and men like Collins, Bardsley, Macartney, Taylor, Andrews (though he played a little longer than the others), Kelleway, Gregory and Mailey were departing the game, and in their stead came the Portuguese Army, self-designated as such because they were most *happy-go-lucky*, unconventional chaps, typical of an Australian way of life.

Inter-State trips were then made by train and many were *the jokes indulged in* by the "oldies" of the team to pass the long hours. Bradman had his leg *pulled unmercifully on his first* trip to Adelaide. It was harmless fun, no doubt, but the Don wasn't too *happy about it*.

He soon gave his team-mates another view of his character by making 118 in his first big innings. There were no more jokes about him. In 1927 he came into the NSW side and, next *summer*, he made the Australian team. He was never again a figure of fun.

Bradman never allowed success to *inflate* his ego, he was too modest and sensible for that. In a country tour our NSW side made in 1933 he patiently made himself available to thousands of kiddies who queued up for hours to get his autograph at the various towns we visited. I never saw him refuse anyone, signing *in a beautiful flowing* style. He dealt meticulously with his pile of correspondence *in the dressing-room, often* reading to us extracts which amused him. He did everything *with care and* detail.

I recall him most vividly when, not out at lunch, he *would* ask dear old Walter McGlinchy, who looked after our room, to bring him a batsman's lunch from the dining-room above. Walter, a player of old, would bring a tray with a glass of milk on it, some rice pudding, cheese, roll and butter. Bradman would sit, cooling off, at the long table, his pants off and a towel wrapped around him, his bat, pads, gloves and box near by.

It was a lesson to watch him, masticating each mouthful slowly as he planned the afternoon ahead. "Let me see now", he would ruminate. "I am so many now. By tea, I should be so many. By stumps, so many *again.*" *The thought of dis*missal never came into his head. Always enormously confident, he *set* himself a *time* table which he rarely failed to keep.

It was no easy matter to bat with him. Bradman was all the crowd wanted to see, and they became more than impatient with the opening batsmen who kept him too long from view.

Then, it was not possible to have much of the strike while Bradman was there. He was such a fleet and superb runner between the wickets that he always managed to manipulate the strike; this was fair enough, as he could do so much more with it than anybody else. The batsman in runs who failed to fall in with his call had invective poured on his head from over the wickets.

He scored runs almost by stealth. An opening batsman might have managed 40 or more struggling runs when Bradman came in. *In no time the Don*, who made it a fetish to score off the first ball, his piercing call of "*Right*" *resounding around the* field, was soon into double figures and away. He would *leave his partner* far behind in quick time. To bat with him was an exercise in embarrassing futility.

In time I had several long partnerships with Bradman. I batted first with him in that game against Victoria. My most vivid impression of that was the flow of obscene words wicket-keeper Jack Ellis used behind his back. "Haven't you had enough yet, you little — ?" Ellis would say, as he bent down behind Bradman's back. Ellis was a florid, knock-kneed character who went to England with Collins's 1926 side, but so far as Bradman was concerned that Sydney day they could well have been on different planets. We both got centuries in 1931 for *NSW* against *Cameron's* South African Team and we had a record sixth wicket partnership of 346 *against* Allen's English team in Melbourne.

In 1932, Bradman and I had *travelled across the* Nullarbor Desert to play for an Australian XI against Jardine's Englishmen at Perth. The *enthusiasm* over Bradman was incredible. At lonely outposts on the long, straight railway line children clustered and called: "Bradman, Bradman", as the train rushed through the night. Not even royalty attracted such a large crowd as Bradman did at the Perth railway terminus.

A first taste of bodyline

It proved not a very happy match for the Don, and I wondered once when he called a mid-pitch conference and asked me to take Allen. "I think they are going to have a pop at me", he said. The composition of Jardine's team clearly indicated to Bradman what the English *intentions were but Allen would* never agree to bowl bouncers. He could afford to be aloof — he *was* an amateur. It seemed odd to me at the time that Bradman should want me to take Allen. Bradman would have been the first batsman chosen in an Australian team of any year; I would be bracketed with about four others for the final batting position in 1932. I finally got the place on the strength of my innings for NSW against England in Sydney, when I had my first unpleasant taste of *bodyline and went through the* innings for 119 not out.

I had a short period out of the NSW team after an operation, for of all things, a football injury. When I returned to the side in the early thirties the line of demarcation on Bradman was clearly defined: One either liked him or didn't.

I was in an awkward position. Alan Kippax, our NSW skipper, was also my club captain and I liked him as a man and as a wit. *He certainly had no personal* liking for Bradman. I had much in common with Stan McCabe *and Bill O'Reilly. We* talked a similar language. Although they had no enmity or "rivalry" with Bradman, they had no real comradeship. They were not on the same wavelength.

The lines, then, were formed when I returned to the NSW team and no doubt Bradman thought I lined up with my mates against him. I see now why he would have thought so and how I could have been more diplomatic with him. We disagreed openly one day in the dressing-room over some trivial matter. I should have had more "nous", realizing what influence he had in the game, and kept on the right side of him.

He never dallied in the dressing-room after play to have a sing-song or glass of beer with us. He never worried about drink though he was not averse, on *social occasions*, *to a sweet* sherry. I think once I saw him smoking a cigarette. After play, *he would be dressed and* away, the first out of the room, to meet, as we thought, some *business acquaintance. He al*ways had a sound head for business.

Bradman and the captaincy

I have written elsewhere of *the press part* I played in 1934, when I missed selection for the tour and England. I worked back late at night at my *Telegraph* newspaper office. As a pressman, I went out on the launch at early light and came up the harbour on the *Orontes*. I spoke with many of the team and Alan Kippax tried to sell the theory that Stan McCabe, and not Don Bradman, should be the next NSW captain.

Much as I liked McCabe, I did not come at that line. Bradman could have the captaincy if he wanted it and I was not going to put my cricket neck on the chopper over that. Bradman solved the problem later by moving to South Australia.

In Harrogate in 1938, the night before the vital Test at Headingley, somebody procured a football and we all proceeded *to a playing field opposite our* hotel. There we indulged in the most bizarre game of touch *football anyone* could imagine, and nobody enjoyed it more than Don Bradman.

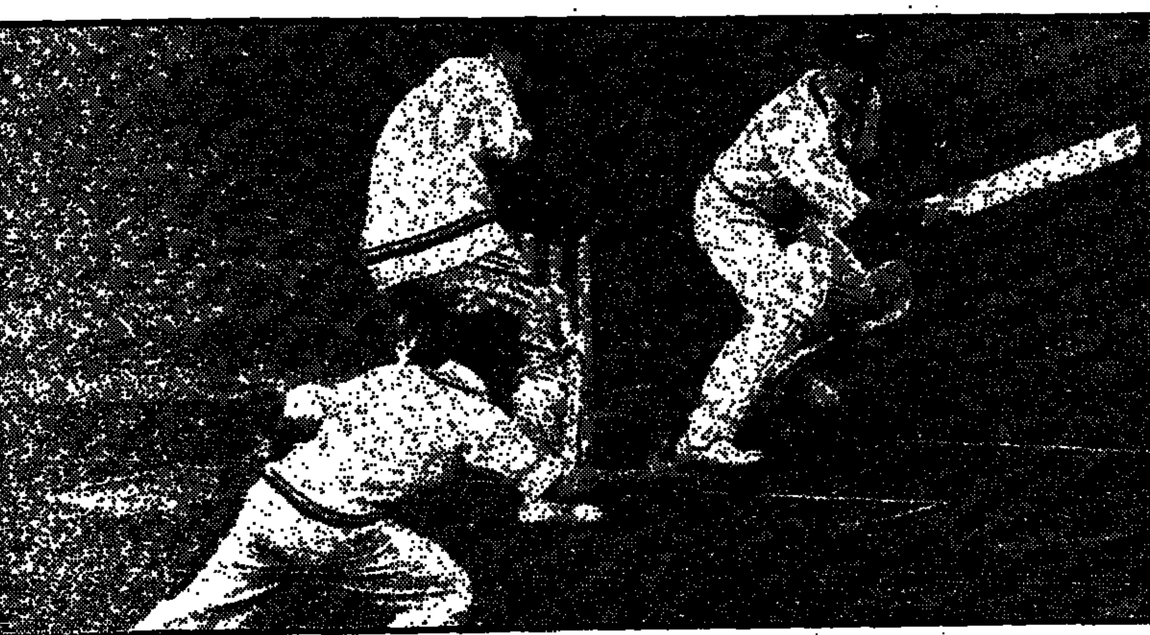
Our team was split 50-50 between Australian Rules and Rugby enthusiasts, and everyone thought it imperative he should do his best for his code. It was the roughest, toughest game of Rafferty Rules imaginable on the eve of a Test. Injuries and muscle-tear were not far away but nobody seemed to think or care.

When we were at Grindleford, in the Derbyshire hills, news *came that our Board of Control* had refused Mrs Bradman permission to come to England *when* the tour had finished. The Board said it was in conflict with our contract, an odd situation to visualize today, when wives and children travel with an English team in Australia.

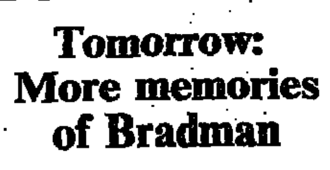
We thought this appalling, held a team-meeting and told manager Bill Jeanes what we thought. I played the part of what would have been shop-steward today and also told him that if *Mrs Bradman* were *not* allowed to come to England, he could play the final part of the *tour on* his own. The Board capitulated. Not only Mrs Bradman came, but other wives too.







A cut above the rest: in three dramatic pictures Bradman shows the same perfect poise (from the top) in 1934, 1938 and 1948.



Tomorrow: More memories of Bradman

The Times guide to the world's monarchs

Tomorrow, all the crowned heads of Europe, except the King of Spain, will troop down St Paul's Cathedral in a great show of monarchy. "The use of the Queen in a dignified capacity is incalculable", wrote Walter Bagehot a hundred years ago. Today only a tiny proportion of the 150 nation states is left with a crowned head, but monarchs are surprisingly resilient. Hugo Vickers and Richard Owen profile the survivors — and some who have gone.



The royal guests in 1952, the last time an heir to the British throne was married: front row (left to right) Nadejda, Marchioness of Milford Haven; Alice, Princess Andrew of Greece; Princess Margaret; Prince William of Gloucester; Marquess of Milford Haven; Princess Elizabeth; Prince Philip; Prince Michael of Kent; Princess Alexandra of Kent; King George VI; The Queen ; Duke of Gloucester holding Prince Richard of Gloucester; Princess Helena Victoria; second row (left to right) Prince George of Denmark; Marie, Princess George of Greece; Countess Montbatten of Burma; Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent; Juliana, Crown Princess of the Netherlands; Queen Frederica of Greece; Queen Mary; Queen Victoria Eugenia of Spain; Queen Ingrid of Denmark; Louise, Crown Princess of Sweden; Helen, Queen Mother of Romania; Eugenie, Princess Dominic Radziwill; Duchess of Gloucester; Princess Marie Louise; Gustaf Adolf, Crown Prince of Sweden; back row (left to right) King Peter of Yugoslavia; Lord Louis Mountbatten of Burma; Juan, Count of Barcelona; Prince Bernjhard of the Netherlands; King Haakon VII of Norway; Prince George of Greece; Prince René of Bourbon-Parma; King Frederick IX of Denmark; King Michael of Romania; Prince Michael of Bourbon-Parma; unidentifiable woman's head; Prince Jean of Luxembourg (partially obscured).

Crowned heads of Europe

The ten survivors



Queen Margrethe of Denmark with Prince Henry and children



Abdication: Queen Juliana hands over to Queen Beatrix



The King and Queen of Sweden



Absent: King Carlos of Spain and his family

Since the Queen never attends royal events overseas, it is pleasing that so many foreign kings and princes are coming to England for the royal wedding. Until the King of Spain announced that he would not after all be attending, all the sovereigns of Europe were expected to process into the cathedral just before the Queen's procession. They are called the procession of foreign crowned heads, an interesting misnomer since few have worn their crowns.

In The Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, for example, the crown is not worn. The "coronation" is more of a swearing-in ceremony. All these monarchs and princes are seen more as a symbol of unity in the nation with a clearly defined role in a written constitution than as kings of old. (The exception would have been the King of Spain who is more directly active as a force in politics).

While all the crowned heads are by and large popular and well-loved figures in their countries, it is interesting that during the last war most of them were forced to leave and set up governments-in-exile. Monaco was overrun by the Germans, Liechtenstein was neutral, the Luxembourg royal family made their way to Quebec, the Dutch Queen Wilhelmina came to London and the rest of her family went to Ottawa, the Spanish monarchy had already been overthrown, Sweden was neutral, Denmark, though occupied, remained the home of its royal family, and Norway came to London while the offer of Crown Prince Olav to stay as voluntary prisoner of war was turned down. Meanwhile the Belgian royal family was sometimes in Brussels and sometimes in captivity.

The procession of crowned heads is by precedence of length of reign, but the princes come first. Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco are the most jet-set of the group. The Prince succeeded his maternal grandfather in 1949 at the age of 26. He holds the executive power in Monaco, sharing legislation with the National Council. He has his own cabinet to advise him and undertakes his duties under a constitution promulgated by him in 1962.

He is a keen businessman who has encouraged Monaco's development as a resort and organized an extensive and imaginative programme of building. The economy of the principality has improved greatly and its skyline and coastline are forever changing. The Prince's marriage to Grace Kelly took place in a blaze of publicity in 1956, which has scarcely diminished over the years.

Prince Franz Joseph of Liechtenstein succeeded his great-uncle in 1938 and is the first reigning prince to live permanently in the principality. Liechtenstein, a small country of 160 square kilometres, is a "constitutional hereditary monarchy upon democratic and parliamentary basis". Power is vested in the Prince as head of state and defined by a written constitution.

Liechtenstein has prospered over the years with industrialization, a lively tourist trade, and a flourishing building industry. Company taxes being the lowest in Europe make it favourable for high international finance.

The Grand Duke of Luxembourg reigns over a thousand square miles. At the end of the war he made a triumphant return to his country. For many years a member of the Luxembourg State Council he succeeded his mother on her abdication in 1964. Sovereign power rests in the Luxembourg nation and the Grand Duke exercises it in conformity with the constitution.

It is he who exercises the executive power, makes the regulations and decrees for the execution of laws, presides over the council of state and opens and closes the sessions of the chamber of deputies. The Grand Duchy is prominent in the European Community which draws the Grand Duke closer into international affairs.

King Carl Gustaf of Sweden succeeded his 90 year old grandfather when he was 27. Well trained by him, it is disappointing that the present King has had his powers reduced to that of figurehead by the 1975 constitution. He is head of state and opens the annual session of the Riksdag. He is president of the foreign affairs advisory council, but takes no part in government meetings nor does he sign any bills. His main role is as royal ambassador for Sweden. His popularity has been much enhanced by his queen, who was a commoner and a career girl before marriage, and whom the Swedes have very much taken to their hearts.

Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands succeeded to the throne last year on the abdication of her mother. In a sense Holland is a republic with an hereditary head of state. When Queen Beatrix came to the throne, a few anti-monarchists questioned the need for a queen but nobody felt strongly enough about it to take any action, though there were some riots.

The Queen has no power, but some influence. A period of particular importance and one which Queen Juliana always handled deftly is the transformation time between governments. At other times "The Queen can do no wrong. The ministers are responsible".

Queen Margrethe of Denmark is above all a scholar, having inherited her brains from the Bernadotte family. She has studied at five universities, speaks six languages and has put her hand to domestic science, judo and even rifle practice. Like her grandfather, King Gustaf of Sweden, she is a keen archaeologist.

Denmark's monarchy is a simple and informal one with the minimum of ceremonial.

The Queen is also able to walk almost unnoticed in the streets of Copenhagen. She is the first queen to have visited Russia since the Revolution.

King Olav of Norway is the last surviving grandchild of Edward VII. He was born in England and arrived in Norway at the age of two when his father was elected King in 1905.

He is a keen sportsman and in 1928 won an Olympic Gold Medal for yachting.

In 1957 he became king. He exerts no personal power and remains above party politics. He travels widely abroad and has visited nearly every district of Norway.

King Baudouin of the Belgians has reigned for 30 years. His progress to the throne has not been easy. the Nazis invaded Belgium when he was nine, his father became a prisoner-of-war and for two years Prince Baudouin was the captive of German soldiers. From 1941 to 1944 life returned to near normal but a further year of German captivity followed during which his health suffered. Then for five years the Belgian Royal Family lived in exile in Switzerland.

Soon after their return to Brussels, King Leopold abdicated.

King Baudouin, being both diligent and conscientious, has earned the respect and love of his people. The King and Queen Fabiola have no children.

Hugo Vickers

Monarchy in the Middle East

Upheavals under the throne

The institution of inherited family rule has strong roots in the Middle East, although its fortunes have been somewhat mixed in the past few decades. A number of Emirs, Sultans and Kings were swept away in the wave of republican nationalism which gripped the Arab world in 1950s and 1960s, much of it inspired and organized by young military leaders, and all of it underpinned as much by resentment of colonialism as by dislike of monarchy as such.

King Farouk of Egypt was one of the first to go, in 1952. King Faisal of Iraq (previously King Faisal of Syria, under British protection, until the French objected) was murdered in 1958 by the Baathist regime which rules Iraq today. King Idris of Libya managed to stay on the throne until 1969, when he was deposed by the young Colonel Gaddafi.

Any present day gathering of Arab leaders will none-the-less include at least as many royal rulers as colonels and presidents. On the whole the royal families have survived the upheavals of modern Middle East history remarkably well, especially in and around the Gulf, where the majority of Arab states are still ruled by Emirs or Shaikhs. In Kuwait the al Sabah family has been in power since the eighteenth century.

But the most powerful monarchy in the region is undoubtedly that of Saudi Arabia, where the Saud family controls almost all aspects of Saudi public life. Although it can also trace its origins to the tribal kingdoms of the Arabian Peninsula, the Saudi monarchy really dates from the proclamation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1932 by Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, who until then had been King of the Hijaz region.

His descendants still govern the Middle East's most important oil state, and have skilfully guided the kingdom through the difficult waters of high finance and international strategy. The present ruler, King Khaled, came to the throne when his brother Faisal was shot by an unbalanced relative in 1975.

Assassination is not the only danger that Gulf rulers face. Some of them — with honourable exceptions such as Kuwait — have not kept pace with demands for popular representation, and have not introduced democratic institutions suited to the modern world. They also face considerable social strains.

King Khaled cannot be sure that his throne is secure, and events like the seizure of the Grand Mosque at Mecca in 1979 suggest that the Saudi grip is at least occasionally shaky.

Few of these problems face the greatest survivor among Arab royal rulers: King Husain of Jordan. Like other monarchs in the area, King Husain is no stranger to violence and tragedy. His grandfather, Abdullah, was shot in 1951 in Jerusalem, and his father, Talal, was declared mentally ill the following year.

Husain was then a boy of 17 at school in England, and few observers of the scene would have laid heavy odds on the survivability of the Hashemite monarchy at that point. But Husain astonished the world by proving himself an astute and highly able ruler.

His one fundamental error was to embroil Jordan in the 1967 war with Israel, a mistake which cost him control of the West Bank.

The story of Jordan, Israel and the Palestinians is still being written, but when the present chapter is closed it is a fair bet that King Husain will still be a popular and respected monarch.

Richard Owen





King Khaled of Saudi Arabia (left) and King Husain of Jordan with his wife Lisa

The other kings

Smaller cards in the pack

Many years ago King Farouk predicted that presently there would remain but five kings, the Kings of Spades, Hearts, Diamonds and Clubs, and the King of England. Surprisingly, perhaps, there are many kings spread all over the world and some are very colourful characters.

The last surviving emperor is Emperor Hirohito of Japan, who was born in 1901 and succeeded to the throne in 1926. His status has changed considerably during his life. In earlier times he was deemed a God. Now he accepts that he is a mere mortal. The emperor, who is a keen marine biologist, lives in an enormous palace in the centre of Tokyo, and made some important overseas tours in the early 1970s.

The coronation of King Birendra of Nepal in 1975 was performed at a time deemed propitious by soothsayers. He is the world's only Hindu monarch and many of his subjects regard him as the reincarnation of the Hindu god, Vishnu the Preserver.

King Bhumibol of Thailand has reigned since 1946. His varied career includes a few weeks as a Buddhist monk, leading a seven-man amateur orchestra, playing in a jazz orchestra which broadcast on Thai radio, and composing popular songs, one of which, "Blue Night" was part of "Peep Show" on Broadway in 1950. Until 1932 the Thai monarchy was an absolute one.

The King of Tonga has control over the internal affairs of his country while Great Britain controls its external affairs. The present king, Taufa'ahau Toupou IV, is an enormous man and a worthy successor to his mother, Queen Salote. He was Tonga's prime minister from 1949 to 1965, before succeeding to the throne.

King Hassan II of Morocco was proclaimed king in 1961 and for some time also held the premiership of the country. Under a new constitution of 1971 much initiative is left in his hands.

King Sobhuza II of Swaziland became king in December 1899 when he was five months old. He has therefore been the longest reigning monarch in the world for some years now.

Since 1968 Swaziland has been an independent kingdom within the Commonwealth. The king is an honorary KBE. The king's heir cannot be his eldest son but will chosen after his death from among his younger sons. There are certain stipulations. The heir must have no full brothers, nor must he be left-handed. As King Sobhuza has 67 sons (as well as 18 daughters) there is a wide choice available.

King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho has ruled for 21 years now with a brief period in exile in 1970. He is a splendid figure in tribal dress and reasonably modern spectacles. King Goodwill of Kwazulu, head of the royal house of Zululand was born in 1948 and installed as king by the South African government in 1972. One of his wives is a daughter of the King of Swaziland. He is of somewhat ferocious appearance, often bedecked in leopard skins (with heads), and a necklace of sharp teeth.

King Idris I of Libya was driven into exile in 1969 by a group of army officers. He had been king since 1951. And King Rechad Al Mahdi of the Tunisians was crowned in 1957 when he was ten but was also driven into exile some two months later. King Fuad II of Egypt is too young to recall his reign since he succeeded his father King Farouk at the age of six months and was deposed a year later, when Egypt became a republic.

Malaysia has a rather different system of kings. The Federation of Malaysia is made up of nine Malay states and there is a constitutional Yang di-Pertuan Agong, who is elected king for five years from among the chiefs of the states.

Nobody who witnessed the coronation of the Shah of Iran in 1967 or the magnificent celebrations at Persepolis in 1971 would have thought that soon he would come to grief. He ruled over one of the most crucial periods of Iranian history in an attempt to turn the constitutional monarchy back to one of absolute rule. For 25 years he was successful but then he fell disastrously.

Another great fall was that of the Lion of Judah, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, whose arrival would sometimes cause all the chiefs to lie flat on the ground before him. Haile Selassie was at one time a leading world statesman, who placed Ethiopia at the head of African unity. Eventually his autocratic rule proved too much for the armed forces and he was overthrown. The last year of his life was spent in mysterious captivity.

Both Iran and Ethiopia have crown princes. The Iranian crown prince is young enough for the tide to turn in his favour, but the crown prince of Ethiopia has been in poor health for some years now.

Another emperor appeared and set himself up briefly in the 1970s. Jean-Bedel Bokassa proclaimed himself Bokassa I, Emperor of the Central African Empire. He was crowned in Napoleonic splendour at Bangui in December 1977, but after a reign of appalling atrocity, was deposed in a coup in 1979.



Emperor Jean-Badel Bokassa: a two-year reign

The pretenders

Kings in exile

The royal pretenders are scattered across Europe but still take themselves seriously. Some have particularly ardent supporters.

The Portuguese royal family were driven into exile in 1910 and the following year Portugal was declared a republic. The present pretender is Dom Duarte Pio, born in 1945. He comes from a branch of the family which ceased reigning in 1834. Since 1938 the head of the Russian royal house has been Grand Duke Vladimir. His first three years were spent in conditions of terror and near starvation in Finland. Later he worked in a machine factory near Peterborough. Since 1945 he has lived in Madrid from where he keeps in close touch with White Russian compatriots.

The German empire collapsed at the end of World War One. The current head of the royal house of Prussia is Prince Louis Ferdinand, now aged 73. His career has included working for Henry Ford in Buenos Aires and civil aviation in Germany. Most of the last war was spent under observation at Cadinen. When an attempt was made on Hitler's life, he fell under suspicion and was visited by the Gestapo, but he succeeded in getting the officers intoxicated and signed their report on him himself. Today he lives in a modern bungalow on the outskirts of Berlin.

The grandson of the last Emperor of Austria likes to be known as Dr Otto von Habsburg. Unlike many other claimants he makes no attempt to regain his throne. He has been deeply active in politics all his life, is a key figure in the movement for European unification, writes a weekly column on world affairs and is the author of 16 books. By a decision of the Austrian Supreme Court in 1966 he is now allowed to return to Austria, but he lives in Germany.

Crown Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia is the late King Peter's son. He was born in exile in London and on his father's death he decided not to adopt the style of king. Married to a descendant of the Royal House of Brazil, he works as an investment broker.

King Umberto of Italy only reigned for five weeks before being voted out of power and forced into exile. He has never officially abdicated and keeps in close contact with his former subjects from his home in Portugal.

King Constantine of the Hellenes is the most recently deposed king. He was forced to flee after the "Colonels" coup of 1967. He was deposed in 1973 and a plebiscite voted for a Republic in 1974. Latterly the King has lived in London.

The French throne has a claimant in the form of the Count of Paris. Today he maintains a secretariat in Paris, publishes a monthly bulletin and devotes a great deal of time and money to two foundations. There is also Prince Louis Napoleon, head of the Imperial House of Bonaparte, who is careful to avoid his name being drawn into party politics.

Lost thrones

This century the following European monarchies have ceased to reign:

1911	Portugal
1917	Russia
1918	Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurttemberg, and lesser German states such as Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Baden and Hesse
1919	Austria
1922	Montenegro
1945	Yugoslavia
1946	Italy, Albania, Bulgaria
1947	Romania
1973	Greece

Spain, ousted in 1931, was restored after the death of Franco in 1975. In recent memory two great emperors have lost their thrones: Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in 1974, and the Shah of Iran in 1979. Bokassa I, crowned as Emperor of the Central African Empire in 1977, was deposed in 1979. Emperor Hirohito of Japan survives.

Fashion by Suzy Menkes

Snippets

■ A nice spread of patronage is shown by the fashion choices of the Royal Family and their circle.

The young team of the Emanuels are making not only Lady Diana's dress, but the outfit worn by the Duchess of Kent, and Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones's bridesmaid's dress.

Princess Margaret, by contrast, has gone to old-established couturier Roger Brines, of South Molton Street, whose chic cut is in the tradition of Paris couture.

Her Majesty the Queen has selected Ian Thomas, the unassuming Belgravia designer who has increasingly taken over her wardrobe.

The Queen Mother has remained faithful to Norman Hartnell, where designer John Tullis has continued to capture her soft style.

Hardy Amies is dressing not only Princess Michael of Kent, but also the bride's stepmother, the Countess Spencer and Lady Tryon, the wife of Prince Charles's closest friends.

All the leading London houses, and especially Belville Sassoon, are busy making wedding outfits, including the clothes to be worn at the many dances and parties taking place around the big event.

It is a far cry from the days when one court dressmaker handled all the ladies and presumably sorted out the delicate matter of clashing colours and styles.

I wonder whether there is now a master-list at the Palace, or if the hot-lines buzz between designers to ensure that they do not create a royal faux-pas.

The royal feet, by the way, also offer a neat contrast of style. The Queen has gone to Edward Rayne, the court's cobbler in Bond Street. Lady Diana Spencer's bridal toes will twinkle in shoes designed by fashionable boot and bag maker, Clive Shilton of Covent Garden.

■ I enjoy clothes shown on "real" people, hips and all, rather than on a perpetual parade of elongated fashion models.

The autumn collection of Charles Jourdan came well through its trial by truce. The 12 ladies from the American Club in London who performed last week for fund-raising, were obviously picked for their sense of poise and style.

They showed off high-fashion garmets like knickerbocker suits in lightweight tweed or the first leather separates that might seem difficult to wear. A good cut looks good on ladies' young and old.

■ Three weeks ago I wondered what the stores' could produce to follow on from the summer sales.

A British-designer promotion, with the accent on the pretty evening clothes that we do so well, was unveiled last week by Harvey Nichols.

Visitors to London, moved by the Royal romance, can invest in Roland Klein's featherlight taffeta evening dresses in sugared almond colours as well as a sharper acid drop green.

I am pleased that a store that has been making so much of its American designer clothes over the season, should have seized this moment to wear the flag.







Above: Sophisticated Bonnie in city separates. Short sleeved jacket £12.99 and matching breeches £11.99 in dusty pink, blue or white, vest £3.50 in white, pink, turquoise or mauve, lurex thread shawl £8.15, bangle £5.65 and sunglasses in gold or silver £6.99, all from Barbara Hulanicki 254 Regent Street, 12 Holland Park Avenue; and Mini Rock, 88 King's Road.

Photographs: John Swannell
Hair by Lundy at Toni & Guy
Make up by Mary Lou for Miss Selfridge using their Kiss & Make Up range, foundation — Soft Touch, Eyeshadow — No. 1 (gold) and 16 (lilac), eyes lined with Black Kajal Pencil

Feline, frilly — and famous at 17

Bonnie Langford is sweet 17. She was too sweet for most people's tastes when she played the spoilt and sugary Violet-Elizabeth in *Just William* on television. But that was five years ago.

When I saw her undulate on to the stage in *Cats*, in her "second skin" of marmalade leotards, I realized that the Shirley Temple cutie pie image had finally been laid to rest.

It had been a struggle, admitted Bonnie and her mother, Babette, simultaneously, as they arrived at the studio. Bonnie had worked as hard at changing her image as she has worked for the *Cats* show (six weeks of non-stop rehearsals, extra singing tuition and dancing work-outs every night).

"When I was about ten and in America doing *Gypsy* I loved the frills. I really did wear them. But then when I appeared in *Just William* everybody began to expect the frilly dresses and it turned me right off them", explains Bonnie. "I went totally into trousers and I'm really only just starting to wear skirts again."

Bonnie Langford arrived at the studio wearing a turquoise sailcloth flying suit, an everyday version of the stunning cat suit that designer John Napier made for the show. She had brought that along — leotards, a body suit and tights, all hand painted with animal markings, tufted with bits of fake fur in the oddest places and with a rope of painted string for its swishing tail.

With her mass of ginger curls knotted into "ears" on the top of her head, her body arched into cat-like contortions and her fingers curled into claws, she was T. S. Eliots's Rumpleteazer to the life.

Like most teenagers, Bonnie's current fashion enthusiasm is for the New Romantic look. Her favourite outfit is swashbuckling breeches and a waistcoat with a frilly pirate shirt inspired by Adam Ant.

"I do like fashionable things. People say that clothes shouldn't affect you, but they do," says Bonnie. "I buy nice leotards from the Dance Centre because when I feel good I work and dance better.

"I really love shopping for accessories, all the bits and pieces. Being so tiny does make things very difficult for me. I shop a lot in Harrods children's department. I was delighted when Mini Rock opened because they do grown-up clothes in children's sizes. I have bought things from Artè in Knightsbridge, but I have to have them altered to fit. My dream is to have a three-piece suit in pin stripes. But they really don't make those in my size."

Bonnie is five foot and one eighth of an inch tall (she firmly adds the eighth) and 5st 12oz. That is too small, says her mother, hopefully feeding her a ham salad, in between knitting baby clothes for a new grandchild.

Bonnie Langford comes from a showbiz family, with her mother and two sisters all having trod the boards. Her relationship with her mother is very close ("we usually go shopping for clothes together, because it's awful to go on your own", says Bonnie).

Mrs Langford, precise in pink, apologizes for coming along, but it was her birthday, and Bonnie wanted to take her out to tea at the re-vamped Lyons.

"I don't usually go with her any more", she says. "Its somehow better for a father than a mother."

As a mother she has the same fears as all those with teenage daughters. She fears for her being out alone at night, doesn't want her to go to discos, worries about her getting back to Twickenham after the show, although she knows that Bonnie likes to go off with the cast to Joe Allen's for her favourite fried chicken. They have tried to prevent her from letting fame go to her head or her purse.

Bonnie's earnings are invested in two separate accounts, with the interest from building society bonds paying her weekly pocket money for hairdresser and accessories.

"Bonnie's very careful with money" claims her mother. "She doesn't really like spending it. We do buy her major outfits, and when it comes to something special, I'm like any other mum. We tell her father that it only cost half, and he still thinks its expensive."

Bonnie's transformation from moppet in frills to teenager in trousers, makes her look sexier, even though her petite figure is very slight. What about the modern girl's problem of coping with the consequences of provocative clothes? Bonnie seems disarmingly unaware as I ask her what she thinks of the transparent gilded T-shirt that Mini Rock are selling to teenyboppers.

"It's difficult for me to find clothes because I am just a nice young girl who wants clothes to look smart in," she claims with never a hint of irony.

Maybe Babette Langford is lucky because her daughter's career has somehow protected her from the testing, rebellious strains of the teenage years, when the first things most mothers and daughters row over is choice of clothes.

Unlike Noel Coward's famous song, the Langfords seem a positive advertisement for putting your daughter on the stage.

"Most of my friends are in the theatre, but I'm too tired to go out to parties all the time," says Bonnie. "I love being in *Cats*. I miss it on Sunday. But I think of it like a stable nine to five job. It is very glamorous, but being in show business is really quite a lonely life, you just do your bit and go home. That's why I throw myself into it. It would be awful to be in a show when you are waiting in the dressing room most of the time."

Bonnie Langford throws herself into *Cats* with the energy, enthusiasm and perpetual smile that have persuaded her critics that she must be a little madam.

I saw only the smallest hint of the precocious brat; it was when Bonnie told me that the car she was saving for had to be a Mini Metro because "After all, British Leyland and Bonnie Langford share the same initials."

She said it with a most endearing grin.

Above left: Bonnie Langford in her costume for Andrew Lloyd Webber's *Cats* at the New London Theatre. The tights and leotard, by designer John Napier.
Above: Swashbuckling Bonnie in a romantic ruffled shirt £16.99, braided waistcoat £19.99 and matching breeches £14.99. All by Orphans of the Storm, all from Top Shop, Oxford Circus and Made in Heaven, King's Road. Gold tassle belt £2.30, gold chains 49p each from Barbara Hulanicki, 254 Regent Street, 12 Holland Park Avenue, and Mini Rock, 88 King's Road. Jazz dance shoes by Balletique in white, black or red; cat face made to order, for Bonnie through Pineapple Dance Centre, Langley Street, Covent Garden, WC2.

Why my small country is now being rent asunder

by Robert Muldoon

Prime Minister of New Zealand

This is being written in the Waldorf Towers in New York City—a stopover on the way to the celebration of the wedding of a fine young man who one day will be our King. The Waldorf Towers is 50 years old this year. The Commonwealth, if you date it from the Statute of Westminster, is exactly the same age. In its time the Towers has housed kings and queens, statesmen, politicians, actors—and gangsters. There are obvious similarities with the Commonwealth.

Fifty years ago the Commonwealth was what we now refer to as "the old Commonwealth"—the white Commonwealth—and we called it the Empire. Today the old Commonwealth is all but submerged in the flood of nations which have come to independence since the Second World War.

The colours cover the whole spectrum of the human race. Most of us have seen the building of today's Commonwealth as a great achievement—the spreading of the Westminster parliamentary tradition and the values that have been established in Britain over many centuries into countries which have come, in many cases uneasily, into full nationhood.

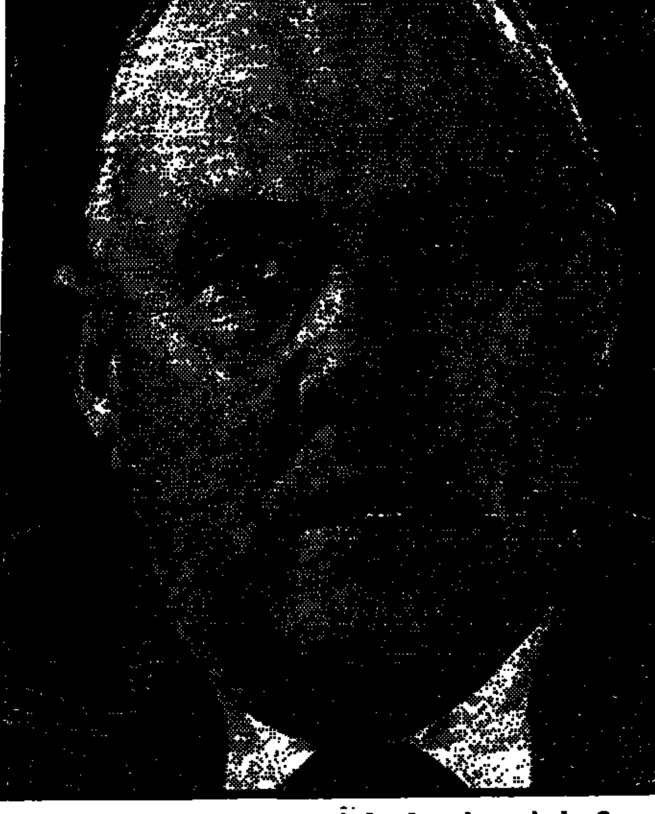
We lost Sout Africa, which never really totally accepted those values, and Pakistan; and if Pakistan is now murmuring about re-entry, then after all there have been other Commonwealth countries which have imprisoned and even executed former prime ministers.

Life is faster today than it was 50 years ago and much faster than it was in past centuries when Britain was feeling its way towards standards of civilized conduct in government that today are taken for granted. Communication is instant, transport unfortunately only a little less instant.

If some of our Commonwealth colleagues are finding it difficult to do in 20 years what Britain did in perhaps that number of centuries, we should at least be patient. If the rule of law becomes an irksome impediment to be ignored in the interest of the achievement of a goal, then we should chide, but preferably not slap. We can live with the politicians and the actors without too much difficulty, but the gangsters should have no place in our Commonwealth, and it was to the great credit of the association when at the Jubilee heads of government meeting in 1977 the first resolution accepted by African countries in criticism of former OAU Chairman, Idi Amin, was proposed and adopted.

At that meeting the Gleneagles agreement on sporting contacts with South Africa was also adopted, an event which was given rather more attention at the time, but that agreement has fallen on evil times, and the rule of law has been brushed aside by the enthusiasm of some of our newer colleagues.

The agreement—which I made, and Britain made, and Australia made, and I believe Canada made and others as well—was that, abhorring apartheid, we would do our best to dissuade our sportsmen from contact with South Africa. With little or no opposition we explained to our colleagues that to take



from our sportsmen and sporting bodies the right to finally make their own decision on whom they would play against or with was to take from them a freedom which they had always had and which was just one of many freedoms which the citizen should enjoy in a civilized country.

One of the ditties that helped us through the Second World War said, "Freedom remains, these are the chains nothing can break". If more hopeful than accurate, it was nevertheless an aspiration that was at the heart of what we spent our blood and our treasure on, not just then but many times before in the evolution of the system of government which is at the heart of the commonwealth association.

My country is being rent asunder by the consequences of the decision of my government to preserve this small freedom for our people. If the disruption and violence that is occurring is small by the standards of most countries in today's world, it is frightening by the standards of peaceful New Zealand, that far corner of the South Pacific. We not only do not arm our police but we have not so far had to protect our politicians. We have no wish to change.

When my colleagues in the new Commonwealth, however, in their enthusiasm to strike a blow at the hated South African enemy are prepared to gloss over a major condition of the agreement that they made four years ago, then we in New Zealand will stand firm on the matter of principle even though the cost may be high.

The Commonwealth-Secretary General is a man of the new Commonwealth, and a clever one. When he said recently that I had stated in 1977 that there would be no further significant sporting contacts with South Africa he was giving the right answer to the wrong question.

It is true that I made such a statement—indeed we unanimously wrote that expectation into the agreement. The correct question that he should have been answering was: "Was the original draft agreement *amended*?" The answer was yes. "Why was it amended?" Because New Zealand and subsequently other countries made it clear that they could not subscribe to an agreement which required them to abrogate the freedoms of their sportsmen and prohibit sporting contacts.

What they agreed to was to discourage sporting contacts and that they did successfully in our case, up until the present rugby tour. Now unfortunately, and with the concurrence and. I believe support of the Commonwealth Secretary-General, our colleagues of the new Commonwealth are trying to read the Gleneagles agreement in a manner which suits their wishes but which is not in accordance with either its letter or the spirit and understanding in which it was drafted.

This is where the question of the rule of law arises. If in our dealings with other Commonwealth countries we are going to bend both the spirit and understanding and the letter of agreements freely arrived at and faithfully carried out, then we are departing from the rule of law and entering the area where the law can be changed in respect of a particular event by a majority after the event has occurred.

In matters such as the one that we are discussing this is intolerable and must have the effect of undermining confidence in the Commonwealth institution itself.

In New Zealand today, the anti-tour protest movement, led by experienced organizers of the extreme left but still containing many people who have come through true idealism, has in recent days alienated itself from the mainstream of public opinion which just a short time ago, on balance and for various reasons, opposed the rugby tour.

The issue with all its ramifications and subtleties will be decided in New Zealand as part of the election process later this year. In the Commonwealth, however, the situation is more serious and can have longer term effects.

Fifty years from now the young man whose wedding we are celebrating may well still be alive and may well be our King. The grand old hotel in New York, the home of kings, queens, statesmen, politicians, actors—and gangsters—will probably be demolished. Will the Commonwealth be there? Basic issues which may well lead to the answer to that question will certainly be influenced by these events of today. The treatment of these events at the heads of government meeting in Melbourne later this year may also have a significant effect on the answer to that question.

The last trying days

By Alan Hamilton



The Royal Wedding

What should have been her last week of freedom before marriage and the encumbrance of being a fully-fledged Royal Personage has become for Lady Diana Spencer a painful and distressing lesson in what it might be like to be a future Queen of 14 nations.

Even for Prince Charles, schooled from childhood to accept that his every move and utterance is the object of intense public curiosity, it has been a week of uncommon irritation as interest in the couple has reached a crescendo bordering on prurience.

It began last Wednesday night when the Prince, believing that his stag party with 20 close personal friends at White's Club in St James's had been kept a watertight secret, stepped from his car to find a reporter lying in wait. "Are you planning to let your hair down tonight?", the reporter asked him.

"I haven't got any hair to let down," the Prince replied with uncharacteristic sharpness, clearly furious that his plans had been discovered. Still, it was a witty reply in the circumstances, considering that he had *just* suffered a particularly severe haircut.

Despite his night of carousing, Charles was up and functioning at 10.30 the next morning, sitting with the Queen to receive loyal addresses at the Palace, followed by the recording of a television interview in which he put up a most creditable performance, sitting in the Palace post room and talking of the 65,000 letters that have poured into his office since the engagement was announced.

At four that afternoon he and Lady Diana were back in full public view at a Palace garden party for 3,500 disabled people and their helpers. Right on cue the rain fell in torrents; the Queen and other members of the Royal Family soon retired to shelter, but Charles and Diana bravely pressed on with the flesh - pressing round, oblivious to rain and in good humour, the undoubted star attractions of the afternoon.

One reason for her apparently relaxed state of mind may have been that, at garden parties, photographers and their telephoto lenses resembling naval guns from Jutland are banished to the Palace roof. She went happily off on her own to meet guests, without feeling any need for the constant support of her fiancé's immediate presence.

Both were still in good humour the following morning when they arrived separately at Tidworth Garrison in Hampshire to visit the Cheshire Regiment, of which the Prince is colonel-in-chief. While he went to the ranges to play with a machine gun, she was doing what she is supremely good at —talking to the wives and children. Lunch on the lawn of the sergeants' mess was a jolly occasion with much raucous barrack-room laughter, some of it from the colonel-in-chief.

The one public moment was when the couple were invited to mount a dais in front of the assembled regiment to receive the Cheshires' wedding gift, a silver statuette. Diana accepted it and Charles, a witty and self-possessed speechmaker, replied with some mildly coarse quips.

"I've got to the stage where I feel I'm disappearing up by own fundamental," he said of the wedding arrangements. The assembled 1st Battalion roared heartily; Diana kept smiling and looked away.

As they walked through an appreciative press of Army wives and children. Diana showed a hint of her embarrassment in crowds. Smiling shyly, she kept her head bowed and cast furtive glances from side to side, which causes onlookers to think that her eyeballs have disappeared. She remains better at talking than walking. It must have been a relief to her to climb with the Prince into his dark blue Aston Martin and roar off for a private afternoon at Broadlands.

The privacy was short lived. Next morning it was the turn of the Navy to receive the couple, at HMS Mercury near Petersfield, the naval communications school. Diana again did her stint of meeting wives and children, but on the whole it was a formal, public and even emotional occasion. At lunch they attended the annual reunion of survivors of HMS Kelly, the destroyer commanded by the Prince's uncle, Earl Mountbatten,

As is well known, Mountbatten and the Prince were particularly close; the manner of his going cannot make the honouring of his memory any easier.

It was that afternoon that Diana's nerve, presumably stretched elastic-taut after a heavy round of public engagements, finally snapped. The setting itself was relaxed enough: a friendly polo match at a quiet country ground, a small, seemingly well-behaved crowd most of whom were genuinely interested in the match, and a press pack no bigger than usual.

But she was exposed and alone, perched on a little open grandstand surrounded by people she did not know, while the Prince busied himself with match preparations. Only the young Lady Romsey was there to comfort her. One quick word to Lady Romsey, and Diana and she left their seats without warning and went off in search of the Prince. As was prominently recorded on all the next day's front pages, Diana was flushed and crying.

The very informality of the event meant that crowd control was lax, and they crowded round her. For all her poise and charm, Diana is a girl of only 20, and for those brief minutes she was vulnerable. Charles, feeling properly protective, did not hide his annoyance, and demanded to know in no uncertain terms who was supposed to be organizing the event anyway.

It was a minor incident. Charles soon recovered enough composure to score the winning goal in the match, and even to give a brief television interview without any hint of rancour.

But it left its mark. The next day, Sunday, Diana was at Windsor Great Park for more polo, to watch, along with 20,000 spectators paying £4 per car, Charles help an England side to a 10—5 victory against Spain.

It was plain, however, that Lady Diana had not fully recovered her nerve. As she walked to the royal enclosure surrounded by the constant whirr of motor-driven Nikon cameras she looked uncomfortable, distressed, uncertain. In the enclosure she hung back at the rear for much of the afternoon, half-hiding in a doorway when the public were allowed on to the pitch at half-time.

Any couple facing a wedding only a few days away are entitled to have a fit of the jitters. If you also happen to be the future King and Queen of 14 nations, the strain must be close to intolerable. If the only sign of tension is a brief flood of tears and a few sharp words from the bridegroom, the personal qualities of both parties are to be admired.

Tarzan in the corrugated jungle

Frank Johnson

For over seven days and nights now, Mr Michael Heseltine has been running amok all over Merseyside. At his temporary office in the Royal Liver Building, they said he was to be found at the community centre at Skelmersdale. At Skelmersdale, they said he had been there but had just left for Runcorn. At Runcorn I asked a policeman where Mr Heseltine was. "Who is he?" this constable gratifyingly replied. Some years on the political trail have taught me that one of the great strengths of British democracy is that there are always pockets of ignorance about even the most self-publicizing of our rulers.

One explained to the policeman that Mr Heseltine was the new Minister for places like Merseyside and that sort of thing. You could not miss him. He was about seven-foot tall, with what looked like a blond wig but was, so far as we knew, real hair. This man was believed to be in the area. "The public have been warned not to approach him, but to call the police instead." I said, adding a tentative: ha, ha, ha.

The constable looked bleak. Never try to be funny with policemen, one's auntie used to say. The policeman radioed headquarters: "I've got a fella 'ere who says he's a reporter and he's looking for Mr Heseltine, who's the Minister of Merseyside. He's about seven ft tall and he's got blond hair that looks like a wig . . . no, not the fellow, who says he's a reporter, the minister."

Someone at headquarters told the policeman to turn down his radio, presumably so that I could not hear what was being said. After a conversation, the constable explained: "No, we don't know where he is." It seemed clear that the forces of law and order knew of his whereabouts, but assumed, as authority always does, that ministers do not want to be bothered by their subjects.

Parting from the constable, I explained that Mr Heseltine had been sent up after the riots. "I blame the parents", said the policeman. "Oh, I don't think old Heseltine's parents are to blame for the



Michael Heseltine with young unemployed in Liverpool

way he's turned out". I replied. The policeman stared. It was time to be off.

"Perhaps Mr Heseltine doesn't want any publicity", said another constable later. Mr Heseltine not wanting any publicity! As soon argue that Dracula did not want any blood. None the less, it was time to retire to the hotel and bed. But there, the following morning, in the lobby, encased in 7ft of Savile Row suiting and 4ft of Jermyn Street shirting, awash in half a gallon of after-shave, was Mr Heseltine. The was roaring off to a couple of job-training centres. It was not, of course, entirely true that he was avoiding publicity, but there was some truth in it.

Becoming an "emergency" or "crisis" or "special" minister is a perilous adventure for a politician. Everybody says it is a gimmick and, in any case, too little too late. Afterwards, when nothing much happens which would not have happened in any case, he gets blamed. Also, people are apt to laugh at him and ask questions like: "Who needs a *riot* when you've got Michael Heseltine?" Look at Lord Hailsham on the North-east, Mr Denis Howell on the drought.

The assignment does have its good side. He gets in the papers and on television a lot. But the publicity is difficult to control. He gets pictured going importantly in and out of meetings, staring at slums with a look of concern, and he gives interviews in which he can say statesmanlike things such as that there are no easy solutions, and that he is at present here to listen.

But it *is* difficult to control what *is* said at all these meetings if there are difficult people there

Terence Moore, of Caryl Gardens—which are no gardens but an unrelenting block of flats—was waiting for him with a few inmates, being rather cynical. "Tarzan, they call him", Mr Moore explained. "So they should tell him to plant some trees round this place, Terence's brother, Albert, said his wife had read out from that morning's *Mirror* whene it said Mr Heseltine had spent £10,000 over the weekend on his daughter's birthday party—£10,000 quid, Albert emphasized. It would have been better spent getting the fungus off these walls.

The suit containing the crisis minister turned up. Terence waylaid him. "Why wasn't Mr Heseltine meeting the people here in the houses they had to live in? Mr Heseltine replied that he had gone into some houses yesterday. "He's got three houses himself", I whispered to Terence's brother, Albert, hoping to make the full and frank exchanges still more constructive. "You've got three houses yourself", said Albert, "I saw it in the papers". But Mr Heseltine was still engaged with Terence.

"*My job is to see as* many things as possible. I think I've got a picture of the housing problem. . . ."

Terence interrupted: "It's a corrugated jungle", Mr Heseltine had not seen these particular houses. "I looked up carefully as I drove in," Mr Heseltine replied, adding reassuringly: "I've seen dreadful housing conditions". But today he was dealing with jobs. He couldn't deal with houses when he was dealing with jobs. Only in this way could he "try to get a better impact for you". Mr Heseltine made for his car: "I'm awfully sorry," he said.

The minister was being perfectly reasonable. And observing him on his rounds there is no doubt that he is moved and appalled by much of what he sees. We hurried off to an employment exchange, or job centre", in the Old Swan district.

Lured by the television cameras, a small crowd had gathered. A Mrs Durant of Alston Street, approached me to ask whether this Mr Heseltine was worried about employment. If so, her husband had a scrapyard, but they were making him close it down because they wanted the land for trees. "They don't need trees round there," she said, "they just break them down to hit each other with." (Terence's complaint, if you remember, was the precise opposite. He wanted *more* trees. The public, you see, cannot agree on these matters.) I urged her to raise the problem with Mr Heseltine, who would be here in a moment.

"Do you think I should?" she said. Certainly. He would be very interested. The suit entered, suffused in television lighting, and was escorted forward by the manager. Fortunately, Mrs Durant managed to nip in. "Mr Heseltine," she said. "You're here about jobs. Well, my husband's got a scrapyard but they want it for trees and . . ."

Mr Heseltine thanked her and said he couldn't deal with that now and turned her in the direction of "one of my officials". A luckless official was *right behind. Mrs* Durant got going again. He produced a pen and a notebook. "I'll follow it up with the city," *he could be* heard saying, "I can't promise anything. Scrapyards *are* unpopular . . ."

Cambridge don bows out of the in-fighting

A disillusioned Frank Kermode, one of Britain's most distinguished literary critics, is to give up his prestigious chair at the University of Cambridge because he has "had enough" of the political in-fighting and doctrinal disputes that divide the faculty.

His decision comes in the aftermath of one of the most rancorous divisions to have riven the faculty since the acutely personalized clashes between F. R. Leavis and his opponents in the late 1950s.

Professor Kermode, who will retire five years early from the King Edward VII Chair of English Literature in September 1982, has played a central "if unwilling" role in the recent dispute over whether Dr Colin MacCabe, at that time an assistant lecturer in the faculty, should be granted a permanent (tenured) position.

The disagreement lay between those who felt that the study of English in the university should be more open to several, relatively new, critical approaches (like structuralism) and those who (like Dr Howard Erskine-Hill) felt that it was sufficiently open already and that it was time for a return to more traditional values.

Yesterday Professor Kermode told me that during the recent disagreement "things have happened in the faculty that have sickened me . . . that's putting it fairly mildly.

"I would like to leave to write some books because in the atmosphere here it is awfully difficult to do, partly because one is constantly engaged in antagonistic situations. If you are not a combative person, and I am not, and if you don't enjoy that kind of fighting, and I don't, then the best thing to do is to pull out."

Professor Kermode, who assumed the most senior chair in the faculty seven years ago, has made several attempts to reform the English Tripos. These, he says, have been treated with "contempt". "I believe people want to keep things as they are. Someone comes in from the outside and when changes are proposed they huddle together and resist them."

Aside from the innate conservatism of some members of the faculty and the doctrinal disputes, he says there is a great deal of keen personal animosity which often dictates what line people take on a particular issue.

Although he holds the most senior chair in the Cambridge faculty, Kermode feels he has been a failure. "I don't know what it would mean to be a success in the senior chair at Cambridge. I don't think that anybody has ever made a success of it.

"You have no power to change anything. In many ways democratic procedures rule the faculty. I suppose the holder of the chair would have to have tremendous personal authority."

Professor Kermode plans a follow-up to his successful Fontana Modern Masters series with authors like Edmund Leach, on social anthropology, and Robert Hinde, on sociobiology. His new books will include a literary analysis of the gospels.

THE TIMES DIARY



A squabble between nearly 200 Bunny girls and a small warren of former colleagues, over Sunday newspaper allegations that the girls were dating clients at London's Playboy Club, has disturbed the usual cheerful atmosphere in Park Lane.

The girls at the club are furious with the Sunday People, *which is running a series about Arabian high rollers and the girls who took a fancy to their money. The present bunnies are threatening to "take action" in an angry bid to refute claims that they are immoral.*

Personnel officer, Ms Erin Stratton, tells me from the "bunny-mother's office" (I kid you not) that an urgent meeting is now being sought with Patrick Neill, QC, chairman of the Press Council. She says the present girls have been terribly misrepresented and lawyers have been called in to examine their case.

Some of the bunnies say cruel messages have been pushed through their letterboxes and that other parents abuse them when they collect their youngsters from school.

Bunnies Carmen and Maria tell me: "The hurt and damage that this gossip causes cannot be repaired. Apart from our own personal feelings we have parents, mortgages, husbands, children and boyfriends".

Late script

Regardless of its electoral prospects, no one can deny the Social Democratic Party's claim to be the most literary political grouping in the land. Following the debuts as authors by his colleagles, David Owen and Shirley Williams, it is now the turn of William Rodgers MP, the former Labour Minister of *Transport, to submit* a typescript for publication.

In the finest tradition of authors, Rodgers has delivered the manuscript late—too late for Secker & Warburg to have it ready in time for the scheduled publication in October, to coincide with the party conferences. However, though the book is entitled *The Politics of Change*, Rodgers is insistent that it is not just another manifesto of What's Wrong With Britain And What We Can Do To Put It Right, but "a personal testament" of current trends in British politics and society. It will now appear next spring.

David Owen's book, *Face the Future*, will be ready in a revised edition for the SDP's inaugural convention. The book has been updated as an OUP paperback in the light of this years dramatic events.

While it is described as a best-seller, Owen's book has had nothing like the phenomenal success of Shirley Williams's *Politics is for People*, which Penguin are busy reprinting for the third time. It completely sold out its small hard-cover edition and has run through around 55,000 copies in paperback, roughly as many books as the SDP has members.

With Rodgers's effort now at the publishers, that only leaves Roy Jenkins, among the four, without an SDP tract to his name. Ironic when you consider he is the only one to have fought a seat on the SDP ticket and the only established writer among them, with biographies of Asquith, Dilke and Attlee under his belt.

Reining in

I am sure Lady Diana's trousseau is all sorted out at this late stage . . . but in case it isn't, I would draw her attention to an advert in a Yorkshire newspaper, sent me by a reader from Ripon: "Bridal bit and head-collar—£10". Perfect, if you're marrying into a horsey family. family.

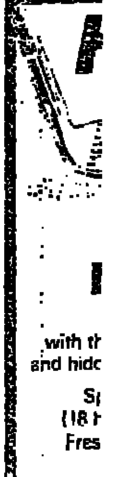
Gay lather

A surprising export success for a British product is reported from New York, where a shop in Christopher Street in Greenwich Village is experiencing a run on a Proctor & Gamble soap. When you hear that all the buyers are homosexual, you will quickly guess that the brand in question is: Fairy. What causes the biggest chuckle, apparently, is that the wrappers also sport the legend: "By Appointment to the Queen."

Behind bars

Following my story about Cyril Ray, who, you may remember, used to turn conventional practices upside down by weekending in London and spending his weeks in the country, I have heard from Mrs Jill Cross, who has gone one better. When she was bringing up her children she says she used to sit in the play-pen herself, with her books and her knitting, and let the children have the run of the rest of the house. She claims to be the only housewife who has knitted her way through War and Peace.

Peter Watson



TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
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LABOUR'S EUROPEAN EXIT

The one major issue on which Labour's left *marches in step* with current public opinion is withdrawal from the European Community. Indeed, it would not be accurate to portray this, even in Labour Party terms, as simply a left-wing policy. Labour has never as a party favoured membership of the EEC. It was against Britain joining in 1973; and, although a majority of the Labour Cabinet recommended that the electorate should vote to stay in the Community at the 1975 referendum, the party as a whole remained opposed. So, with the opinion polls having consistently shown a majority against Britain's continued membership at least since the time of direct elections to the European Parliament in the summer of 1979 — and in the case of most polls for rather longer than that — it was hardly surprising that the Labour conference at Blackpool last October should *vote for a commitment* that a future Labour government would take Britain out of the EEC. Now the party's National Executive Committee has published a statement which asks the conference both to confirm that *decision* and to approve proposals for implementing it.

It cannot reasonably be maintained that it is improper for a political party to represent what is currently majority opinion on a major issue. It is always dangerous to argue that a sensitive question of great importance should be taken out of politics when the country is seriously divided over it. But it is right to question whether the means proposed for taking such a decision are legitimate, in particular whether it would be fair constitutional practice to withdraw Britain from the Community without having another referendum; whether the suggested process of withdrawal would be *appropriate* conduct towards our partners; and whether the decision itself, no matter what public opinion may say for the moment, would in fact be in the national interest.

The decision to have a referendum at all in 1975 was *widely criticised at the time*. It was pointed out that the referendum was then an instrument unknown to the British constitution for the conduct of national politics — and anyway it was being used simply as a device to prevent the Labour party tearing itself apart over a *delicate issue*. These were telling arguments against having a referendum in the first place. But once that referendum had been held the position became different.

It can no longer be maintained that the *referendum is* a foreign instrument, especially as there have been other referendums in Britain in the meantime. More important, *once the British people* had decided in a referendum to stay in the Community, it would be improper to take the country out without their having another opportunity to pronounce specifically upon this issue. For Britain to be pulled out when the only recorded judgment of the British people was to remain a member would be a flagrant infringement *of the spirit of* fairness which underpins our constitution.

The Labour apostles of withdrawal have two answers to this: that it will be necessary to come out for Labour's economic programme to be applied; and that this will be a central feature of Labour's manifesto at the next election, so the voters will have an opportunity to pronounce upon it then. But while Labour politicians may see the question of withdrawal as inseparable from the rest of the party's programme, the voters might have other ideas. They might well want to get rid of Mrs Thatcher because they had had enough of her economic policies but still on second thoughts prefer to stay in the EEC. At least they should have *the chance to make separate* decisions.

The arguments for withdrawal which the statement advances are unconvincing and frequently self-contradictory. It holds out the glittering prospect that Britain outside the Community could enjoy cheaper food, more dynamic industrial expansion and better relations with the Third World. It suggests that our *present* partners in the Community would be willing to negotiate favourable agreements with us, and that our relations with Nato would be unimpaired.

The reality would be very different. It is unlikely that *food* prices in the shops would drop noticeably. Many of Britain's former suppliers have found other markets. Some products are now little cheaper on the outside of the Community than inside. The British market is not large enough to stimulate any very *dramatic price-cutting competition* among suppliers. In any case prices in the shops often bear only a distant relationship to prices paid to the producer. Finally, as the document admits, there would have to be more protection for British farmers and the burden would *fall on British* taxpayers.

The advantages which Labour holds out to industry are even less convincing. Labour seems to think that Britain could negotiate favourable access for British exports to Europe while protecting her own industries against imports. This is nonsense. Britain does about forty per cent of her trade inside the Community. West Germany is now her *largest* export market. Any protective barriers raised against West German imports would provoke equivalent protection against British *exports to West Germany*. Successful British exporters would suffer most because they are the ones against which the Germans would seek protection. *Selective* protectionism works both ways, and there is no reason to believe that an angry and resentful Community would go out of its way to make life easy for a Britain bent on *withdrawal*.

As for imports from the Third World, Britain is probably somewhat better protected inside the Community that she would be outside. *Further protection would also* be directly contradictory to the desire expressed by Labour to help the Third World, for there are few forms of help which most Third World countries need more *than access for their industrial* products (not just their food and raw materials, as the statement seems to think) into the markets of the developed world.

Finally there is the political dimension. Labour says that withdrawal "would have no bearing on our membership of Nato". Technically this is true. *In practical terms it is* not. Britain would be outside the political cooperation structures of the Ten, which would deprive her of any say in the foreign policy of the Community, which is intimately *involved with that of Nato*. Moreover immediately after mentioning Nato, the statement proposes active promotion of European nuclear disarmament. This would mean opposing a central element of Nato policy.

Altogether, if Labour has a chance to put its ideas on withdrawal into practice it will *provoke a serious political* dispute in Europe in which the measured timetable for "preliminary discussions", "preliminary negotiations", "main negotiations" and "period of transition" could become largely irrelevant. It is difficult to imagine what incentive our *Community partners would* have for following such a timetable or, indeed, showing any inclination to help Britain out of largely self-induced troubles.

NEW ZEALAND LACERATES ITSELF

The options facing the New Zealand Government over the Springbok rugby tour are all bad. The match due to have been played at Hamilton last Saturday was called off after violent illegal behaviour by protesters. They fought and battered their way into the middle of the pitch and refused to leave, and a man in a stolen light aircraft allegedly threatened to crash into the main stand. There is now pressure on the Government to take action to prevent the rest of the tour taking place. This would be a deplorable surrender on a point of *principle: it is* wrong, and civil freedom is a *casualty*, when people are forced to abandon their lawful pursuits by the threatened violence and illegality of others who may object.

On the other hand, principle may ultimately have to yield to *force majeure*. The Hamilton experience has raised doubts whether New Zealand's 4,900 policemen can cope with the protests the tour is likely to provoke if it continues. They will now be backed by the Army, the *Government has* decided, after some contradictory ministerial statements, but the soldiers will not be in direct confrontation with the protesters. The danger that someone will be killed or seriously hurt is considerable. The counter-violence that rugby supporters visited upon some protesters in Hamilton is another factor that must be taken into consideration. It is arguable that continuing with the tour will rend the fabric of *New Zealand life irreparably*.

A good solution would have *been for the New Zealand* Rugby Union to have admitted that it made a mistake on going on with the tour in defiance of Government and Commonwealth exhortations. The moral arguments against sporting contacts with South Africa are strong. Mr Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, observed the letter of the Gleneagles Agreement in trying to persuade the rugby union not to invite the Springboks. He rightly argued that democratic principles forbade him from going further and preventing the tour. To ban it "in the face of pressure and threats from other countries would be cowardice," he said. Thus the tour was begun, which in itself threatens to do considerable harm to the Commonwealth. Now there are new *threats*. The New Zealand Rugby Union might have thought that now the price for a few games of rugby had grown unacceptably high. but in fact the union has resolved, after meeting police and ministers, that the tour should continue.

The police in New Zealand has powers under Police Offences Act of 1927 to prevent "riotous, offensive, threatening or disorderly" behaviour, which could be used to stop individual matches. The Public Safety Conservation Act of 1932 would allow the government *to proclaim* a state of emergency if public safety or order is imperilled and then ban all matches. Action under this act was threatened at the time of the proposed 1973 tour.

The whole affair provides a mixture of moralities. Behind the bullying tactics of the demonstrators lie some noble motives; the very real points of principle on which Mr Muldoon *is standing* provide comfort and support for some cruel racialism. The ideal is now impossible: that the tour should be called off without a visible "surrender to anarchy", in the words of one New Zealand *Member of Parliament*. The best that can now be hoped is that the New Zealand government successfully vindicates the principle it upholds, without paying too high a price in damage to its ordered society.

Belvoir coalfield

From Mr J. Jones

Sir, The Duke of Rutland (July 8) is in error with his simplistic summary of evidence given at the Belvoir inquiry. The Central Electricity Generating Board stated, *without* equivocation, that the Board wanted the development of the three mines proposed in north east Leicestershire *to* replace output from Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire collieries which are going to exhaust in the near future.

Taking other *markets* for coal into account the view expressed by the C.E.G.B. was that demand for coal was unlikely to fall and could well increase, even with an annual *G.D.P.* growth well below 2.7 per cent.

The fact is that without the development of efficient *new* capacity such as that proposed at *the Belvoir inquiry our* industry will not in the future be able to meet demand for coal to heat the Duke's castle and for much more essential purposes.

It is now four years since the proposed collieries were announced. They will take several years to develop but only six years remain before the existing collieries in Leicestershire begin to exhaust.

Is *it* any wonder that the 4,500 hard working, highly productive Leicestershire mineworkers and their families grow *daily more* anxious and more cynical about the antics of an entrenched establishment which preaches the urgent need for industrial *regeneration* but practises procrastination when their vested interests are at stake?

Yours faithfully,
J. JONES, General Secretary,
National *Union of Mineworkers*
(Leicester Area),
Miners' Office,
Bakewell Street,
Coalville,
Leicestershire.

Deterrence dangers

From Mr Bernard Driver

Sir, Not until the last line of his letter (July 18) does Professor R. A. Hinde reveal the policy he would advocate as an alternative to the nuclear deterrent, that of "building trust" with the USSR.

This is a pity, since it would have been interesting to learn how that might be brought about.

Recent events in Afghanistan and Poland have confirmed that the Soviets trust no government that does not strictly adhere to *political* and social policies dictated by them. Neither of these countries has, one supposes, nuclear weapons which could be directed against the Soviet Union.

Does Professor Hinde expect a change in these attitudes?

If so, would not an even greater military disparity between East and West simply defer that event?

If not, would he be content to live in a society where it is dangerous to criticize policies one opposes?

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD DRIVER,
Woodcote Farm,
Upham,
Hampshire.
July 19.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Putting the blame on floating rates

From Mr Malcolm Hill

Sir, *The Times* has advocated a return to fixed parities in the currency markets and *it praised* Lord Lever's two recent articles (July 15 and 16) as a "brilliant" *analysis of the currency scene* (leading article, July 17). Lord Lever attributes the present upheavals in currency values to the degeneration of currency markets into casinos of greed and speculation. His central idea for stabilizing values is the creation of a New International Bank (his title) to preside over a fixed parity regime.

On his first point Lord *Lever* has repeated the error of Mr Wilson (as he then was) who attributed the currency upheavals of the late 1960s to the gnomes of Switzerland, when in fact they were due to the fixed exchange policy of his own Government. The reason for the recent changes in values *is* due to governments hoisting up interest rates to attract foreign balances and so maintain high values for their *currencies*: it has nothing to do with free markets or currency speculators.

An international bank, as proposed, would increase the opportunities for nimble speculators, it would involve considerable expense and its operations would *give rise to endless international* quarrels.

Lord Lever makes an assumption that seems to come easily to politicians: they think they can regulate currency markets better than the specialists in the City and other financial centres. During the late 1960s, when devaluation and balance of payments crises hovered continuously, this pretence was shown to be hollow. Yet since 1973 when the pound was *allowed to float we have heard* nothing of these things. Why return to then?

The only solution to the present currency problems is to leave the *fixing of currency values* and the rates of interest to the free markets and this solution should be adopted unilaterally by Britain now.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM HILL,
2A Pembroke Road, W8.

Help for Third World

From Mr A. J. Peckham

Sir, Granted Mr Heath's central premise in his memorandum *published today* (July 20), *namely* that it will pay the West to stimulate growth in the developing countries, how do we do so without the necessary investment whether of public funds or a mix of public and private enterprise? If the debate with the Third World concentrated more on acceptable "means", we might make a little more progress.

How, for example, do we find suitable ways of "marrying" (to use Mr Heath's phrase) surplus Opec capital to Western managerial expertise and technology to counter the Third World's neglect of agriculture? Pioneer work has already been done *in this field* by the highly successful Commonwealth Development Corporation and now by the International Fund for Agricultural Development. *But how can their work be* made more effective?

To revert to one of Mr Heath's points, there might be more point in increasing emergency food aid *if there was more evidence of a* determination to tackle longer term needs.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. PECKHAM,
Yardley Dene,
Tonbridge,
Kent.

Speech on defence

From Lord Kennet

Sir, In your parliamentary report (July 21) you quote me as saying that the SDP "took an all-round view on defence and did not take *one side or the other. But it had* worries on Trident." Since this is just the kind of fatuous wishy-washy thing which our opponents like to claim the SDP says, may I *ask you* to print what I did in fact say?

"The SDP is not a one-sider party in disarmament. I do not like the word 'unilateralist'; it is needlessly pompous — unilateralist and multilateralist. There are one-siders and all-rounders in disarmament; and we are all-rounders . . . Mr Nott has had fun knocking the gold-plated frigate which it was proposed to construct, but he has instead after all chosen the *diamond-studded* Trident system."

Yours etc.,
KENNET,
House of Lords.
July 21.

Pay rise limits

From Mr Charles Gallannaugh

Sir, In her comments on the recent 6 per cent pay rise for *nurses* (July 15) your correspondent refers to acceptance by 750,000 workers in the health service of pay rises within the Government's cash limits. It would perhaps be more correct to state that these various groups have been forced against their will to *accept pay rises* well below both the rate of inflation and the 9 per cent average wage rise in the private sector.

There is a world of difference between acceptance and coercion. Perhaps it will soon become apparent to those politicians whose minds are not filled with thoughts of water cannon and CS gas that such overtly unequal application of pay policy may have something to do with the disenchantment *that some sections* of the electorate clearly have with the present Government.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES GALLANNAUGH,
5 Doleham Hill,
Guestling, East Sussex.

Freedom and the preventive seat-belt

From the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and others

Sir, As the House of Commons is about to vote again on a Bill for the compulsory use of seat belts in motor vehicles, we would like once more to plead, on behalf of surgeons, for the support of a measure about which we have *especially strong feelings*.

Surgeons see daily the appalling and tragic results of avoidable injuries to people of all ages and feel something approaching despair at the failure of our legislators to take simple steps to reduce this annual carnage; and steps whose efficacy has been proved in many other countries.

May we attempt to dispose of two misunderstandings, the persistence of which represents a special barrier to progress?

The first is that legislation on *this issue is antagonistic to the* British concept of liberty; and the second is that there is a justifiable fear of death or injury arising from the fact that a seat belt is being worn. The imposition of safety measures on road-users, of which there are already many *accepted instances*, cannot be regarded as an infringement of individual liberty on any but the *most tortuous philosophical* arguments. It is time for us to clear our minds of the pernicious belief that discipline is incompatible with liberty and to accept that the freedom to take *foolhardy* risks that affect others as well as oneself is a freedom that is not worth preserving. Attempts to encourage self discipline in this *matter of wearing seat belts have* been tried, but with singularly little success.

On the question of injury incurred, in a very small number of cases, as a *direct* result of the wearing of seat belts, we can only ask what reason there can be in incurring a huge risk in order to avoid a very small one. The answer to *this* objection *is* to bring our influence to bear on the development of better and safer restraints, and improved and standardized release-mechanisms. *Indeed, considerable research has* already gone into this important matter and continues actively.

It is the sincere hope, we know, of the great majority of the medical and nursing professions that the present Bill should *receive* overwhelming support from members of Parliament. Doctors in particular are often accused of being uninterested in preventive measures, a false accusation but a frequent one; this is one preventive measure that we have been trying for many years to see introduced.

We are,
Yours, etc,
ALAN G. PARKS,
President, Royal College of Surgeons of England,
JOHN GILLINGHAM,
President, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh,
DOUGLAS H. CLARK,
President, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow,
35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2.
July 23.

From the Chief Constable of Warwickshire

Sir, Your columns of July 16 set the scene for the final stages of the Transport Bill which returns to the Commons with the significant addition of a *new* clause on seat belts. Senior police officers have considerable sympathy with *those who in these sensitive* times are concerned at the prospect of further intrusion on personal liberty, and Chief Constables have never been more aware that the Police Service cannot afford to alienate those who traditionally support the cause of law and *order*.

It may be reassuring to motorists to know that in our most recent professional debates on this controversial subject, we *concluded that in fact compulsion* would be unlikely to lose us many friends for the following reasons: First, it is within our experience that a growing proportion of drivers are aware of their increasing chance of being involved in a fatal or serious accident, and would welcome a reduction of this risk.

Secondly, the law will to a great extent be self-enforcing as a large majority of the motoring public do not *intentionally* flout the law.

Finally, experience has shown that in dealing with this type of offence, a friendly word of advice, or where appropriate a more *formal cautionary letter, usually* achieves the desired result, with prosecution very much the last resort. Our track record in this respect will bear critical examin*ation and there is no reason to* fear that seat belt offences will be dealt with any differently should the new clauses become law.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER BIRCH,
Honorary Secretary, Traffic Committee,
Council of the Association of Chief Police Officers of England, Wales and Northern Ireland,
Police Headquarters,
PO Box 4,
Warwick.

Parental liability

From Miss Madeleine Colvin and Miss Rachel Hodgkin

Sir, It appears from recent letters (the Reverend M. R. Kemp, July 13, and Mrs D. M. Turton, July 16) that there is a misapprehension as to the present legal position of parents' responsibility for their children's crimes. The present law is sufficiently stringent to impose liability on parents where the court may wish to do so.

Where parents *fail* to satisfy the court that they "have not conduced to the commission of the offence by neglecting to exercise due care or control" the court *must fine the parent of a child of* the age of 10 to 13 and *may* do so in the case of young persons over 14. Where a young person defaults in paying his own fine, parents *may be ordered to* pay and, in turn, can be imprisoned for defaulting. Additionally the court has power to order parents, with their consent, to enter into a *recognisance to exercise proper* control over their child.

The introduction of mandatory punitive measures against parents can only reinforce the myth that "bad parenting" is the sole cause of delinquency. Such simplistic proposals fail to recognize that there are many factors contributing to the level of juvenile crime *which* are beyond the control of parents and which cannot be ameliorated by punishing parents.

The external conditions which are widely recognized as provoking alienation, frustration and ultimately violence are unemployment, racial harassment and abuse *of police powers. Although* the suggestion by Ronald Butt, in his *article on July 16*, that delinquency is furthered by certain forms of sex education in schools is facile, it must be remembered that many of the young people *concerned in the recent disturb*ances are below compulsory school age and under their school's influence as well as their parents. The Society of Teachers *Opposed to Physical Punishment* refers to evidence showing corporal punishment in schools creates a proclivity to violence in pupils. Similarly young persons' *irresponsible behaviour outside* the school gates may be related to internal school systems. Surely greater respect for others would be better promoted if the traditional authoritarian model of schooling gave way to more just and democratic structures.

When young people are suspended from school without adequate rights of redress, leave school with no prospect of future employment, are ineligible for supplementary benefit through the summer months after leaving *school, leave institutional care ill*-equipped and without even a home, is it not optimistic to expect a more responsible attitude from young people which is *neither given them by example or* opportunity?

It is hoped that the situation is not now being compounded by speedy adjudication which may *forsake* a fair judicial hearing for these young people and their parents.

Yours sincerely,
MADELEINE COLVIN,
RACHEL HODGKIN
The Children's Legal Centre,
2 Malden Road, NW5.
July 17.

Spanish leave

From Dr R. Sala

Sir, Speaking as a Spaniard and as a foreigner with many years' residence in this country, I would like to congratulate you on your very pertinent editorial comment (July 23) on the question of the royal visit to Gibraltar.

The lack of *diplomatic* tact has been simply unbelievable. But the problem, of course, has very deep and intricate roots, and not only in Gibraltar or in Spain: one has only to read the short letter you publish in the same issue of the paper or to watch the course of action of the *present Government*, *which no rational mind can ever* hope to understand.

However, as politicians blunder on, some of us foreigners, and no doubt some natives, will have to *go on* with our patient, well-meant, and sad job of trying to make people realize that "England" is not a word that means "everything", and with the hope that our present despondency will one day revert to our former admiration.

Yours faithfully,
R. SALA,
The Modern Languages Centre,
University of Bradford,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire.

Keeping our faculties

From Mr Arthur Freeman

Sir, It may seem obvious to those in universities, but it is not obvious to all of us outside universities why they should remain so large and retain so much power and receive so much money. There may be no doubt that it is necessary for science and technology to have higher education and academic research, and that it is nice for clever people not to have to earn their living for a long time; but there is much doubt whether the diminution or even the disappearance of most of the other faculties and departments would hurt anyone except those in them.

I wonder whether artistic or *literary creation or appreciation* are helped or hindered by the academic study of language and literature; whether our knowledge or control of the world or ourselves are helped or hindered by the academic study of philosophy, theology, sociology, psychology, economics, politics, law, history, and so on and so on. And since we all pay for it all, we not only may but should wonder what we are paying for and whether it *is really worth it*.

Yours, etc,
ARTHUR FREEMAN,
84B Whitechapel High Street,
E1.
July 22.

Communication in crisis

From the Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators

Sir, The Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators has long been concerned at the hazard to safety posed by the use of non-standard radio telephony phraseology and procedures. In 1973 the guild circulated a paper to all interested parties advocating the adoption of "a precise and common language between ground and air craft stations".

It was suggested that a national *R/T discipline week should be* organized and the guild called upon all appropriate bodies to carry out an analysis of the situation in respect of the use of R/T and to communicate their findings to the Director of Flight Safety, Civil Aviation Authority, in order that remedial action might be taken.

The collision at Tenerife between the KLM and Pan American Boeing 747s was basically a result of a breakdown in communication. We have now been faced with yet another *disaster, also at Tenerife*, where a prime cause could have been the use of non-standard procedures and phraseology.

Mr Biffen's statement in the House yesterday (report, July 21) confirms the suspicion that the controllers' instructions to Cap*tain Whelan in June last year were* a prime cause of the resulting accident. With so much at stake, surely it is not too much to demand that standard internationally approved R/T procedures are universally observed between air traffic controllers and aircraft commanders.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. KLIMCKE,
30 Eccleston Street, SW1.

Middle East conflict

From Mr Kurt Metzer

Sir, Richard Owen's article (July 22), though interesting, shows the limitations of current British thinking. May I put the following points to you:

1 A secular Palestinian state on the West Bank will probably be most unstable. In fact, it might well reduce the present territory occupied by Israel to the current state of the Lebanon, i e chaos *and guerrilla warfare*.

2 To that extent, *both* Begin and Arafat are *right*. The former seeks an Israel in the whole territory, presumably with *religious autonomy for the Muslems* and Christians and other measures such as Arab municipalities. Arafat seeks a secular Palestine with the three and a half million *Jews* presumably remaining and joined by perhaps four million Arab. *Both* solutions are reasonably sensible.

It is the idea of partition of Palestine that is in current terms *not* sensible.

3 The difficulty is that warlike acts (which can be termed terrorism if one concentrates on the civilian lives lost) prevent the leaders from seeing that their aims are really essentially very similar. So does the largely theoretical issue of the "law of the return". The diaspora at present simply does not *want* to go to Israel.

4 For many years Arab leaders would not talk to the Jews — now Begin will not talk to Arafat. Begin is of course psychologically a typical Middle Eastern leader, *and it is* the "Arab Jews" (the Sephardim who are largely Arabic speaking) who support him. The Middle East as usual is the prey of human emotions contrary to the logic of *human survival — as it* has been for millennia.

Yours truly,
KURT METZER,
10 Hurst Lodge,
Stanley Avenue,
Wembley,
Middlesex.
July 22.

Candidate in Croydon

From Miss C. M. Raeburn

Sir, I am an elector in Croydon North West, and I am sickened by the attitude of the local Liberal Party. *I have nothing personal* against Mr William Pitt, but the fact is that the Liberal vote has been reduced each time he has stood.

The most important thing in Croydon is to win the seat and maintain the momentum of Warrington. The obvious candidate to achieve this is Mrs Shirley Williams. The local Liberals, by refusing to recognize this, lead me to conclude that they are much more interested in politicking than in the reality of politics, which is power. It is surely better to win than to lose whilst maintaining constitutional purity.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLOTTE RAEBURN,
6 Founders Gardens,
Beulah Hill, SE19.
July 22.

From Mr Bernard Dembo

Sir, As an at present neutral observer, I would have thought that the real test of the Liberal and Social Democrat Alliance is *whether they can get together to* secure the election of a good, sound, ordinary candidate at an ordinary by-election.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD DEMBO,
52 Laburnham Road,
Maidenhead,
Berkshire.
July 22.

From Mr Kevin Grant

Sir, Perhaps Mrs Williams will fight Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

Yours sincerely,
KEVIN R. GRANT,
27 St John's Road,
Sidcup,
Kent.
July 23.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 27: the Baptism of the Infant Daughter of The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and Captain Mark Phillips was administered at 11.45 o'clock this morning at Windsor Castle.

The Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Right Reverend Geoffrey Tiarks, baptized the Infant who received the names of Zara Anne Elizabeth.

The Sponsors were: The Prince Andrew, the Countess of Lichfield, Mrs Jackie Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Parker-Bowles and Mr Hugh Thomas.

The Queen this morning at Windsor Castle received Addresses from Privileged Bodies.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Deputations, introduced into Her Majesty's presence by the Right Hon William Whitelaw, MP (Secretary of State for the Home Department) were: The Dean and Canons of Windsor (the Dean, the Right Reverend Michael Mann), the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (the Mayor, Councillor Arthur Jacob) and the Royal County of Berkshire (Chairman, Mr Lewis Moss).

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness this evening gave a Dinner Party and Reception for The Prince of Wales and the Lady Diana Spencer at Buckingham Palace.

By command of The Queen, the Earl of Avon (Lord in Waiting) was present at Gatwick Airport, London, this morning upon the arrival of the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe and Mrs Banana and welcomed the President and Mrs Banana on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen, Admiral Sir Andrew Lewis (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Essex) was present at Parkeston Quay, Harwich upon the arrival of The Queen of Denmark and The Prince of Denmark and welcomed Her Majesty and His Royal Highness on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the arrival of His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II of Western Samoa and The Prince and Princess of Liechtenstein, and welcomed His Highness and Their Serene Highnesses on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Charteris of Amisfield (Permanent Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London upon the arrival of The President of the Republic of India and welcomed His Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Cobbold (Lord in Waiting) was present at Royal Air Force Northolt upon the arrival of The King of Norway and welcomed His Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded the Hon Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 27: The Duke of Kent this afternoon visited the Plant Breeding Station of the Miln Marsters Group Limited at Docking, Norfolk.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN was in attendance.

Princess Alexandra, as patron of the Girls Venture Corps, will visit the corps headquarters at Redhill Aerodrome, Surrey, on September 12.

Princess Alexandra will open the Wolfson Building, the headquarters of the new International Centre for Eye Health at Moorfields Eye Hospital, City Road, London, on September 15.

Princess Alexandra will be present at the centenary banquet of the Pottery and Glass Trades' Benevolent Institution at the Mansion House, London, on September 16.

Luncheons

HM Government
The Hon Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens given in honour of the President of Kiribati, Mr Atanraoi Baiteke.

Admiralty Board
The Admiralty Board entertained Major-General J. J. A. Den Haan, Commandant, Royal Netherlands Marine Corps, at luncheon at Admiralty House, Whitehall, yesterday. Mr Philip Goodhart, Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Armed Forces, presided and those present included:
M A F Tieleman, Captain G van Beusekom, Lieutenant-Colonel M S de Korver, Captain J Willems; Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi, Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle, Mr A A Pritchard, Rear-Admiral D R Reffell, Major-General M C L Wilkins, Lieutenant-Colonel R W Perkins, Lieutenant-Colonel J R Mason, Lieutenant-Colonel C E Phillipson, Captain T C D Craven-Phillips and the Flag Lieutenant to the Admiralty Board.

Dinner

Indo-British Association
Mr Rajiv Gandhi was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Indo-British Association held at the Royal Garden Hotel, last night. The Deputy High Commissioner for India, Mr Michael Foot, MP, Mr Cecil Parkinson, MP, and Mr Eldon Griffiths, MP, were the speakers. The guests were received by Mr Swraj Paul, chairman, and Mrs Paul.

FELLOWSHIP RECALLS SCIENTIST

By Lucy Hodges

The late Sir Julian Huxley, the scientist of the BBC radio *Brains Trust*, is being remembered with memorial research fellowship at Balliol College, Oxford, for wich an appeal has been launched.

All who appreciated his contributions to biology, his application of science to human development, and the way he made science accessible to the public are invited to contribute. The appeal hopes to raise £100,000.

Sir Julian, who died in 1975, was the first director of Unesco. He was also one of the first people to emphasize the importance of environmental conservation.

The fund is being used to set up a Julian Huxley Research Fellowship at Balliol College, Oxford, into the subjects he developed, genetics, population, ecology, ethology and evolution. The successful candidate will hold the post for three years.

Among the 28 sponsors of the appeal are the Duke of Edinburgh, president of the World Wildlife Fund, Sir Andrew Huxley, president of the Royal Society, Mr David Attenborough, Dr A. J. Kenny, Master of Balliol, Mr Yehudi Menuhin, Mr Henry Moore and Sir Peter Medawar. Sir Peter is chairman of the Appeal.

Contributions should be sent to: Mr Peter Roberts, the bursar, Balliol College, Oxford, marked Julian Huxley Memorial Fund. Application may be made for a deed of covenant or banker's order.

Gresham's School

The Governors of Gresham's School have appointed Dr T. P. Woods, at present an assistant master at Felsted School, to succeed Mr Logie Bruce Lockhart as headmaster when he retires at the end of the Summer Term, 1982.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. E. Eveleigh and Miss L. J. Young
The engagement is announced between Martin Edward, elder son of Sir Edward and Lady Eveleigh, of Kensington, London, and Lisa Joanne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Forbes Young, of Solihull.

Mr A. J. Lyons and Dr F. M. Speed
The engagement is announced between Andrew, only son of the late Mr John Lyons and Mrs Jean Lyons, of Birdham, Sussex, and Shenfield, Essex, and Françoise, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Philippe Speed, of King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr C. P. Mack and Mrs E. Dziedziczak
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr Donald Mack, OBE, and Mrs Mack, of Birdham, West Sussex, and Elisabeth, daughter of M and Mme Bruno Dziedziczak, of Chartres, France.

Mr N. T. Redmayne and Miss C. F. Wayman
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Taubman, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. T. Redmayne, of Cambridge, and Carolyn Frances, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. W. Wayman, of Over, Cambridgeshire.

Mr F. G. Sandison and Miss M. L. McCaw
The marriage will take place on September 5 between Francis Sandison, of 38 Tonsley Road, London, SW18, and Milva McCaw, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr S. Tuckey and Miss L. Fisher
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs D. A. Tuckey, of Stratford-upon-Avon, and Lorraine, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. K. Fisher, of Gloucester.

Marriage

Mr T. P. M. Walsh and Mrs W. J. Whitley
The marriage took place quietly in London on July 24 of Mr Patrick Walsh, son of the late Flight Lieutenant T. P. Walsh, RAFVR, and Mrs Walsh, of Tunbridge Wells, and Mrs Joanna Whitley, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Barber, of Ludgrove, Wokingham, Berkshire.

A reception was held afterwards at the home of the bride's parents.

Birthdays today



Mr Riccardo Muti, the conductor, who is 40 today.

Dame Joyce Bishop, 85; Mr William Clark, 65; the Earl of Cromer, 63; Sir Horace Cutler, 69; Sir Maurice Holmes, 70; Lord Murray of Newhaven, 78; Dame Rosemary Murray, 68; Sir Humphrey Mynors, 78; Sir Roger Mynors, 78; Professor Sir Karl Popper, 79; Sir Gary Sobers, 45.

TV series on prisoners of conscience

The case histories of three people who have fallen foul of the authorities in Chile, the Soviet Union and South Africa will be the subjects of a new BBC Television documentary series, *Prisoners of Conscience*, to be shown later this year.

BBC documentary plans for the autumn and winter, which were announced yesterday, also include *Forty Minutes*, a new six-month run of films that will look at subjects like a children's treatment centre for serious offenders and a series on the training of RAF front-line pilots.

Mr William Wyatt, the new head of BBC documentary features, promised programmes of high quality.

Angela Rippon will be giving three special reports called *The Hoofers*, *The Image Makers* and the *People Who Care*.

On BBC 2 there will be six documentaries on the fortunes of people who have suddenly found themselves in the limelight, such as Police Constable Trevor Lock, of the Iranian Embassy siege.

International bridge will be the subject in the *Grand Slam* series of 13 programmes.

In *Romer's Egypt*, John Romer, the Egyptologist, will take an unorthodox look at the nation's ancient history.

As an aftermath to the royal wedding, *All in a Day* will follow several different groups of people watching or attending the event.

Latest wills

Mr Robert Lightbrown Gardner, of Eccles, Manchester, left estate valued at £1,575,569 net. After personal and other bequests he left the residue to Manchester Area Health Authority for cancer research.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Campbell, Mr Guy, of Sheringham, Norfolk £205,733
Evans, Lilian Phyllis Topham, of Ely £472,449
Findlay, Mrs Dorothy May, of Pinner £345,532
Larkham, Miss Elsa, of Derby £312,862
Stephens, Mr Cyril Wilfred, of Old Windsor, chairman of Frederick Warne, publishers £172,453.

University news

London
BEDFORD COLLEGE
Professor Dorothy Wedderburn, MA, professor of industrial sociology and head of the department of social and economic studies, Imperial College of Science and Technology, has been appointed principal of the college in succession to Dr J N Black. She will take up office on October 1.

Wales
Dr Michael Haines, lecturer in agricultural and food marketing, has been appointed to the chair of agricultural marketing.

Leicester
Appointments
Directorship: W Forster, MA (Durham), to directorship of department of adult education from October 1.
Senior Lectureship: D J Andrews, BSc(Brist), MSc(Lond), computing.
Lectureship: Dr P M Cullis, BSc(Exeter), DPhil(Oxon), chemistry.

Grants
Medical Research Council: £44,880 to Dr A J Jeffreys (genetics) for molecular analysis of structure, function and evolution of developmentally regulated anima genes; £44,391 to Dr N B Standen and Dr P R Stanfield (physiology) for analysis of voltage clamp experiments on Ca- and K- permeability of nerve and muscle-using computer methods.



The Staffordshire figure of a cloakless Sir Robert Peel that was sold for £2,700 in London yesterday.

Record £2,700 is paid for Staffordshire figure

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A Staffordshire portrait figure of Sir Robert Peel was sold at Sotheby's Belgravia yesterday for £2,700 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500), an auction record for any such Staffordshire piece. (These slightly naive figures are among the most attractive of nineteenth-century collectables. They weer produced in vast quantities and prices rarely top the £100 mark. There has to be an historic association, like the Crimea, Victorian threatricals, cricket, to carry them into three figures. Only one or two have made it into four.

What brought the high price for Sir Robert was thtat he did not have a cloak over his arm. This particular model was based on the cover drawing of the Illustrated London News for July, 1870, marking the death of the statesman when h ewas thrown from his horse in Hyde Park. The equestrian Peel with a cloak over his arm is quite common, but only one other example of the coatless model is known.

That other figure came up for sale at Christie's in 1973. It was thought to be unique and was sold for £1,680 to Oliver-Sutton, the dealers, who also purchased yesterday 's example.

Sotheby's had sensibly chosen this week to pack its sale with ceramics marking royal occasions, but the historic wedding souvenirs do not indicate great investment potential.

A rare pair of children's plates of 1840 commemorating the marriage of Queen Victoria made £280 (estimate £200 to £300). An Adams and Cooper commemorative cup and saucer for the wedding of the future Edward VII and Princess Alexandra in 1863 was sold for £5 (estimate £50 to £70), and a stoneware jug for the same occasion fetched £30.

Wares for the wedding of the future George V in 1893 are still so common that a cup had been put in a lot together with 18 other commemorative pieces estimated to total between 50 and £70. In fact, the owner decided at the last moment to withdraw the wedding cup from the sale, and the other pieces found a buyer at £38. The sale totalled £24,043, with 7 per cent unsold.

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, July 27, 1956...

Grave, if not entirely unexpected news comes from Egypt. President Nasser has retaliated against the western powers withdrawal of their offer to help in financing the Aswan Dam by announcing that the Suez Canal company is to be nationalized forthwith. In his proclamation last night he himself linked the two events, saying that Egypt would use the revenue from the canal towards building the dam. Clearly however he cannot have thought out the whole plan in the single week that has passed since the American and British announcements. There have been rumours before that he was planning such a move. The western powers' withdrawal of their Aswan Dam offer has precipitated it

THE NIGHT SKY IN AUGUST

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will be in superior conjunction on the 10th and will not be observable this month.

Venus is brightening and its elongation from the Sun is increasing, so it should be visible in the evening sky, though at low altitude and setting only an hour or so after the Sun.

Mars will be rising nearly three hours before the Sun and should be more readily observable than last month. It will cross Gemini and enter Cancer. Moon near it on the 26th.

Jupiter will be visible in the west in the early evening for the first half of the month. It is now becoming east of Saturn. Venus close by on the 28th, two magnitudes brighter than Jupiter.

Saturn being much less bright than Jupiter will be less easy to see. Venus just south of it on the 25th. Moon near both Jupiter and Saturn on the 4th.

Uranus in Libra will be setting before midnight.

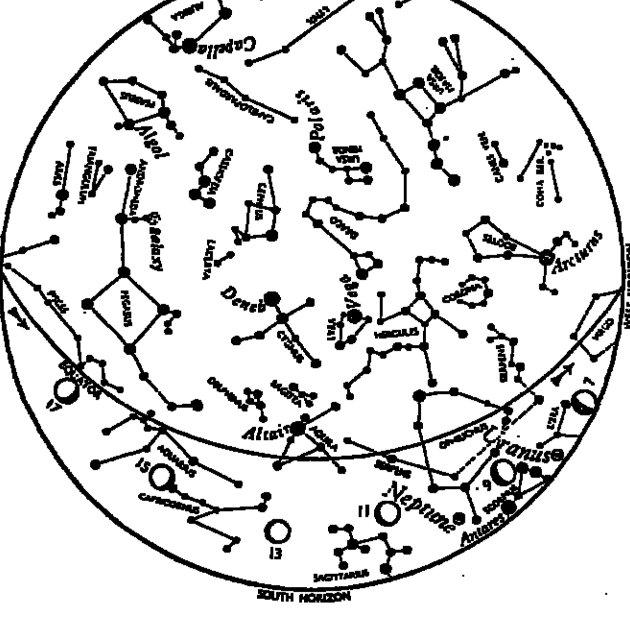
Neptune in Ophiuchus will be setting at about midnight.

The Moon: first quarter, 7d19h; full, 15d17h; last quarter, 22d14h; new 29d15h.

Algol: this variable star is becoming observable again, at least in the late evening. Evening (ie, before midnight but after dark) minima are predicted for 4d23h and 27d22h. The interval between one minimum and the next is 2d21h.

It sometimes happens that in making up a page of a newspaper something has to be cut a little to make it fit. This happened to the Night Sky last month, so we will return to Hercules for a few lines. Near the middle of the western side of the central quadrilateral, near Corona, there is the globular cluster M13, No 13 in Messier's catalogue. Nominally it is visible to the naked eye; perhaps it is to some people in exceptionally good weather, but it certainly is as a hazy spot with binoculars.

This is a more or less spherical assembly of stars, two or three hundred thousand of them, but at a distance of about 27,000 light-years it looks no more than spot. Its diameter is uncertain as there is no precise boundary, but to give an idea it could be called 50 light-years.



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23hr (11 pm) at the beginning 22hr (10 pm) in the middle and 21hr (9 pm) at the end of the month, local Mean Times. At places away from the Greenwich Meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notations, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

The event associated with August is the Perseid meteors, briefly mentioned in July. Meteoroids are particles of matter, mostly quite small, circulating around the Sun in elongated orbits. If they come close to the Earth and fall into the atmosphere with high velocity they are heated to incandescence and give the phenomenon of meteors or shooting stars.

In the case of the Perseids their orbits and that of the Earth are in close proximity for several weeks and meteors occur every night from July 25 to August 18. They appear to come from a radiant between Perseus and Cassiopeia, which will be well above the horizon from midnight onwards. Maximum is expected on the morning of the 12th, when the threequarter Moon will set at about 01h.

We have now passed the period when astronomical twilight lasts all night. At the beginning of the month there will be no twilight at all for nearly three hours (centred on midnight GMT) and for five hours at the end. Until the 6th and after the 27th there will be no Moon either and the sky will be completely dark, at least for country dwellers. These are opportunities to study the Milky Way, with particular attention to the widest and brightest part in Sagittarius as this area is below the United Kingdom horizon for much of the year.

The Milky Way marks the plane of the flattened star system (the Galaxy) of which the solar system forms a part, and the richness of this particular region is due to the fact that we are situated well away from the centre and are looking across it in that direction. The actual centre of the Galaxy is between Antares and the Sagittarius star nearest to the Moon for the 11th (see map), rather nearer the latter.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Behind the proliferation of royal wedding publications with titles such as *The Story of a Romance*, *Not the Nine O'Clock Wedding*, *Official Souvenir*, *Even More Official Souvenir* and *Book of Common Prayer* there are some more unusual books worth looking at as a memento of the great occasion.

The Lady Di Cook Book, for instance, contains some of the recipes she may have to master in her royal life (Quick Venison Hash for six hundred unexpected callers is typical) and into the same bracket falls *The Lady Diana Kindergarten Method*, *Lady Diana's Guide to Flat-Sharing* and Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queen*, which Dutch Elm Books have enterprisingly reissued with a portrait of Lady Diana on the front.

From the Very Angry Indeed Women's Press comes an unusual view of the marriage called *A Traitor to the Cause*, which has some lovely photos, mostly of the Pankhurst family. More conventionally, there is *A Country Diary of Charles's Lady*, *The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to Royal Places*, *The Once and Future Queen* and a children's book entitled *Charlie Opens a Chocolate Factory*.

Some books are old favourites in a new guise, but none the less welcome for that: *St Paul's Cathedral in The Blitz* reappears as *The Wedding The Germans Couldn't Stop*, the County of Hertfordshire is now called Spencer Country and I rather fancy we have seen *Do's and Don'ts of a Street Party* before under the title of *The Highway Code*.

A refreshingly honest note is struck by the title of *Although I Never Knew Her Personally*, a series of portraits of Lady Diana by people who would like to be in the public eye; even more unusual is *The Royal Wedding Diary*, which starts in July this year and ends in June, 1982. It contains such information as what stations Charles and Diana would pass through if they were to travel by Tube, and on which days they will find banks closed. *Which Way Up To Fly Your Union Jack*, a slim leaflet from *The Times* Back Page Think Tank, also contains a long-range weather forecast for the Gibraltar area and 45 verses from the National Anthem not normally sung.

Government-run offices have not been slow, either, to respond to the great day. The Weights and Measures people have finally settled the problem whether he is taller than her or vice versa in *Royal Family Statistics*; this should be a fascinating source of information for quizzes in future, or simply a boon for people who have always wondered idly how heavy Edward VIII was before and after the abdication.

The Ordnance Survey have chipped in with a lavish *Street Map of Gibraltar*, and the Foreign Office has prepared a little booklet you can take abroad with you in which her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs asks anyone it may concern to give all available help to the bearer. There is even room (nice touch this) for a photo of yourself and a short description of your distinguishing marks.

This short round-up of royal wedding publications is available only in *The Times* today, price 20p, together with an unbeatable survey of world news, letters from readers, etc. Make sure of your copy by buying one.

Church news

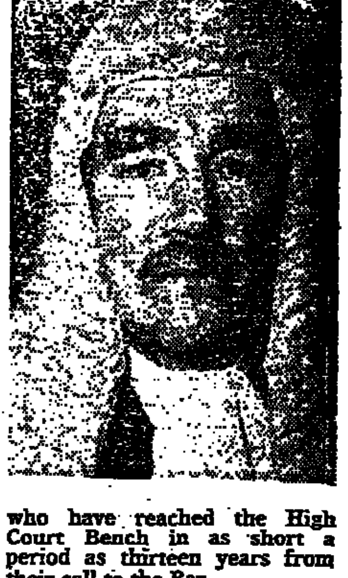
Appointments
The Rev J W Staples, Rector of Barcombe, diocese of Chichester, to be Vicar of Old Windsor, diocese of Oxford.
The Rev E Strickland, Rector of Broughton, diocese of Lincoln, to be also Rural Dean of Yarborough, same diocese.
Canon R Taylor (Minister of the United Reformed Church), Senior Industrial Chaplain in the diocese of Lincoln, to be Diocesan Missioner with special responsibility for South Humberside, same diocese.
The Rev F L Thomas, Rector of Carlton Colville, diocese of Norwich, to be Rector of Smallburgh, Dilham and Honing with Crostwight, same diocese.
The Rev T C Thompson, curate of St Mary at Stoke, Ipswich, diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, to be Industrial Chaplain in the Norwich Industrial Mission, and an associate member of the Lowestoft Group of Clergy, diocese of Norwich.
The Rev R J Tuck, curate of St Peter, Upper Holloway, diocese of London, to be Priest in Charge of Swanton Abbot with Skeyton and Scottow, diocese of Norwich.
The Rev K R Ward, Vicar of Dinnington, diocese of Newcastle, to be Vicar of Bedlington, same diocese.
The Rev R J S Watson, Vicar of St John the Baptist, Upperby, diocese of Carlisle, to be also Honorary Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, same diocese.

Retirements and resignations
The Rev D H Buxton, curate of Sandhurst, diocese of Oxford, retires on October 1, 1981.
Canon C J P Godman, Vicar of St Katharine with St Nicholas, Southbourne, diocese of Winchester, retires on October 31, 1981.
Ven E C Henderson, Archdeacon of Pontefract, diocese of Wakefield, is to resign in November, 1981.
The Rev D P McNeice, Vicar of Holmwood, diocese of Guildford, is to resign on October 13, 1981.
The Rev L C Sims, Priest in Charge of Holy Trinity, Hove, diocese of Chichester, retired at the end of June, 1981.
Canon G N Strong, Master of St John's Hospital, Lichfield, diocese of Lichfield, is to resign on September 1, 1981.
The Rev E Wingfield, Vicar of the Cowbit Group, diocese of Lincoln, retires on October 16, 1981.

OBITUARY

LORD WIDGERY

Distinguished career as Lord Chief Justice

Lord Widgery, PC, OBE, TD, who was Lord Chief Justice of England from 1971 to 1980, died on July 26 at the age of 70.

Lord Widgery was an able, distinguished and successful Lord Chief Justice. He was also in some respects an unusual, and even a unique, holder of that high office. He was, as far as is known, the first to have begun his career as a solicitor; he was one of the few not to have gone to university (while most of his contemporaries, who were to attain eminence in the law, were pacing the quadrangles of Oxford and Cambridge, he was an articled clerk, witnessing wills and performing other such humdrum tasks, in his native South Molton).

In spite of so many years' residence in London, Widgery, with his athletic figure, his clear blue eyes, his rubicund complexion glowing with health and well-being, and his undramatic, rather flat, manner of speaking, always gave the impression that a wholesome Devonshire farmer had somehow strayed into the dusty purlieus of the Inns and the Courts. His accession to the highest place, after a very late start at the Bar, was remarkably rapid. This rise from obscurity to fame was sometimes described as "meteoric", but in fact his career resembled much more the movement of an efficient and well-adjusted machine than the glittering and erratic path of a meteor.

John Passmore Widgery was born at South Molton on July 24, 1911. His family had its roots deep in the red soil of North Devon. One Widgery became a freeman of the little town in 1689 (the Lord Chief Justice, to his great pleasure, was accorded the same honour in 1971), another was a gaoler in 1857. His father was a house-furnisher (the name, in tiles, is still to be seen over the shop); his mother was a popular magistrate on the local bench.

Widgery was educated at the local elementary school and then at Queen's College, Taunton. Here he proved to be diligent at work and enthusiastic at games, and in due course he filled the role of Head Prefect with unobtrusive competence.

He then became an articled clerk, and was admitted as a solicitor in 1933 (John Mackreth Prizeman). Widgery decided *not* to go into practice, but instead joined the firm of Gibson and Welldon the well-known London law tutors, (without whose energetic aid many distinguished lawyers would never have succeeded in entering their profession) where he gained a high reputation for his lucidity and skill as a lecturer.

At the outbreak of war in 1939 Widgery was the adjutant in an anti-aircraft Territorial battalion. In 1944 he landed in Normandy with his unit when the allied invasion took place, and he reached Germany with the British liberation army in 1945. He was appointed OBE and awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Belgian Order of Leopold. He ended the war as a lieutenant-colonel, and later held the rank of brigadier in the Territorial Army.

On demobilization he decided to change from one branch of the legal profession to the other, and was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1946; in the words of Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, in welcoming him on his appointment as Lord Chief Justice, he "succeeded in fording the river which separates the solicitors' profession from the Bar, and found it a less formidable obstacle than it is commonly reputed to be".

It is not usually easy to begin a career as a barrister at the age of 35, but success came to Widgery quickly and smoothly. His advocacy made an immediate impact alike on clients, on judges, and on his fellow-barristers. He possessed nearly all the essential weapons in the armoury of a successful advocate of the modern school — a clear and logical mind, a gift for lucid and unvarnished exposition, a capacious memory, and a temperament which ensured that he was never panicked or ruffled, whatever changes and chances might arise in the forensic battles in which he was engaged. He had no use for rhetorical flourishes and fripperies. He developed a remarkable degree of self-discipline, and regulated his life and his practice almost as if he was still an adjutant organizing the movements of his regiment; fixed periods of the day and week were set aside for recreation or social intercourse, and others (much longer ones) for work.

This methodical approach to his career stood him in good stead as the number and weight of his briefs increased, as they rapidly did. Starting with a general practice, he was soon most in demand in Rating and Town Planning cases, and became an expert in those highly specialised and lucrative fields. In 1958 he became the first post-war barrister to be given silk. His reputation was such that it came as no surprise when, in 1961, he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division; there can have been very few men in modern times who have reached the High Court Bench in as short a period as thirteen years from their call to the Bar.

As a Judge, even when Lord Chief Justice, Widgery was almost studiously undramatic, and he seldom said anything which was either epigrammatic, amusing, or otherwise of the stuff of which headlines are made. He was so far from playing to the gallery that he appeared to be ignorant of the existence of such a place. His manner on the Bench and in private were not dissimilar, which meant that he was often a less than exciting and stimulating companion; as he once, disarmingly, said to a friend: "The trouble with me is that I'm a dull man".

But these defects, if that is what they were, were greatly outweighed by his admirable judicial qualities. He was calm, fair, courteous, and dignified. He was humane without being sentimental. He could grasp quickly and thoroughly the essentials of the most knotty legal conundrum, and arrive at an acceptable, decisive, and clearly-expressed conclusion. The regard with which he was held was demonstrated by the fact that he was selected, while still a very junior Judge, to undertake a number of important and complex duties away from the Courts. Thus in 1964 he was made the Chairman of a Committee to inquire into, and report upon, the thorny and emotive question of legal aid in criminal cases; and in 1966 he became the first president of the newly-constituted Senate of the Inns of Court.

In 1968 he was promoted to the Court of Appeal, but was not destined to hold this position for long. In 1970 Lord Parker retired after a long and memorable term as Lord Chief Justice. There were several Judges and Lord Justices who were considered to be credible candidates for the vacancy. All were senior to Widgery in length of service on the Bench, and some were more charismatic and more eloquent. But none had the same combination of strong qualifications. One factor which told in his favour was his administrative skill, as displayed in his various extra-judicial activities, for a Lord Chief Justice must be a good administrator as well as a good Judge.

Widgery assumed office at a time when the entire courts system was being re-organized following the recommendations of the Beeching commission. He played a significant part in ensuring that the change which was by no means popular among much of the judiciary was conducted efficiently and with a minimum of disruption to the administration of justice. After less than a year as Lord Chief Justice, Widgery was given the daunting and extremely sensitive task of investigating the events of "Bloody Sunday" in Londonderry, when 13 people were killed. His report demonstrated those qualities which made him so excellent a judge. It was exhaustive, detailed and yet utterly clear. Every allegation made against the British troops was examined objectively, without emotion. His conclusion, which exonerated the troops of some of the grosser accusations, while doubting the wisdom of the army operation that day, was incontrovertible.

Unhappily, Widgery's last few years as Lord Chief Justice were marred by ill-health. The period of his office had seen a vast increase in the workload imposed in the Lord Chief Justice, not only in the number and complexity of cases which came up before the courts over which he presided, but also in the many additional administrative and social duties which he was called on to undertake. Lord Widgery assumed the burden without stint or complaint, but it became painfully clear that it was becoming too heavy a load for him to bear.

His retirement in 1980 was greeted with sadness but relief by his friends and colleagues, but the hope that it would be a lengthy one proved, alas, unfulfilled. He leaves a widow.

Widgery had been knighted in 1961 and was sworn of the Privy Council in 1968. He was made a Life Peer in 1971.

He married, in 1948, Ann, daughter of William Edwin Kermode, and is survived by her.

DR PETER CROFT

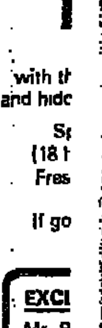
Dr Michael Ashby writes:

Dr Peter Croft FRCP, who died on July 23 was a greatly loved and respected Consultant Neurologist to the Whittington Hospital, Welwyn and Stevenage.

From Keble College Oxford, where he took 1st Class Honours then a B.Sc, he came to the Whittington as my Registrar in 1950. His exceptional talents were quickly shown and enabled him to become Registrar to Lord Brain at the London Hospital. There he was to take part in much of the research in that distinguished department before obtaining his Consultant appointments.

With his remarkable memory, kindness, unflagging devotion and balanced judgment, he rapidly made his mark as a most valued friend and colleague. He was a skilled and patient teacher and for many years took a key part in the postgraduate courses for many generations of young Doctors, and was a keen and able Secretary and member of the Council of the Neurological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine.

It was however for his personal gifts that he will be best remembered, and for his loyalty and tireless devotion to the Hospitals which had the good fortune to have him on their Staff.



Television

Dial a dictator

Panorama

BBC 1

At the back of the Baghdad *telephone directory is a list of* presidential numbers one of which — 8888499 — promises direct access to Saddam Husain himself on Fridays. Does it work? *Apparently it does, or at* least Richard Lindley found an intelligent and humorous woman for whom it had worked. Not only that, she was *invited to discuss her problems* with Saddam in person — and did that very day.

Who minded the shop while this admirable exercise in open government took place and how they made sure she was not *Charlotte Corday, Mr Lindley* did not say, but she felt Saddam was like a big brother to her. A Kurdish girl, persuaded out of the rebellious mountains and into the model textile factory on the plains thought of him rather *as a father. We are all Iraqis* now, she said.

Not quite true of course: many Kurds remain unreconciled, some kind of political opposition persists; the division of Sunni and Shia, the torture *and hanging remain. The war* with Iran is described by one outside observer as "a stationary offensive" and even the courteous Lindley himself casts doubts on evidence proudly produced of a recent *battle in which 4,000 Iranians* are said to have died.

What *Panorama's absorbing report* revealed above all is that the formidable Saddam is a master of little children and of television. Not only does he find time to answer the telephone on Fridays and to fight opponents *at home and abroad, he visits* local settlements regularly, speaks in the village dialect, promises it a school, sits at the back of the class and networks the lot. His image is ubiquitous, and it moves.

He blinks fast and hard when asked a tough quesion. Should *political opponents actually be* subject to torture and execution, Lindley persisted. Yes, said Saddam, they should, remarking that when Britain was at the same stage of political social and economic development, we behaved identically — a justification of *barbarity becoming quite* common among the more sophisticated dictators, today.

It is true that at least two English kings believed that opposition and treason were synonymous. One of them was Henry VIII, of course, but the other was Charles I.

Michael Ratcliffe

Kissing for peace

Miss Universe

ITV

The women's movement seems to have given up trying to save its sisters from the male exploitation of beauty contests. Miss Universe, for instance, *held in deeply feminist New* York, went without a protesting *hitch* — at least according to the edited highlights shown on Sunday. Eighty women queued up for the big prize: a phoney diamond tiara and $100,000.

American television knows how to do away with the tedious bits. They rattled through them *all in four minutes, then* dressed them in swimsuits, took them on a boat down the Hudson and flipped through them again. There was no time for a male-chauvinist leer, nor even the start of a wolf whistle.

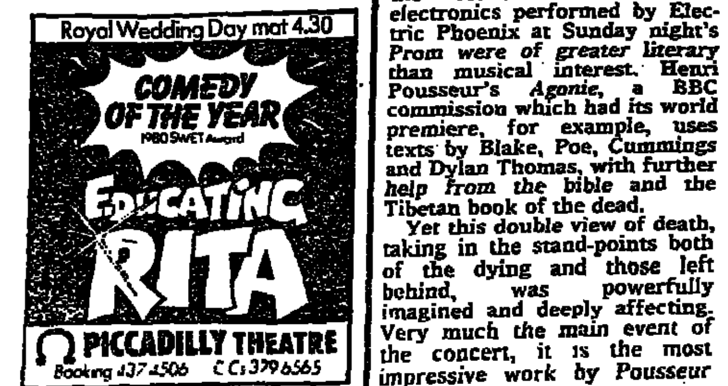
The idea was to choose the most beautiful woman in the universe, *but there was no* accounting for taste in context. *The equitable theory which had* guided the choice of those indigenous beauties on the prewar cigarette cards was plainly not considered. Soon the splendidly Turkish-looking Miss Turkey and the handsome Miss Transkei *had been dismissed in* favour of 12 semi-finalists chosen on grounds of international beauty (ie, Western, Bourgeois).

And each, apart from Miss Tahiti, was the sort of tall, well-fed, up-market usually blonde woman who models raincoats for *Bloomingdales in The New Yorker.*

The contest turned on what the final five answered to the question: what would you personally wish for if you won? Miss Sweden said: "Make peace all over the world." Miss Belgium: "Bring peace all over *the world." Miss Brazil wanted* this to be the happiest year of her life. Miss Canada wanted "to meet all the people in the world and tell them how much I love them". And Miss Venezuela wanted "to achieve peace in the world".

And she won, blowing kisses *and flapping her hand* regally, while lines of white-suited men sang: "It's all over. You've done it. Take it. You've won it".

Nicholas Wapshott



Exhibitions

Coming to terms with the Celtic connection

Ceri Richards/David Jones

Tate Gallery

Ceri Richards Drawings

Warwick Arts Trust

Ceri Richards Graphics

Curwen Gallery

Masterpieces of Theatre Design

Wilma Wayne Gallery

Robert Colquhoun

St Enoch Exhibition Centre, Glasgow



Details from, right, Ceri Richards's "Sunlight in a Room"; far right, Robert Colqhoun's "Encounter" and *David* Jones's "The Garden Enclosed"

Since Matthew Arnold got into *so much trouble with later* scholars over his attempts to define the nature of the Celt, and W. B. Yeats (no Celt he) contributed almost as much *airy-fairy nonsense to popular* delusions about the Celtic Twilight as that sturdy Scot, *William Sharp, alias wispy* poetess Fiona MacLeod, I am certainly *not going to venture* far on such treacherous ground. In any case, while several new exhibitions irresistibly suggest some consideration *of the Celtic strain in painting* (should any such thing actually be shown to exist), more careful study tends to suggest that in the twentieth century Celticness *is more a matter* of elective affinities.

Some artists may choose to be Celtic, whether they are or not: Arnold Bax, after all, though he wrote some of the most convincingly "Celtic" music and invented a poetic persona for himself as Dermot O' Byrne, was not even Irish, let alone Celtic, while David Jones, impregnated as his writings are with Welsh myth and the Matter of Britain, was born and *brought up in Kent of Anglo-*Welsh parentage, spent virtually no time ever in Wales, and had to teach himself what Welsh he knew. So evidently one should *beware of any sweeping generalizations about the Celtic qualities of David Jones, or for that* matter of Ceri Richards or Robert Colquhoun — especially since it often seems that any local characteristics, Welsh or *Scottish, that they may have are* being pushed at the expense of *whatever it is that allows them* to communicate nationally or internationally.

This seems by common consent (though for no particular reason except that it is the tenth anniversary of his death) *to be Ceri Richards time in* London. No fewer than four shows in four different places cover about every aspect of his career and would, if he did not have something substantial to offer, run the risk of overkill.

Set designs

Fortunately he withstands the test very well, and those strong enough can go in one day from the Tate Gallery's large-scale *retrospective* (until September 6) to the supplementary show of *drawings round the corner* at the Warwick Arts Trust in Warwick Square (until August 29), then on to the Curwen Gallery, Colville Place, for a generous selection of his graphics (until August 28) and finally to Wilma Wayne's new gallery at 17 Old Bond Street, *where,* until August 7, Charles Spencer is presenting *Masterpieces of Theatre Design,* which include the costume and set designs Ceri Richards made — one *of only two theatrical* works — for Lennox Berkeley's *opera Ruth in* 1956.

It seems a pity that he did not *work more in the theatre —* ballet could surely have used his talents in the forties for there was something richly dramatic about a lot of his work. He, at least, was Welsh-Welsh, coming from a Welsh-*speaking* family in Gower, and shared a surgingly emotional view of the universe with his fellow-countryman, Dylan Thomas. Surprisingly, Richards and Thomas met only once, but a deep affinity would be evident *even without the clue of so* many painting titles drawn from Thomas's poetry, so many lithographs in illustration of or homage to Thomas.

Richards's painting, like Thomas's poetry, is in a perpetual state of becoming, of transformation wrought by the *force that through the green* fuse drives the flower. (Odd, that after not thinking of that poem for years I find myself impelled to quote it twice within two weeks, but the repetition is unavoidable, since so much of *Richards's work is haunted by* it.)

With Thomas, one sometimes wonders whether he ever had complete grasp of what he was saying (Geoffrey Grigson thought he did not, and wrote and acidulous essay to prove it); Richards always seems to know *what he is doing. probably* because the painter's way of knowing seldom requires much precision in areas strictly intellectual.

As the *life-force* rushes irresistibly up his canvases, *bursting at the top into giant,* luridly coloured flowers (Bryan Robertson tells us in his catalogue introduction to the Tate show that Richards was *fascinated by the gaudy images* on packages of "Bee's Seeds That Grow") or taking wing over the fountains of Trafalgar Square, it is hard to resist the charm or the dynamism, or to refrain from defining it in terms of Welsh chapel eloquence and Welsh musical fervour.

The music, especially in *Richards's case. A whole room* at the Tate is virtually filled with paintings inspired by Debussy's *La Cathèdrale Engloutie;* there art many drawings and graphics both occasioned by music (one of his *last works* was a suite of screen-prints dedicated to Bee*thoven) and of people making* music. Influences from other visual artists are less-readily detectable: Arp, I suppose, on the early reliefs, Picasso in some of his human deformations and in his magisterial *draughtsmanship on classical* themes, and above all Ernst, *particularly in the 1940s, per*haps Richards finest hour, where it may be sensed in the rocky textures he liked to evoke, the lunar landscapes, and even the *indefinable feathery,* fluttery objects which people paintings like *Blossoms* (1940), *Falling Forms* and *Cycle of Nature* (both 1944). But such influences as there are are all absorbed by his strong individu*ality, his passionately romantic* vision; he remains unmistakably a *major* figure in twentieth-century British art.

I am not sure so much can be said for David Jones, compulsive though I find his work. Probably he never fancied himself as a major artist; *rather, as an eccentric fitting* happily into the fine old British tradition of not fitting in.

Connexions can be seen in his work, too. His early association with Eric Gill left its mark, though surprisingly little, considering, even on the early woodcuts made directly under *Gill's influence. Some of his* watercolour landscapes and still-lifes of the thirties, with their sophisticated-primitive perspectives and their way of defining shape and motion with little dashes of diluted colour *on a pale background, come* close to Frances Hogkins at the *same period.* But the overriding vision is so peculiar that it hardly crosses one's mind to make comparisons. Essentially Jones is sui generis, and with *his artworks as with his* writings, either you like them of you do not, and that is almost all there is to say.

Not quite, however. Anyone who is momentarily tempted to suppose that Jones is some sort of naive visionary warbling his native woodnotes wild should *take a close look at the totally* masterly, professional drawing of animals he did around 1930. Then look again at those strange, cobwebby drawings of the Forties, mingling myth and modern life, which are the *summary* and *summit* of *his* work.

A fine nude

Long scrutiny — very necessary, for these ate essentially *works to be read* — shows the wealth of precise observation, *the iron control of apparently* wayward line, which have gone into them before they were toned down and balanced to subjugate complicated parts to a complex whole. Even as late as 1959 he can, when he wants to, *produce a nude as finely* observed, and in its own curious way erotic, as *Gwener.* It is quite possible to find the *personality, with its mythic* and religious intensities and its strange quirks, deeply antipathetic. But the skill and the originality cannot be over*looked.*

Up in Glasgow we enter, in *every sense, a very different* climate at the show of Robert Colquhoun at the St Enoch Exhibition Centre until August 9. In the memoirs of the Forties, which have become a staple of British publishing lately, Colquhoun and his friend, Robert Macbryde, inseperably known as "the two Roberts", tend to feature as ring-leaders and rabble-rousers at many a drunken evening around the Fitzroy, aggressive and destructive, demolishing *effete southerners in the name* of a Scotland thay would never dream of returning to. This image, though no doubt true enough, does not sort too well *with the amounts of art they* both managed to produce between whiles, or its seriousness and accomplishment.

Colquhoun was always supposed to be the more substantial of the two, with MacBryde *more uneven nd more inclined* to be decorative, in the slightly pejorative sense of the term. (It would be interesting now to see this judgment tested with a *proper showing of MacBryde.)* Certainly Colquhoun's quality is strongly borne out *by* the Scottish show.

He was 11 years younger than Ceri Richards, being born in 1914, but the underwent many of the same influences, particularly from Picasso. Both were associated with the London Neo-Romantics of the Second World War, though Colquhoun socially and Richards merely by sharing a certain climate of feeling with them.

The turning-point in Colquhoun's *career seems to have* been his meeting in 1944 with Jankel Adler (now there is a fascinating painter no one seems to remember nowadays). This directed him away from finicky detail and writhing roots and branches towards a bolder, simpler, more monu*mental* approach to the human figure, often in association with animals — cats, horses, goats.

There is *something* very intense and brooding about all of Colquhoun's work: he is never what you would call a comfortable painter, even in his lightest works, like the theatrical designs. But, though this may be indicative of his Scottishness, the fact remains that of all his generation, he became the least parochial, the most evidently European of artists.

It may be that his reclamation as a Scot has a lot to do with the renewed attention he is receiving; but it is as a painter of European dimensions that he will survive

John Russell Taylor

Some of the reviews appearing on this page had to be held over from yesterday's paper because of production difficulties.

Books

Unhappy family

The Mad Bad Line
By Brian Roberts

(Hamish Hamilton, £15)

Brian Roberts writes the biography of a family — not the easiest of biographical forms by a long way. Will the thing form an ultimate whole? Or will it thaw and dissolve into a group of essays? These are *anxious* questions, and Mr Roberts doesn't always provide a convincing answer.

At the centre of the book is the dotty, disreputable, wholly detestable John Sholto Douglas, eighth Marquess of Queensbury (1844-1900). He invented the rules that turned pugilism into something more respectable than it had been in the Flaming *Tinman's time, and* he was himself pretty smart and painfully ready with his fists. (Pluck was perhaps the only virtue he didn't lack.) The other remembered point about him is his venomous hounding of the hubristic Oscar Wilde.

This episode, recounted by so many expert hands, is really what the book founders on. *Mr* Roberts is wholly justified in *giving generous space to it* — after all it's the one big headline story he has — but he can't really add anything to what's been already so often said. The result is that in the book's midcareer we are required to plough through nearly 50 pages of *dé ja vu.*

Lord Alfred Douglas, Queensbury's son and Oscar's Bosie, is, in his later years at any rate, just as *unfathomably* unpleasant as his father. It's true that Frank Harris once committed himself to the opinion that a line from one of Bosie's sonnets was "as sublime as anything in Dante" — but Frank Harris was *always much given to hyperbole* as to humbug.



Oscar Wilde: Douglas victim

Florence, the Marquess's youngest sister, enterprising, *full of fads and energy, is the* most interesting of the whole numerous family, and Mr Roberts makes a good, opulent, Sargent-like picture of her. But in his praiseworthy efforts to get an awkwardly diversified *book to hold together* he can sometimes stumble into overwriting. The fiery extremes of the Douglas temperament might have gleamed more wickedly with quieter treatment.

David Williams

Jazz

Angels and swingers

Capital Radio Jazz Festival

Knebworth Park

As Sarah Vaughan cooed "Dindi" last evening, under a pale-*blue* sky spectacularly striped with the colours of grey doves and old roses, we hardly felt as though we were on the run from jazz-hating *skinheads,*





Art Pepper: blowing like an angel — Chris Gregory

The abbreviated festival ran smoothly despite Saturday's indifferent weather, which awakened memories of Capital's first stab at sponsoring jazz, two years ago at Alexandra *Palace. The rapid pacing of the* bill, featured on two alternating stages, was a notable success.

Art Pepper blew like an angel, bearing down hard on his rythym section, in which the sparkling pianist George Cables proved to be the alto saxophonist's most inspiring keyboard *partner since the late Hampton* Hawes. "Mambo Koyama" and a fast blues simply zipped by, the latter ending with one of those strange, convulsive codas which are a vestige of Pepper's infatuation with the work of John Coltrane.

McCoy Tyner's quintet played a rather formal set, enlivened by the astringent blend of John Blake's amplified violin with Joe *Ford's* alto saxophone. Tyner dismissed them for a trio *rendering of* Coltrane's "Moment's Notice", taking the piece apart at breakneck speed with the aid of Avery Sharpe (bass) and Ronnie Burrage (drums).

Like Miss Baughan, behind whom *George Gaffney (piano),* Andrew Simpkins (bass) and *Harold Jones (drums) provided* a fine fat swing, Ella Fitzgerald was supported by a trio which might have been manufactured by Rolls-Royce; dare one say that the brief introductory set by Jimmie Rowles (*piano*), *Keter Betts (bass)* and Bobby Durham (drums) outshone that of their singer?

Sunday really belonged to rhythm and blues, to Muddy Waters, who played his usual set in his usual convincing way, and to *Chuck* Berry, who played several old hits ("School Days", "Roll Over Beethoven"), sang a peculiar medley of "Jamaica Farewell" and "Ramblin' Rose", then brought on his daughter Ingrid for a couple of *blues* songs and a *lewd* duet. How disconcerting to realize *that when Berry sings* "Hail, hail rock and roll, deliver us from the days of old", nowadays he means exactly the opposite.

Richard Williams

Concert

Impressive première

Electric Phoenix

Round House

It might be argued that some of the works for voices and electronics performed by Electric Phoenix at Sunday night's *Prom were of greater literary* than musical interest. Henri Pousseur's *Agonie,* a BBC commission which had its world premiere, for example, uses texts by Blake, Poe, Cummings and Dylan Thomas, with further *help from the* bible and the Tibetan book of the dead.

Yet this double view of death, taking in the stand-points both of the dying and those left behind, was powerfully imagined and deeply affecting. Very much *the* main event of the concert, it is the most impressive work by Pousseur that I have heard. He has *described it as a 27-minute diminuendo,* yet, at least for a while, the musico-electronic gesture grows more extravagant.

Of course, it is *hard* to distinguish between the composer's *ideas, the great skills of* the four singers and the effects produced by electronic equipment. Perhaps it *is* even a mistake to try, although the sheer complexity of some passsages, or the diversity of *simultaneous* effects packed into them, inevitably puts one in an analytical frame of mind. Certainly sympathetic listeners feel themselves to be in the presence of a new *kind* of richness.

Literary associations are again prominent in Roger *Marsh's Not a Soul but Ourselves* which resorts to James *Joyce. But, analytical or not,* the Pousseur put one in a *critical state* of mind, and this piece seemed no more than a concerted recitation, some on fixed pitches, some as speech. Much of it was sensuously pleasing, yet *all* of it *seemed* to be without point.

Nigel Osborne's *Poem Without a Hero* was heard in a new version, with instrumental parts, which in fact had its first performance. Here the words are by *Anna Akhmatova* (in D.M. Thomas's translation), an evocation of St Petersburg in 1913. In their new form, Mr Osborne's textures are now sometimes too dense to be easily deciphered. Yet this, again, *is a darkly passionate* score, a further sign that the *association* of electronics with cold experiment is out of date.

Max Harrison

Opera

Summer mutterings

San Francisco Opera Summer Festival

After its most newsworby event — the United States (and English language) premiere of Aribert Reimann's *Lear* — the *San Francisco Opera's* first summer festival offered a carefully-chosen *sampling* of four of the company's past successes, in every case but one with casts or energies somewhat below the level of the original productions. There were mutterings that summer *tourists were being offered* (at a $42 top) opera of consciously lesser quality than autumn regulars, but this was warmly denied by the company. In any case, although houses were visibly less full than in the *autumn, Terry McEwen,* the general director-designate professed himself dedicated to maintaining the five-week festival season inaugurated by retiring director Kurt Adler.

No excuses need be made for the festival's *Don Giovanni;* as good a production of this opera as I have seen. One might have expected Cesare Siepi (at 65) and Giuseppe Taddei (64) to be past their prime; but although Siepi sometimes moved and *sang with visible fatigue (should* the Great *Lover not* be weary, after 2,065 conquests?), the pair communicated a wholly credible and ingenious master and man. Staging throughout — August Everding of Munich returned to *breathe new life into his 1974* production — was masterful, overcoming almost all of the parodoxes and complexities of the text in deft and winning ways, without ever leaping to bizarre distortations of mood or *characterization. It remained a drama giocosa,* lightly encased in movable, multi-purpose frames of black-and-gold iron filigree (Toni Businger, designer), and conducted ably, if not forcefully, by Adam *Fischer, in his American debut.* I was delighted to see *two* full-blooded, rich-voiced, and well-matched pairs of lovers — Gösta Winbergh (a handsome and appealing Ottavio, for once) and Carol Vaness above stairs, *Kevin Langan and* Pamela South below. Mr Everding's magic touch brought conviction to their every gesture and word, and a compelling level of unity rarely achieved in this problematic opera.

The third offering, a revival of a privately-donated *Die Meistersinger* of 1971, was primarily a triumph for maestro Adler, conducting one of his favourite operas in his last year as company director. It would be *difficult to fault the full,* exact, nuanced and lustrous sound he drew out of the orchestra, which revealed the grandeur of this opera far more than what happened onstage.

Most of the lead singers (including veteran Karl Ridderbusch) were new to San Francisco; the Beckmesser (Gottfried Hornik of Vienna) was new to *the US.* Mr Ridderbusch's mighty Sachs, *known throughout Europe* for many years, has been heard only twice in this country before. It is now a thoughtful interpretation, at once gigantic and human, lacking only some of the warmth and depth of the *greatest Hans Sachses.*

Hannelore Bode and William Johns sang the romantic lovers with clear and trumpeting power, but their acting was very old-school Wagner.

I was also slightly disappointed in the summer revival of *L'Incoronazione Di Poppea — a near carbon-copy* of our 1975 Günther Rennert production, which struck me then as nothing short of miraculous. We had the same sensuous leads, Eric Tappy and Tatiana Troyanos, to fill Monteverdi-*/Leppard's lines with erotic* compulsion. Maureen Forrester's Arnalta remains a delightful *musichall* turn by a grand old pro. Wolfgang Brendel sang a surer, stronger Ottone than his predecessor, *and John Macurdy was* a moving Seneca.

But for all of its imaginative variety and opulence, the production seemed more static and undramatic than before — more a sequence of 15 vocal "turns" than an opera. Interscene delays were longer, *acting was at once* less finely focused and less convincing, and the orchestra tended to exaggerate Raymond Leppard's defensible "licences" with the score into some*thing I believe* neither he nor Monteverdi had *in mind.*

My guess is that the lack of magic in this very respectable revival was caused by the replacement of Mr Leppard in the pit and the late *Mr Rennert* backstage, by David Agler and Michael Dittmann.

Rigoletto brought back a super-mannerist 1973 production — Jean-Pierre Ponnelle at his most Fellinian — in which only the greatest of singers can hope to pull Verdi's opera of the producer-designer's flame-red and Freudian excesses. In 1973, a splendid cast — including Sherrill Milnes, Giacomo Arragal and *Isabel Nawe pulled it off; the* result, while outrageously *outré,* was compelling.

In 1981, with a distinctly road-company set of leads — *Matteo Manuguerra* in the title role, Peter Dvorský (a strident Duke), and Patricia *Wise* — occasionally insecure and covered as Gilda, plus a somewhat feeble conductor (Nikša Bareza) — Ponelle's once-shocking perversions of plot and scene dominated *everything* and seemed more like a bad joke than anything enriching or insightful.

David Littlejohn





Cricket

Derbyshire tail has little respect for Kent's bowling

By Richard Streeton

DERBY: Kent, with nine second innings wickets in hand, are 59 runs ahead of Derbyshire.

Derbyshire's front rank batting failed with the exception of Steele and for a long time they were in danger of following on. This was safely avoided and Derbyshire's last three wickets added 111 and the first innings deficit finally was only 51 runs.

By tolerance Kent did not bowl particularly well and this was true with the exception of Johnson and occasionally Underwood.

Jarvis looked the best of the quicker bowlers on a slow pitch with both Dilley and Shepherd wayward in direction and it was more than Kent deserved, strictly speaking, when Derbyshire were 76 for four after 30 overs. Wood, who today is expected to be named the County's new captain, drove a wide ball to gully and Kirsten after suggesting a long stay, was caught driving at second slip.

Wright remained subdued for 105 minutes when he was caught behind trying to cut a ball that lifted more than most. Miller quickly gave a slip catch off his glove as he pushed forward to a ball that turned. After a lean summer, Steele has begun to find his form and he hooked and cut Cowdrey for three fours. Steele was dropped immediately after lunch by Asif at first slip against Dilley and with Steele's score 38 and the total 100, it was to prove an expensive miss.

For most of the afternoon Johnson and Underwood bowled as Derbyshire slowly approached 199, which would have avoided the follow on. Johnson bowled with control and accuracy: Underwood was more variable, and was square cut more than usual. But overall the batsmen were in the mood to attempt little and the cricket at this stage was slow. Steele hit eight fours in what was his third successive championship 50, but had added only one more boundary when he was caught sweeping at backward square leg.

Steele and Hill added 100 in 39 overs. Anderson went to a bat and pad catch and Hill was beaten by a splendid piece of bowling. Underwood had been bowling slower and with more flight than is often the case before a faster ball shattered Hill's stumps.

Taylor and Tunnicliffe with some shrewd blows, took the score past 200, and had added 63 in 17 overs when Tunnicliffe was held at mid-on. By now Kent had taken the new ball but the runs still came from good and aggressive strokes, with Oldham reaching his best score for Derbyshire. Taylor was caught behind off Jarvis but the spinners returned before Kent ended the fun.

KENT: First Innings, 348 for 5 dec [illegible]

SECOND INNINGS
M R Benson, not out
[illegible]
D L Underwood, not out
Extras
Total (1 wkt) .. 8
C J Tavaré, C S Cowdrey, *Asif Iqbal, †A P E Knott, G W Johnson, J N Shepherd, G R Dilley and K B S Jarvis to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings
*B Wood, c Cowdrey, b Dilley .. 0
J G Wright, c Knott, b Cowdrey 27
P N Kirsten, c Tavaré, b Shepherd 23
D S Steele, c Underwood, b Johnson 67
G Miller, c Tavaré, b Underwood 1
A Hill, b Underwood 47
I S Anderson, c Benson, b Johnson 0
†R W Taylor, c Knott, b Jarvis 26
C J Tunnicliffe, c Jarvis, b Dilley 39
S Oldham, c Asif, b Johnson .. 33
M Hendrick, not out 2
Extras (b 4, l-b 17, w 3, n-b 8) 32
Total 297
100 overs: 279—9.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—36, 3—75, 4—76, 5—176, 6—180, 7—186, 8—249, 9—264, 10—297.
BOWLING: Dilley, 16—4—44—2: Jarvis, 22—6—41—1: Shepherd, 21—2: Cowdrey, 4—1—18—1: Johnson, 7—58—1: Underwood, 29—11—66—3, 16.1—5—42—3.
Bonus points: Derbyshire 3, Kent 8.
Umpires: C T Spencer and J van Geloven.

Where cricket is 20-a-side and rich in laughter, with a nod or two in MCC's direction

Samoa the place for Derek Randall

Samoan cricket has to be seen to be believed. It is rich in laughter, has elements of farce, echoes of tribal warfare, a touch of the Glee Club, gives a nod or two in the direction of MCC rules and is played in noisy enthusiasm against exotic backgrounds of blue lagoons, waving palms, rubber trees and the beautiful feathery tamaligi with its red flowers.

It is a game that is played with pleasure by men and women equally. In Apia, the capital of Western Samoa, it is played on an area of land recovered from the sea called the Eleelefou. The concrete wicket is slightly longer than ours and four feet wide. It is raised about three inches off the ground so this makes no-balling virtually impossible. The bats are three-sided and 44 inches long, tapering to a rounded handle bound in coconut cord. Individual marks in bright colours are painted on the base part.

Some people are reminded of baseball when they first see the bats, but I see them as tribal clubs, smashing the hard rubber ball which the players make themselves from strips of raw rubber off the trees, as they used to crack the skulls of their Tongan or Fijian enemies. There are no bails as the strong sea breezes would keep shipping them off.

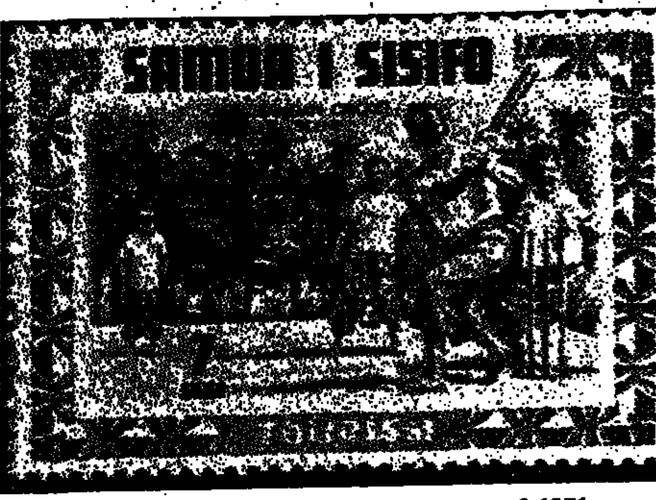
The teams are 20-a-side and it is a picturesque sight when they take the field in their colourful lavalavas (cotton wraparound skirts worn by both sexes), wearing T shirts and bare-footed. Each side brings its own umpire. In the harbour tall-masted yachts gently swayed at anchor, and overlooking the town and the pitch is the thickly wooded Mount Vaea where Robert Louis Stevenson lies in his simple tomb on the summit in the paradise he made his own.

The batting side does not repair to the pavilion when the game begins as there is no such place. Instead the other 18 players sit in a semicircle in the position of the slips. Most of the fielders being on the leg-side as the game proceeds—runs are called points—the seated batting side will break into song: sad traditional melodies or wet chants accompanied by handclapping. Leading the musical entertainment is "the teacher", a chorus master-cum-cheer leader of charisma, and whatever he does the rest of the team dutifully follows. He also has a whistle which he blows from time to time and he will go into rhythmical gyrations as if on a dance floor, followed by his team.

Now it might be thought that this was done to encourage the batsmen at the wicket or to put the bowlers out of their stride. Not a bit. It was just done out of Polynesian *joie de vivre*. But the fielding side had their secret weapon also.

The "teacher" would blow his whistle, leap in the air with whoops, twisting and turning in impromptu dance and grimacing like a gargoyle. He would end by jumping up and clapping his hands above his head with his team emulating him. This, too, was an expression of uninhibited joy and had nothing to do with intimidation.

When a wicket fell, however, the performance was intensified with leaping and shouting and laughter and with the more athletic doing cartwheels and somersaults.



Local enthusiasm: a Samoan postage stamp of 1971.

It made me think that Derek Randall might have visited this pearl of the Pacific; he would be in his element in this game.

The batsmen have two stances. Some will rest the bat over their shoulder as if waiting to brain some creature emerging from the swamps, while others point it to the ground like a golfer lining up for a prodigious drive; and both men and women, perhaps a little inelegantly, thrust the folds of their lavalavas between their muscular thighs before taking guard.

All the bowlers are fast and they only take three or four paces before hurling the ball down. Women bowl underarm. The ball is always well pitched up, usually middle and leg, and rises sharply. Sometimes the batsmen were hit in the tenderest of places. As they scorn such sissy aids as helmets, boxes, gloves and pads, I winced for them. But they seemed unaffected and just laughed when they were hit.

In fact, whatever the players did they laughed in doing it: dropping a catch, being out first ball, missing a run-out or whatever were causes for loud laughter, and they laughed just as loudly when making a mighty hit into the sun or into the long grass in the outfield where fielders were up to their waist in couch grass.

The ball is bowled from whichever end it lands—there are no overs—and the bowlers are also the wicketkeepers. Although most of the batting reminded me of the village blacksmith having a bash after a skinful of scrumpy, the other aspects of the game were more skilful. Men and women throw straight and hard—learned from their childhood when they threw stones at tins and other objects—and they all seemed to have a flair for wicketkeeping, going through the motions of whipping off the imaginary bails like a Rodney Marsh.

Batsmen always go for the big hit as it is too tiring to run for singles in the heat. When it was time for a break—the lunch or tea interval—both teams sat on the grass drinking soft drinks and eating biscuits and chatting.

One of the happy sights in Apia between 4 pm and 6-15 pm is to see a few hundred women of all ages and shapes and in a variety of costumes, playing cricket on the Eleelefou. The scene is a happy blend of colour, noise and enthusiasm and when it comes to the histrionics of the game the men pale beside the women.

The women "teacher" will grimace grotesquely, thrusting her arms to her side and wagging her fingers. Then she will bend her knees, roll her buttocks, kick out in puppet-like movements, straighten up and jump up and down as if demented, all the time blowing her whistle. Then she will kick her left leg as if getting rid of a persistent admirer and leap into the air with both arms extended, she was followed in all her actions by the rest of the team.

On occasions the performance would end with the women facing the men and lifting their lavalavas for what could have been a full frontal if they had not been wearing a kind of cut-down cotton long johns. It must have frightened the living daylights out of their enemies in the old days.

The men's cricket season has now ended and I saw the last game between the town area and the village of Itiele Aasa. The town team had 15 Mormon bishops playing for it and one of the umpires was Bishop Afamasaga Laulu, who is also the tribal chief of Fasitootai. He was a splendidly dignified figure in his creamy jacket, ecclesiastical purple lavalava and his clipboard.

As each side had won a game they played a decider—but only 15 players each this time to shorten the proceedings—and the game was won by the visitors.

Last Saturday saw the start of the women's cricket season with a game between Vimeula Ladies, of Apia, and Millemo. The home team scored 60 points, the visitors 24. So it was a comfortable win of 36 points for the locals, ranging from slimlegged, doe-eyed schoolgirls to muscular, big-busted and broad-beamed ladies.

Although Samoan cricket is fun from beginning to end it once had a tragic sequel. In a match not far from Apia a visiting batsman was given out when the ball was caught by a young spectator. The batsman protested, but the home umpire, proud of his young brother who had made the catch, stuck to his decision. The batsman killed him with one savage swipe of his bat.

But things like that do not happen today. Samoan cricket seems to make many of its rules as it goes along. But who cares? It has a logic of its own, and so long as it is an occasion for so much laughter and pleasure long may these Polynesian "flannelled fools" in their cotton lavalavas make a spectacle of themselves and make an entertainment for us.

Geoffrey Watkins

Athletics



Jenkins: could gain place in Zagreb.

Floyd offers confident challenge to Wells

Stanley Floyd, of the United States, wants to compete against the Olympic 100 metres champion, Allan Wells, at the Talbot International Games at Crystal Palace on Friday.

Floyd, who twice beat Wells on the Continent last summer after the Moscow Games, is planning to run in the 200 metres instead of the 100 metres so that he can meet Wells. Wells is entered for the 200 metres. Already this season Floyd has beaten the world's leading pair, Carl Lewis and James Sandford.

"Wells is a good sprinter, but I do not rate him as one of the tops any more. Last year I was ranked number one in the world and if it had not been for my government's boycott of the Games I feel the Olympic gold medal would have been mine" Floyd said yesterday. Maybe it was just Wells's year, but now I want to beat him again."

If the conditions are good at Crystal Palace Floyd might tackle both sprints and he feels that Houston McTear's track record of 10.21 seconds for the 100 metres is sure to fall. Wells has been well below his best this season after suffering from a virus, but is now trying to build-up for the European Cup final in Zagreb next month.

Britain's other three Olympic champions will head a star-studded cast that includes 60 international athletes. Steve Ovett flies back from Budapest to run in the 1,000 metres and will compete against Steve Cram of Jarrow. Sebastian Coe tackles his world record distance—800 metres—and faces the American Mark Enyeart, who has run 1 minute 44 seconds this year, as well as his fellow Britons, Gary Cook and Rob Harrison.

Daley Thompson, the decathlon champion, has agreed to make a rare track appearance. He contests a specially arranged 300 metres against the American high school runner, Anthony Ketchum, as well as Wakefield's Alan Bell and Melvin Fowell.

David Jenkins has a chance to impress the British selectors in the 400 metres. With the current number one, Steve Scutt, nursing a hamstring injury, Jenkins could force himself into contention for a place in Zagreb. But he faces tough opopsition from the American Cliff Wiley, who is unbeaten this season, and Bert Cameron, of Jamaica, who heads the current world rankings.

There are unlikely to be many surprises when the European Cup Final team is announced today. Wells, Ovett and Coe are certain to be chosen but there are doubts over who will fill the 5,000 and 10,000 metres places. Barry Smith (5,000) and Mike McLeod (10,000) have been out of form so David Moorcroft, who is the fastest Briton over 5,000 metres this season, and Geoff Smith, the quickest over 10,000 metres, come into the reckoning, along with Julian Goater and Steve Jones.

Keith Connor, the national triple jump record holder, has been struggling to find his form since returning from the United States and could be displaced by Aston Moore, who competed in the semi-final round. Beverley Goddard and Kathy Smallwood, who won gold medals at the World Student Games, are certain to make the women's sprints, but the 800 and 1,500 metres are still open.

Australians take challenge and record first county win

WORCESTER: The Australians beats Worcestershire by seven wickets.

The Australians made light work of a target of 241 in 70 minutes plus 20 overs to register their first county win of the tour, beating Worcestershire with 32 balls to spare.

Worcestershire's acting captain, Phil Neale, appeared to have denied the Australians the chance of victory with a marathon 145 not out in 291 minutes, but he handed it back with a tempting declaration.

Hughes took up the challenge, making 36 in a first-wicket partnership with Wood of 80 in 12 overs. Wood and Kent fell quickly to the left-arm spin of Gifford, but the target had been reduced to 100 when the last 20 overs began.

Border (70 not out), the first innings century maker, and Wellham (54 not out) made it look easy with an unbroken fourth-wicket stand of 128 in only 58 minutes.

Worcestershire had earlier set two county records for matches against Australian touring teams. Neale's 145 not out, which included 20 fours and one six, beat the previous highest individual score of 130 not out by Peter Richardson in 1956 and the total of 344 for eight beat the previous best of 333 for seven in 1953. They resumed at 69 for three, 35 runs behind, and after half an hour Hogg had Fisher, the nightwatchman, caught at the wicket. The switch to an all-spin attack suited Patel, who hit two fours in an over from Bright to ensure that the Australians would need to bat again.

Patel advanced to 39 by straight-driving Bright for six but was caught at slip by Kent off the next ball. The partnership had been worth 6 6in an hour. Henderson was soon snapped up by Bright in the gully off Beard, but Birkenshaw scored a rapid 54, his first half-century for the county, sharing a century stand with Neale which took only 61 minutes and was worth 122 runs in all. Neale completed his hundred in 220 minutes with 16 fours.

Although Gifford retired hurt and Pridgeon fell cheaply, Neale made certain that the Australians would have a target at which to aim.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 189
Second Innings
M S Scott, c Alderman, b Hogg 39
M J Weston, c Wood, b Bright 11
*P A Neale, not out 145
Younis Ahmed, c Hughes, b Bright 14
†P B Fisher, c Rixon, b Hogg .. 11
D N Patel, c Kent, b Bright .. 39
S P Henderson, c Bright, b Beard 0
J Birkenshaw, l-b-w, b Alderman 54
N Gifford, retired hurt 5
A P Pridgeon, c Wellham, b Hogg 1
J Cumbes, not out 5
Extras (b 5, l-b 10, n-b 15) 30
Total (8 wkts dec) .. 344
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—47, 2—47, 3—69, 4—89, 5—155, 6—160, 7—282, 8—327.
BOWLING: Hogg, 21—1—64—3: Alderman, 12.5—3—49—1: Bright, 35—12—117—3: Beard, 26—8—61—1: Border, 3—0—12—0: Hughes, 3—0—11—0.

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings, 293 (A R Border 115, M F Kent 92: J Cumbes 4 for 62).
Second Innings
*K J Hughes, c Fisher, b Patel .. 36
G M Wood, b Gifford 59
M F Kent, c Weston, b Gifford .. 16
A R Border, not out 70
D MacD Wellham, not out .. 54
Extras (l-b 6) 6
Total (3 wkts) 241
J Dyson, †S J Rixon, G R Beard, R J Bright, R M Hogg and T M Alderman did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—80, 2—104, 3—113.
BOWLING: Pridgeon, 4—0—25—0: Cumbes, 3—0—26—0: Gifford, 13—0—86—2: Patel, 10—0—66—1: Birkenshaw, 3—0—28—0: Weston, 0.4—0—4—0.
Umpires: R Aspinall and D Shackleton.

Lancashire find batting a struggle

NOTTINGHAM: Lancashire, with one second innings wicket in hand, are 129 runs ahead of Nottinghamshire.

John Abrahams held up Nottinghamshire with a brave rescue act for Lancashire. Abrahams first saved his side when they stood at 88 for six in their second innings, only 71 runs ahead. Hadlee had taken the three wickets he needed to become the country's leading bowler and, after Abrahams had made 33, he sent him back to the pavilion nursing a sore head.

However, South African-born Abrahams returned when the ninth wicket fell at 142 and took his score to 39 as Lancashire held out until the close. Nottinghamshire had earlier gained one batting point, which takes them clear at the top of the championship table.

Allott took the two Nottinghamshire wickets to fall in the morning after Nottinghamshire had resumed at 82 for three. Dexter mishooked and was caught by Reidy backward of square and Birch was caught in the covers by Fowler for nine with the score 113.

Rice, 36 not out when play began, reached his 50 in 117 minutes but lost. Hadlee, with the score on 144 when he was caught behind off Radford. Rice's fine innings ended 15 runs later when he was leg-before to Radford for 80 after batting for 188 minutes and hitting 12 fours.

The rest of the batting quickly folded to leave Nottinghamshire with a lead of 17. Radford returned his best bowling figures for Lancashire, five for 107, and Allott took three for 43.

In the third over of Lancashire's second innings Fowler was caught behind off Hadlee without scoring and Lancashire were in trouble soon after lunch when they lost two wickets with the score 25. Kennedy was leg-before to Rice and O'Shaunnessy, aged 19, promoted in the absence of the injured David Lloyd, was run out after a misunderstanding

LANCASHIRE: First Innings: 150 (C H Lloyd 59: R J Hadlee 5 for 47).
Second Innings
A Kennedy, l-b-w, b Rice .. 12
G Fowler, c French, b Hadlee .. 0
S J O'Shaughnessy, run out .. 9
*C H Lloyd, c Weightman, b Hacker 13
D P Hughes, c French, b Cooper 30
J Abrahams, not out 36
B W Reidy, b Rice 0
J Simmons, c French, b Hadlee .. 18
N V Radford, c Dexter, b Hemmings 6
P J W Allott, c French, b Hadlee 0
†C J Scott, not out 4
Extras (b 4, l-b 6, w 7, n-b 1) 18
Total (9 wkts) 146
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—25, 3—25, 4—62, 5—83, 6—88, 7—128, 8—128, 9—142.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings
P A Todd, c Simmons, b Radford 19
N I Weightman, b Allott .. 4
D W Randall, c Kennedy, b Radford 1
*C E B Rice, l-b-w, b Radford 80
R E Dexter, c Reidy, b Allott .. 19
J D Birch, c Fowler, b Allott .. 9
R J Hadlee, c Scott, b Radford 23
†B N French, c Simmons, b Reidy 0
E E Hemmings, c and b Reidy .. 2
K E Cooper, c Abrahams, b Radford 4
P J Hacker, not out 0
Extras (b 1, l-b 5) 6
Total (61.3 overs 167
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—22, 3—31, 4—85, 5—113, 6—144, 7—159, 8—162, 9—167, 10—167.
BOWLING: Allott, 2—8—43—3: Radford, 28—8—107—5: Reidy, 11.3—6—11—2.
Bonus points: Nottinghamshire 5, Lancashire 5.
Umpire: W L Budd and A Jepson.

Ker's 65 ends Irish hopes

DUBLIN: Ireland drew with Scotland.

Andrew Ker assured Scotland of a draw at Castle Avenue with a superb 65, containing eight fours, and a six, made off 69 balls. It ended the slim chance Ireland had of winning after declaring 121 runs ahead at lunch yesterday.

Highlight of the morning was Anderson's 99. He was caught behind off Robertson, Scotland's most effective bowler, one short of his eighth international century. Jackson hit 42 in even time, with a six and five fours.

SCOTLAND: First Innings, 210 (D L Bell 60: R Torrens 6 for 42).
Second Innings
D A Donald, l-b-w, b Corlett .. 17
A B M Ker, c Warke, b Anderson 65
D L Bell, not out 30
R G Swan, not out 25
Total (2 wkts) 137
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—42, 2—92.
BOWLING: Corlett, 11—4—29—1: Torrens, 3—0—26—0: Halliday, 16—6—39—0: Anderson, 5—0—16—1: Prior, 10—3—22—0: Harpur, 3—1—5—0.

IRELAND: First Innings:
S O'Brien, c McIntyre, b J E Ker 39
S J Warke, l-b-w b Clark 4
C C Harte, l-b-w b Clark .. 39
I J Anderson, c Brown, b Robertson 99
J Prior, c Ker, b Johnston .. 20
R W Wills, c Brown, B Robertson 48
T H Harpur, l-b-w, b Johnston .. 6
S C Corlett, c Donald, b Robertson 1
R Torrens, run out 0
P Jackson, not out 43
M Halliday, not out 4
Extras 29
Total (9 wkts dec) 331
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—20, 2—97, 3—99, 4—136, 5—238, 6—264, 7—269, 8—270, 9—288.
BOWLING: Robertson, 34—4—117—3: Clark, 23—8—69—2: Donald, 5—2—5—0: McIntyre, 8—2—15—0: J E Ker, 19—5—36—1: Johnston, 30—10—60—2.

Today's cricket

(11.0 to 5.30 unless stated)
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
DERBY: Derbyshire v Kent.
NOTTINGHAM: Nottinghamshire v Lancashire.
OTHER MATCH
NORTHAMPTON: Under-19s English Schools v Welsh Schools.
MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP
BREWOOD: Staffordshire v Northumberland.
IBIS CC, Reading: Berkshire v Wiltshire.
LANCASTER: Lancashire II v Cumberland.
LAKENHAM: Norfolk v Cambridgeshire.
EXMOUTH: Devon v Dorset.

Bold reply from Morris

The English captain, Morris (Blundell's) was 76 not out as his side reached 144 for four, replying to the Welsh first innings total of 172 for five declared on the first day of the two-day under-19 schools international at Northampton yesterday.

For the Welsh, Winmill (Bassaleg) made 61 and when England batted it was Morris, who is Welsh and is with Glamorgan, who dominated the innings.

NORTHAMPTON: Welsh Schools 172 for 5 dec (N. Winmill 61); English Schools 144 for 4 (H. Morris 76 not out).

Boxing

Boza-Edwards to defend title in Italy

Cornelius Boza-Edwards, the British-based Ugandan, will defend his world super-featherweight title against Rafael Limon, of Mexico, at Viareggio, Italy, on August 29.

The bout will be televised in Britain as well as the United States and other parts of the world and will be the first of Boza-Edwards's three world championship contests to be seen in this country live. Boza-Edwards, who lives in Harrow, could earn as much as £80,000, more than the total he has received in his entire career.

He has yet to win a British title, not having completed the statutory 10 years residential qualification. He has had to do most of his boxing abroad because, he claims, no ranked fighter here will take him on and he is nowhere near as well known as the other recent British world champions, Alan Minter, Jim Watt and Maurice Hope.

This will be his third world title fight this year, all abroad. He said yesterday: "I welcome this chance to show as many people here as possible on television what I can do."

There are plans for Boza-Edwards to box for world titles at two more weights. He has been promised a fight with the winner of the featherweight championship between Salvatore Sanchez and Wilfredo Gomez which takes place on August 21 and he is hoping to move up to lightweight to fight Alexis Arguello, who defeated Watt at Wembley last month.

Boza-Edwards is confident he will win the fight with Limon. He beat him on points to win the title in March and has since successfully defended it; both contests were in the United States.

Sport in brief

The winner who failed to come first

Neil Hudson, of Britain, riding a Yamaha, won the United States 250CC motocross Grand Prix, finishing secon din both heats. With the defendinf world champion, Georges Jobe of Belgium, and last year's United States Grand Prix winner, Kent Howerton, missing through injuries, Hudson leapt into second place in the world championship standings.

Don Hansen, an American, won the first heat by more than 23 seconds from Hudson, but in the second heat Hansen crashed off his Honda on the first lap, although he remounted to finish sixth. Hansen's compatriot and Honda team-colleague, Steve Wise, took over the lead and went on to beat Hudson by over 11 seconds.

● Renaldo Nehemiah, of the United States, equalled his own world record of 13.0 seconds in the 110 metres hurdles at the Festival of Sports in New York, but his time was not recorded because it was aided by a wind of 3.41 metres a second. Nehemiah set up his world record in 1979.

● Billy Bingham, Northern Ireland's football manager, has been asked by FIFA to coach in Israel —just four months before the two countries meet in a World Cup qualifying match. Mr Bingham, whose Irish side could need to thrash the Israelis in Belfast on November 18 to reach the finals in Spain, flies out on Thursday for his 11-day teach-in.

● Iain Munro, Stoke City's Scottish international defender, is to rejoin his former manager, Alan Durban at Sunderland for £150,000. The former St Mirren player has now been bought twice by Mr Durban inside the last 10 months.

World Student Games

Gold medal for Miss Ruzici in tennis final

Bucharest, July 27.—Virginia Ruzici, of Romania, won the women's singles gold medal in the tennis tournament at the World Student Games today. Lucia Romanov, of Romania, took the silver and Kelly Henry, of the United States, the bronze.

In the final Miss Ruzici beat Miss Romanov 6—1, 6—1, and in the third-place playoff Miss Henry beat Ludmila Makarova, of the Soviet Union, 6—3, 6—1.

Mayuki Yokoyama, a swimmer from the University of Southern California, broke the Games record in the women's 400 metres individual medley to lead the qualifiers into the final. Her time of 5 mm 0.49 sec reduced the previous record by 6 sec.

At the moment the Americans have won eight titles to the Soviet Union's seven, but they have collected nine gold medals as William Paulus and Robert Placak dead-heated in the men's 100 metres butterfly.

A British basketball player, Peter Mullings, is returning home after a freak accident at the Games. He struck his forehead on a metal strut supporting the basket in the match against Finland and the whiplash injured his neck. At first it was feared he had cracked a vertebra, but British team officials said they thought the damage less serious.

Tennis
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Final: V Ruzici (Romania) beat L Romanov (Romania), 6—1, 6—1. Third-place play-off: K Henry (US) beat L Makarova (Soviet Union), 6—3, 6—1.
MEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final round: ? Borisov (Soviet Union) beat A Dirzu (Romania), 6—3, 6—1; F Segarceanu (Romania) beat T Emmerich (EG), 6—6, 4—1, abandoned.

Swimming
MEN'S 4 x 400m INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY: Final: 1, S Fessenko (Soviet Union), 5 min 25.55sec (Games record); 2, P Dobson (Canada), 4:31.65; 3, D Machek (Czechoslovakia), 4:33.16.

Water polo
GROUP 1: Cuba 9, Hungary 8; Yugoslavia 10, Romania 8; US 8, Soviet Union 8.
GROUP 2: Mexico 9, Spain 7; China 7, Japan 6.—Agencies.

● Coventry City are trying to arrange an exchange deal which will take Roger Van Gool back to Belgium. Van Gool, a Belgian international, was signed for £250,000 from FC Cologne last year. He is currently training with Antwerp, his home town club, and Coventry have agreed to take their left winger, Kaiser, aged 21, on 10 days trial.

Rugby Union

Springboks make one change for Taranaki match

Hamilton, New Zealand, July 27.—The South African selectors got down to business today and named their side to play Taranaki in New Plymouth on Wednesday.

They have made one change from the side which was chosen but did not play against Waikato last Saturday. The hooker, Kahts, drops out because of a hamstring injury. His place goes to Cockrell, who played in the opening match of the tour against Poverty Bay.

The South Africans will be facing an old foe in the veteran lock forward, Eliason, who played for Taranaki against the 1965 Springboks. Eliason, who is 36, will be making his 214th appearance for the club. But Taranaki's best known player will be missing, the All Blacks captain, Mourie, who has refused to play against the South Africans.

TARANAKI: K Crowley; M Watt, K Jones, B Robins, P Wharehoka; J Cameron, D Loveridge; R Elmoc, J Steiner, E Fleming, I Eliason, C Cooper, R Fraser, G Wotton, M Carey (captain).
SOUTH AFRICANS: G Pienaar; R Mordt, D Gerber, W du Plessis, G Germishuys; Naas Botha, D Serfontein; F van der Merwe, R Cockrell, O Oosthuizen, L Moolman, B Geldenhuys, T Stofberg, T Burger, W Claassen (captain).—Reuter.

Squash rackets

New Zealander withdraws from SA event

Johannesburg, July 27.—Stuart Davenport, a New Zealander, has pulled out of next month's South African Amateur squash rackets championships because of political pressure, Owen Emslie, the tournament promoter, said here today.

"He has been told by the New Zealand Squash Rackets Association that if he plays in South Africa he will not be eligible to play for New Zealand in the World championships in Sweden in November", Mr Emslie said.

Greg Pollard, an Australian, currently ranked number six in his country will be the top seed for the championships to be staged from August 8 to 15. The number two will be Trevor Wilkinson, of Zimbabwe, now living in Cape Town, and number three Mark Monnsey, from Victoria (Australia).—Agence France Presse.

Tobias, the central character in a sporting play dominated by political strife

Watering a garden to grow coloured players

Every day for months the Cape Coloured Springbok, Errol Tobias, has come home from work to water his garden. There is nothing particularly unusual about that in the parched Cape Province town of Caledon except that there are no flowers in the Tobias back yard. They were pulled up under the approving eye of his young wife, Sandra, so that he could simulate the unaccustomed conditions of a muddy New Zealand rugby field.

This artificial quagmire has helped him build up stamina for this tour of New Zealand, which all but the most blinkered rugby fanatics, and in New Zealand there are many of these, agree is political. The South African Government hope to make at least internal political capital out of the Springboks' emergence from sporting isolation.

It does not matter that these idols of the national game in South Africa can only get on to the New Zealand grounds under the most stringent security cordons ever mounted by the New Zealand police force—and eevn that does not guarantee that a game will go on. They are here. They are playing football and that is all that matters to them.

Tobias is a central character. It would never, could never occur to him that he would be selected come what may. The invitation from the New Zealand Rugby Football Union was to a team selected on merit after mixed race trials. There had to be a black footballer included if the tour was to go ahead and Errol Tobias, a swift stand-off half, is the best coloured footballer in South Africa.

Tobias is classed a Cape Coloured because he has some European blood. "I don't care about politics," he said, as he spread himself out in an easy chair in the tranquillity of a hotel swarming with police guards. "I don't understand politics and I don't care about them. Rugby is my life; that's what I care about."

Talk to him about anything remotely political and Tobias's reactions are dead. But mention rugby and the man comes alive. The eyes sparkle, he breaks into a smile and occasionally a burst of laughter. Asked if his wife minded him digging up the flowers, he said: "Of course not. If it is for rugby she approves".

The full extent to which the South Africans are prepared to use him became evident when the Gisborne Maoris entertained the Springboks at their impressive meeting place, the Marae. Tobias was invited to speak before his team captain, Wynand Claassen, an extraordinarily rare honour. He rubbed noses with and was kissed by the wives of the community leaders and he was presented with a Maori headband and flax basket.



Heading straight down the middle: Tobias lines up a kick against Poverty Bay, the tour's first and only game so far.

He was being feted because here in the outside world was living proof that South Africa was changing. A coloured footballer had reached the ranks of the Springboks, so apartheid was not such a bad thing after all. But a little later in the evening when the Springboks were mingling informally Tobias appeared to spend a lot of time on his own. A Maori lady noticed this and talked to him. He told her that things would change during the next three years and that rugby was at the core of the change. By playing rugby the system would change. When the woman said: "You don't really believe that do you?" he replied with all conviction that he did.

In New Zealand he has also had to face a banner which said: "Errol Tobias—Uncle Tom". At the most appropriate opportunity, a well attended press conference, the information was volunteered that once it had been explained to him what an Uncle Tom was Tobias laughed loudly. It was not quite true, Tobias said that it had not bothered him one way or another again because it was political.

The interview was granted by the Springboks' team manager, Professor Johan Claassen, himself a former Springbok. It was understood that questions of a political nature would not be answered, which they were not.

Tobias answered every question about himself and his rugby with the air of a man who had been through it many times before although he said he quite enjoyed being at the centre of attention. As a boy Jannie Englebrecht and Cliff Morgan were his heroes and he aspired to be a Springbok.

He saw his first game of rugby when his father took him to the Newlands ground in Capetown. "He always took us there to watch the Tests ever since we were very small. We saw the Lions, the All Blacks and many more."

It was love at first sight and when he took the field for his first game at school he soon proved his talent—at first as a full back. Later, at the Progress club, he was playing for the senior team after only three games.

Tobias made his first appearance with Proteas, the black federation's representative team, 10 years ago. The Proteas played England and were beaten 11—6; Tobias scored the six points.

His schoolboy dream of being a Springbok had long faded when he became aware of apartheid and now South Africa was to remain isolated from the world with few exceptions. However, in 1977 the federation, the rugby association (blacks), and the rugby council (whites) affiliated with the rugby board and the first multi-racial games were played so that one day South Africa could claim that it no longer practised segregation in sport.

This affiliation is not complete because the South African Rugby Union, the governing body of coloureds and blacks who refuse to play sport against the whites, remain on their own. Tobias often refers to members of this group as "politicians". He said that when the unbelievable happened and last year he was selected to join the Springboks on their South American tour there were "politicians." who told him they now might consider changing their affiliations.

Tobias also has a business to run and he has to start at 5am and work for at least 12 hours a day. Three hours training has to go on top of that and his family life with his wife and daughter has to be fitted in too. He married four and a half years ago and his wife is as enthusiastic about his rugby as he is.

His sister is a nurse and she works out his diet. His brother, Alan, was a promising prop forward but retired from the game to concentrate on the business and free Errol of some of the worries and make it easier for his brother to reach his full potential.

"From my childhood days all I have done is play rugby.", Tobias said. "To become a Springbok you must train because only the fittest survive."

He said the pressures that have been exerted on him, since landing in New Zealand were expected. "It doesn't worry me because I knew it would happen. It doesn't upset me because I am simply not interested in politics."

Asked what he knew of the political scene and what was said about South Africa from outside he said: "I have heard the views of the other players who won't play against the whites and won't even play against us. I am a sportsman. I think I have proved myself and my body on the rugby field."

David Elias

Tennis

Borneo: new name on map

By Lewine Mair

On a day when news came that Kate Brasher had won her first tournament in the United States from a field taking in such as Renée Richards and Beth Norton, there was plenty of encouraging play in the opening rounds of the Prudential junior grass court championships at Eastbourne.

The under-18s and under-14s are in action this week and of them all none, perhaps, attracted more attention yesterday than the youngest player in the 18 and unde-age group—the 14--year-old Belinda Borneo. Miss Borneo defeated the seeded Sarah Sullivan 7—6, 6—0 in a match that suggested she has made great strides in terms of confidence over the last 12 months. The easy grace of her play has often been compared to that, of Evonne Cawley ad, indeed, Tony Mottram said yesterday that he believes Miss Borneo has it in her to be a player of international class.

Mr Mottram and Dan Maskell attend the championships each year with a view to assessing players for the regional developmentscheme, and it was interesting to hear Mr Mottram say that no more than two or three players each year qualify for an "A"—a rating for which the necessary qualification is the potential to play at Wimbledon on merit. Interestingly, Sue Barker and John Lloyd were awarded "As" the first time they appeared in the under-14 championships.

Caroline Bhaguandas, who, at 13 years three months, is seeded sixth in the under-16 championships next week as well as first in the under-14 this week, was given a testing time by Jackie Holden in her opening match. Miss Holden unfurled some biting top spin forehands to take the opening set but played with rather less conviction as the match wore on.

Paul Heath, winner of the 16 and unders here last year and second seed in this under-18 series, was at his considerable best yesterday, but the match which caught theeye, perhaps, more than any other was that in which Catherine Berry, of Yorkshire, used every shot in the book to defeat the talented Nicola Lusty, of Middlesex.

£100,000 snooker bait

A prize of £100,000 has been offered for the first player to make a maximum break of 147 in the Jameson Whiskey international snooker tournament at Derby in September.

● Alfa Romeo yesterday unveiled their turbo-charged Formula-One car which might make its first appearance in the last stages of this season's world championship. The brand-new model, called 1-179-C, has been tested by Italy's Bruno Giacomelli in the past few days.

Racing

Draw gives Princess Gayle chance to lead cavalry charge

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Michael Stoute has come so far and achieved so much in the 10 years that he has held a trainer's licence that some of his earlier successes now seem tame by comparison. Winning the Stewards' Cup is small beer in comparison to the Derby but in 1973 it felt, to him, like winning a classic, simply because that success at Goodwood with Alphadamus represented his most important strike in what was only his second season.

He has not looked back since those days, when he had only 32 horses in his care. Now his stables in Newmarket are brimful with more than 100 and one of them, Princess Gayle, could keep the pot boiling by winning the big Goodwood sprint which is being sponsored by the Tote for the first time this afternoon.

"A good each-way chance if she is drawn well; you can forget her last race because that was all wrong", was how Stoute assessed the situation yesterday. Princess Gayle has been drawn well, in my opinion, because she is right in the middle of the field. Those drawn low tend to get left behind when the ground is riding as fast as it will while those drawn high run the risk of being shut in. Princess Gayle's draw of 16 looks ideal because it should enable Walter Swinburn to go precisely where he wants.

The race which Stoute insists we can forget was the Cork and Orrery Stakes at Royal Ascot. Yet she still managed to finish like a rocket in eighth place and that must have been good in the circumstances. A better picture of Princess Gayle was gleaned at Newmarket at the beginning of May when she won the Ely Handicap *over today's distance* with 9st 2lb on her back.

Today she has 8st 6lb and yesterday George Robinson, our Newmarket Correspondent, who has been keeping a particularly sharp eye out for her every day in recent weeks, told me she has been going sufficiently well with one so brisk as Marwell to suggest that she will give her backers a good run this.

In a race as open as this, that is as much as one can hope for. On paper, Princess Gayle has much the same sort of chance as Shark Song, who finished a place in front of her at Ascot. They have been handicapped accordingly, but if Stoute is right in turning a blind eye to Princess Gayle's running that day, then it is surely worth taking the risk and backing her to beat Shark Song this time.

Shark Song is one of two runners in the field owned by Ravi Tikkoo, whose other standard bearer is the favourite, Steel Pass, the medium of quite an antepost gamble from 16-1 down to 6-1. Mr Tikkoo will have a difficult time reading the race, simply because Shark Song has been drawn two on one side of the course while Steel Pass has been drawn 27 on the other; with the maximum permitted of 30 standing their ground overnight, the entire width will be used. Yet his race does not compare with that of Robert Sangster, who has no fewer than four runners, all from different stables.

Harking back to Steel Pass, his lot is harder than the one he was set because he will have to carry 3lb overweight and that on the top of a penalty for winning his last race at Newmarket. However his connexions take the view that Lester Piggott, who broke his duck in this particular race on Jukebox in 1970, is worth the overweight.

They are probably right, because it will take a cool head and an iron nerve coming from behind in such a big field and that is the way that Steel Pass is usually ridden. With his draw he will be in the thick of things near the rails on the far side of the course. *Whether he has the luck in running remains to be seen.* It also remains to be seen whether he is quite good enough.

Crews Hill, Great Eastern (who *won the Wokingham Stakes* at Royal Ascot), Chantry Bridge (wearing blinkers for the first time), Denmore and Ponchielli are others whose chances I warm to, but Princess Gayle is the preferred choice to be leading at the end of what is bound to resemble an old-fashioned cavalry charge.

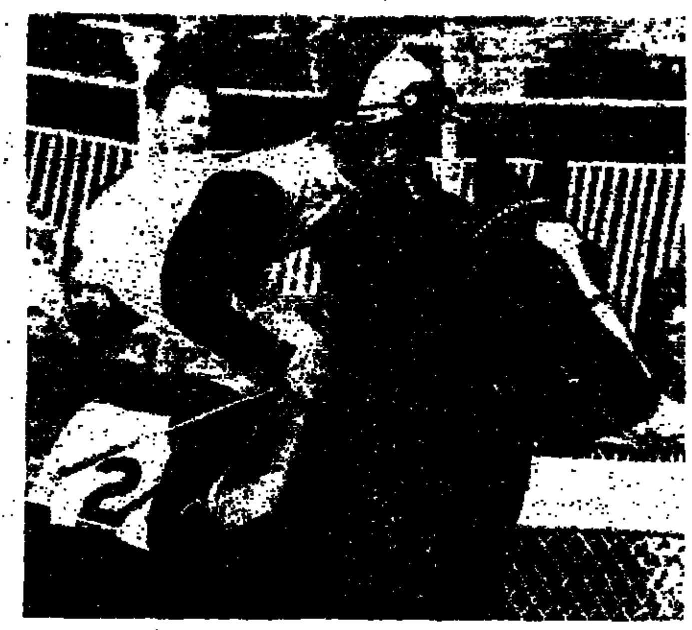
Although only five have stood their ground for the Gordon Stakes, the outcome is no less interesting, because quality is preferable to quantity more often than not. The field includes Bustomi and Centurius, who fought out that controversial finish to the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot, the one which led to Swinburn being suspended and thus missing the ride on Shergar in the Irish Derby.

Also there are Erin's Isle, a horse with good form in Ireland, the Magnet Cup winner, Amyndas, and Taher, who won the Moorland Brewery Trophy at Newbury 10 days ago with ease that bordered on the ridiculous. All in all, *it looks a difficult puzzle to solve.*

Centurius is probably the best horse in the field, but he has still *to prove* beyond doubt that he possesses the courage and the *stamina* to match *his ability*. If there is a chink in his make-up he could be beaten at these weights by Amyndas, who did really well against older horses, when he won his last race at York.

No matter how his four runners get on in the Stewards' Cup, Robert Sangster should not leave the course disappointed because he has a clear chance of winning the New Ham Stakes with Jester, the unbeaten colt that he bought *from Pat Rohan* in June, and subsequently transferred to Barry Hills. Jester looked a banker for Royal Ascot when he won at Chester in May, but he did not run there *in the long run* because he was deemed to be not quite right. After today his main objective will be the Gimcrack Stakes at York.

The other race for two-year-olds on today's programme, the Molecombe Stakes, may be won by Prowess Prince, who was runner-up to Day is Done in the Norfolk Stakes at Royal Ascot before he finished third to End of the Line and Tender King in the July Stakes at Newmarket. *Finally, a reminder that racing at* Goodwood tomorrow will begin an hour later than normal to enable everyone to monitor the royal wedding.



Centurius: still has a point to prove over stamina.

Five out of six is Hide tally at Newcastle

Edward Hide was in irrepressible form at Newcastle yesterday, riding five winners, and an accumulator of £35 to 1. Having also enjoyed a double there on Saturday, Hide now heads for Goodwood with 61 winners to his name, leaving pretenders to the crown of the north title with the knowledge that he is in no mood to surrender the crown.

This was the second five-timer of Hide's colourful career, which numbers more than 2,300 winners. "I did it once at Liverpool and it is a great feeling," Hide said as he received the congratulations of his fellow jockeys.

Three of his partners, Say Primula, Norman Style and Suniti, are trained by his retainer, Bill Watts, and put the Richmond trainer past the £100,000 winnings mark this term, the first Northern-based trainer to achieve it.

Watts, with 41 winners to his credit this year, is well on course to beat his best season for winning money, £112,000, in 1978. Say Primula's success in the Craster Handicap raised hopes for the owners Kavli, the cheese and crispbread company from nearby Stockton, who hope for a double with Primula Boy in today's *Tote Stewards Cup.*

The managing director, Tom Parker, said: "We have had three horses, Say Primula, Primula Boy and Primula Girl, all bought for us by Watts, and though they have all won this is a first triumph on our home track."

Norman Style came with a late run to defeat the favourite, Piperhill, in the Harry Peacock Challenge Cup, and when asked if he had any plans for the winner, Watts smiled and said: "That was it."

Newcastle results

2.15 (2.24) WALL STAKES (2-y-o Maidens: £2,152: 5f)
BRAVADO, b c, by Alpenkonig—Babylon (Baroness Oppenheim). 9-0 .... W R Swinburn (5-1) 1
Tall Lee ...... P Young (25-1) 2
Irish Grenadier E Hide (8-11 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 62p; places, 30p, 14p, 11p; Dual F: £2.91. CSF: £12.83. M Stoute, at Newmarket. 4l, 2l. 1min 17.61sec. Bluewitch (33-1) 4th. 18 ran.

2.45 (2.52) BOULMER HANDICAP (Selling: 3-y-o: £1,383: 7f)
POLLY'S BROTHER, ch c, by Roi Soleil—Polaris (J Stallard). 8-4 .... E Hide (2-1 fav) 1
Maybehandy ... G Duffield (4-1) 2
Regency Prince J Seagrave (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 32p; places, 24p, 12p, 57p. Dual F: 51p. CSF: £1.28. B Hills, at Lambourn. 4l, 1½l. 1min 31.36sec. Fair Track (16-1) 4th. 15 ran.

3.15 (3.21) CRASTER HANDICAP (£2,148: 1¼m)
SAY PRIMULA, ch c, by Hotfoot—Renoir Picture (Kavli). 3-9-5 E Hide (2-1 fav) 1
Regency Elite ...... M Fry (7-1) 2
Ski Run ...... M Wigham (9-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 41p; places, 28p, 11p, 39p; Dual F: 79p. CSF: £1.75. J W Watts, at Richmond, Yorks. 2l, ¾l. 2min 09.76sec. Mirthful (10-1) 4th. 10 ran.

3.45 (3.47) HARRY PEACOCK CUP (Handicap: 3-y-o: £5,823: 7f)
NORMAN STYLE, b c, by Malacate—Autocratic (Normans of Westminster) 8-11 E Hide (13-2) 1
Piperhill, ... N Day (5-2 fav) 2
Praetorian Guard, G Duffield (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win, £2.00; places, 65p, 10p, 31p. Dual F: £2.51. CSF: £2.47. J W Watts at Richmond, Yorks. ½l, 2½l. 1 min 28.92 sec. Past Friend (12-1) 4th. 9 ran.

4.15 (4.16) ALNMOUTH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,758: 1½m 60 yds).
SUNITI, b f, by Derring-Do—Sounion (T Rootes) 8-7 E Hide (9-2) 1
Palatinate, W R Swinburn (5-4 fav) 2
Willspal, ... J Seagrave (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 47p; places, 19p, 10p, 25p; Dual F: 29p. CSF: £1.09. J W Watts at Richmond, Yorks. 1½l, 1½l. 1 min 42.18 sec. Beechwood Seeker (14-1) 4th. 9 ran.

4.45 (4.46) SEAHOUSES MAIDEN STAKES (Maidens: £1,881: 1m 1f)
PRINCE BLESS, b c, by So Blessed—Pearl Star (S Zilkha) 3-8-8 E Hide (4-9 fav) 1
Rio Dave, ... N Carlisle (6-1) 2
Quality Supreme, P Kelleher (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 12p; places, 10p, 19p, 33p. Dual F: 43p. CSF: 33p. J Dunlop at Arundel. 1½l, 6l. 1 min 57.88 sec. Go Lightly (16-1) 4th. 10 ran.
TOTE DOUBLE: Say Primula and Suniti, £18.25. TREBLE: Polly's Brother, Norman Style and Prince Bless £15.50. PLACEPOT: £2.85.

Bath

2.0 (2.2) DAUNTSEY HANDICAP (Selling: 2-y-o: £765: 5f 167yd)
RI-WINE, b or br f, by Free State—My Cousins (H Ziesey), 8-8 P Cook (5-2 jt fav) 1
Anniversary Waltz J Reid (5-2 jt fav) 2
Mummy's Angel D McKay (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 37p; places, 17p, 10p, 18p. Dual F: 33p. CSF: 88p. P Fielden, at Newmarket. 4l, 2l. Berthon Brook (9-1) 4th. 8 ran. NR: Monaco Dancer.

2.30 (2.32) RISSINGTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,226: 5f 167yd)
DANCE OF LIFE, b c, by Green Dancer—Petrovna (P Mellon). 9-0 .... J Matthias (8-1) 1
Erotas .... P Cook (14-1) 2
Press Baron .. W Carson (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.05; places, 32p, 42p, 26p. Dual F: £16.51. CSF: £11.31. I Balding, at Kingsclere. ¾l, 1½l. Change Habit (6-5 fav). Hithermoor Lass (5-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Heart's Content, Nellah.

[illegible]

Hills having his best season

Barry Hills, who takes 11 fancied horses to Goodwood this week, is *doing well at the moment and his* weekend winners brought his total for the season to 50.

This is the first time he has achieved so many before Good*wood in his 13 years' training* and Hills rates Jester, in Tuesday's New Ham Stakes, and My Dad Tom in the Lanson Champagne Stakes on Thursday his two *brightest hopes.*

After winners at each of Saturday's four meetings, Hills saddled Polly's Brother to win the seller at Newcastle, then brought his 50 *up with Java Lights in the first* division of the Stapleton Maiden Stakes at Bath. His career total is now over *750.*

Steve Cauthen, who reached his *own half century on Saturday,* is well on the way to his best total in this country. He was always in complete command of the situation on Java Lights and sent the 5-4 on favourite ahead with over two furlongs still to go, winning comfortably by two lengths from Cannon Shot, with the rest almost out of sight.

But the boot was on the other foot in the second division when Cannon Shot's rider, Willie Carson, on odds-on favourite Heighten, was always just too strong for Cauthen's Mount Prairie Queen.

Useful gambles were landed by Silver Ruler and Ri-Wine. Silver Ruler, backed from 11-2 to 100-30 in the Tote Credit Handicap, is a very free runner who needs holding up for his own good. Joe Mercer did this to perfection, producing Peter Walwyn's colt to head Violino Fandango just inside the last 100 yards and score necily by three paets of a length.

STATE OF GOING (official): Goodwood: Good. Redcar: Good. Tomorrow: Doncaster: Good to firm.

Disqualifications over feed

The Jockey Club disciplinary committee disqualified three winning horses and imposed a total of £1,100 in fines at Portman Square yesterday. The trainers, Jack O'Donoghue and Jack Hardy, and the permit holder, Peter Clevely, were found to have used non-regulation fyedstuffs on the animals concerned..

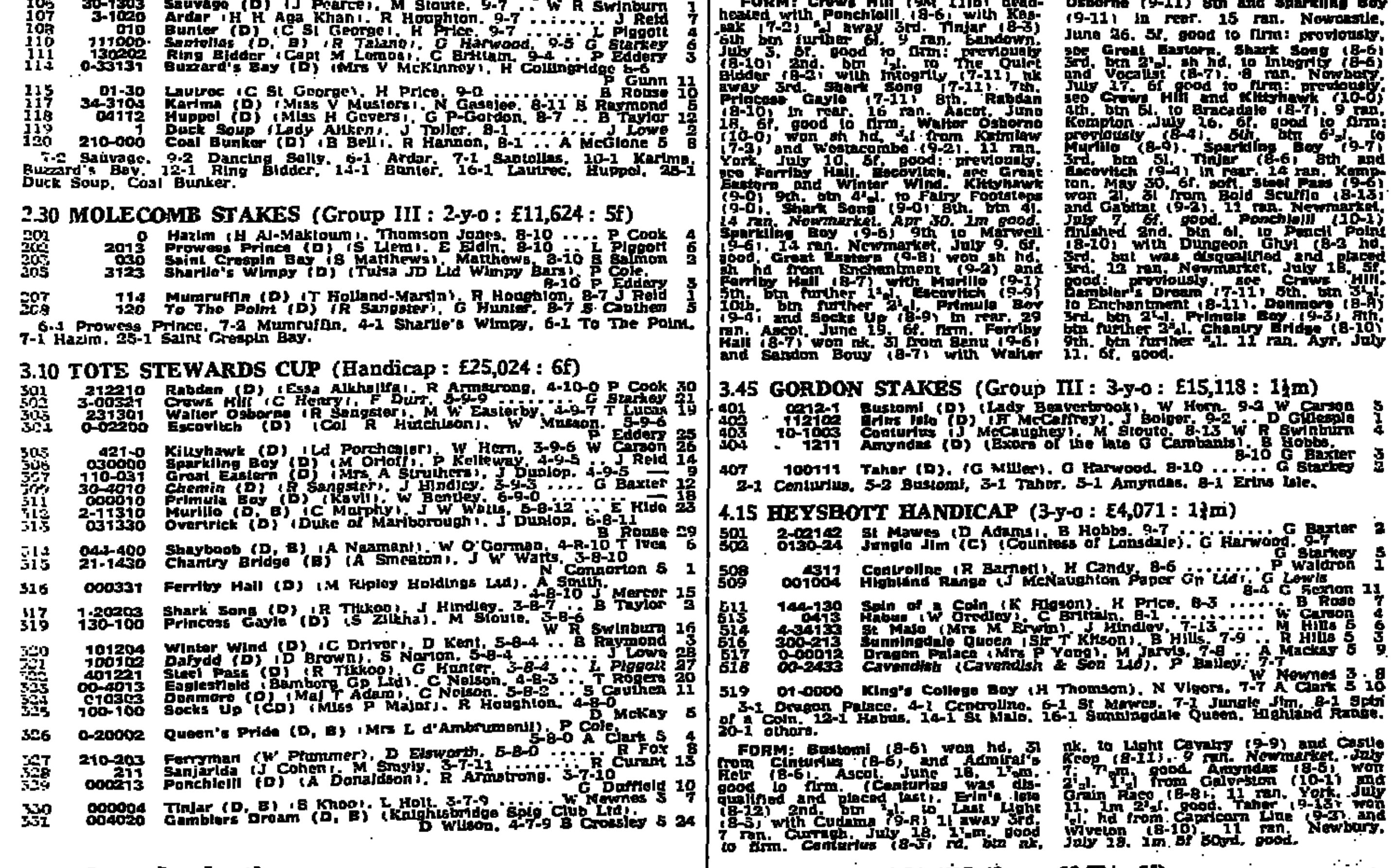
O'Donoghue, who is based at Reigate, was fined £500 because the prohibited substance, theobromine was found in the urine of his colt, Little Starchy, after it had won the Athlone Handicap at Sandown Park on April 24. The source of the drug was *Spillers'* horse and pony cubes, which are compound feed and not made for racehorses. The race has been awarded to the runner-up, Sandon Buoy.

A £600 fine was imposed on the Droitwich permit holder, Clevcley, whose eight-year-old horse, Young Hawk, was found with caffeine, theobromine and theophylline in his urine after winning the Dartmoor Selling Steeplechase at Newton Abbot on Easter Saturday. This time the foodstuff Equimix hunter feed was to blame. The race has been awarded to the runner-up, Major Murphy.

Hardy escaped a fine when the committee disqualified his El Kabir from the Northern Handicap, which the colt won at Doncaster on the first day of the flat season. The source of the drugs caffeine and theobromine was this time a Pegus thoroughbred cube. The race has been awarded to Ski's *Double.*

□ The Epsom trainer, John Sutcliffe, was fined £200 by the Jockey Club disciplinary stewards yesterday for a breach of passport instructions concerning two of his horses, Purnima and Be Be of Kuwait. The stewards found he had failed to check the identities of the horses

Goodwood programme



[Television (BBC 2): 2.0, 2.30, 3.10 and 3.45 races]

2.0 CHARLTON STAKES (Handicap: 3-y-o: £4,292: 1m)
105 100-31 Dancing Sally (C) (Mrs H Norton), J Dunlop, 9-7 W Carson 9
106 30-1303 Sauvage (D) (J Pearce), M Stoute, 9-7 .. W R Swinburn 1
107 3-1020 Ardar (H H Aga Khan), R Houghton, 9-7 .... J Reid 7
108 010 Bunter (D) (C St George), H Price, 9-7 ...... L Piggott 4
110 111000 *Santellas (D, B) (R Talano), G Harwood,* 9-5 G Starkey 6
111 130202 Ring Bidder (Capt M Lemos), C Brittain, 9-4 .. P Eddery 3
114 0-33131 Buzzard's Bay (D) (Mrs V McKinney), H Collingridge 8-6 P Gunn 11
115 01-30 Lautrec (C St George), H Price, 9-0 .... B Rouse 10
117 34-3104 Karima (D) (Miss V Musters), N Gaselee, 8-11 B Raymond 5
118 04112 Huppel (D) (Miss H Gevers), G P-Gordon, 8-7 .. B Taylor 12
119 1 Duck Soup (Lady Aitken), J Toller, 8-1 .... J Lowe 2
120 210-000 Coal Bunker (D) (B Bell), R Hannon, 8-1 .. A McGlone 5 8
7-2 Sauvage, 9-2 Dancing Sally, 6-1 Ardar, 7-1 Santellas, 10-1 Karima, Buzzard's Bay, 12-1 Ring Bidder, 14-1 Bunter, 16-1 Lautrec, Huppel, 25-1 Duck Soup, Coal Bunker.

2.30 MOLECOMB STAKES (Group III: 2-y-o: £11,624: 5f)
201 0 Hazim (H Al-Maktoum), Thomson Jones, 8-10 .... P Cook 4
202 2013 Prowess Prince (D) (S Liem), E Eldin, 8-10 ... L Piggott 6
203 030 Saint Crespin Bay (S Matthews), Matthews, 8-10 S Salmon 2
205 3123 Sharlie's Wimpy (D) (Tulsa JD Ltd Wimpy Bars), P Cole, 8-10 P Eddery 3
207 114 Mumruffin (D) (T Holland-Martin), R Houghton, 8-7 J Reid 1
208 120 *To The Point (D) (R Sangster), G Hunter, 8-7 S Cauthen* 5
6-4 Prowess Prince, 7-2 Mumruffin, 4-1 Sharlie's Wimpy, 6-1 To The Point, 7-1 Hazim, 25-1 Saint Crespin Bay.

3.10 TOTE STEWARDS CUP (Handicap: £25,024: 6f)
301 212210 Rabdan (D) (Essa Alkhalifa), R Armstrong, 4-10-0 P Cook 30
302 3-00321 Crews Hill (*C Henry*), *F Durr*, 5-9-9 .... *G Starkey* 21
303 231301 Walter Osborne (R Sangster), M W Easterby, 4-9-7 T Lucas 19
304 0-02200 Escovitch (D) (Col R Hutchison), W Musson, 5-9-6 P Eddery 25
305 421-0 Kittyhawk (D) (Ld Porchester), W Hern, 3-9-6 W Carson 26
306 030000 Sparkling Boy (D) (*M Orloff*), P Kelleway, 4-9-5 .. J Reid 14
307 110-031 Great Eastern (D) (Mrs A Struthers), J Dunlop, 4-9-5 — 9
309 *30-4010 Chemin (D) (R Sangster), J Hindley, 3-9-3 .... G Baxter* 12
311 000010 Primula Boy (D) (Kavli), W Bentley, 6-9-0 .... — 18
312 2-11310 Murillo (D, B) (C Murphy), J W Watts, 5-8-12 .. E Hide 23
313 031330 Overtrick (D) (Duke of Marlborough), J Dunlop, 6-8-11 B Rouse 29
314 044-400 Shayboob (D, B) (A Naamani), W O'Gorman, 4-8-10 T Ives 6
315 21-1430 Chantry Bridge (B) (A Smeaton), J W Watts, 3-8-10 N Connorton 5 1
316 000331 Ferriby Hall (D) (M Ripley Holdings Ltd), A Smith, 4-8-10 J Mercer 15
317 1-20203 Shark Song (D) (R Tikkoo), J Hindley, 3-8-7 .. B Taylor 2
319 130-100 Princess Gayle (D) (S Zilkha), M Stoute, 5-8-6 W R Swinburn 16
320 101204 Winter Wind (D) (C Driver), D Kent, 5-8-4 .. B Raymond 3
321 100102 *Dafydd (D) (D Brown), S Norton, 5-8-4* .... J Lowe 28
322 401221 Steel Pass (D) (R Tikkoo), *G Hunter, 3-8-4* .. *L Piggott* 27
323 00-4013 Eaglesfield (Bamborg Gp Ltd), C Nelson, 4-8-3 .. T Rogers 20
324 010303 Denmore (D) (Maj T Adam), C Nelson, 5-8-2 .. S Cauthen 11
325 100-100 Socks Up (CD) (Miss P Major), R Houghton, 4-8-0 D McKay 5
326 0-20002 Queen's Pride (D, B) (Mrs L d'Ambrumenil), P Cole, 5-8-0 A Clark 5 4
327 210-203 Ferryman (*W Plummer*), *D Elsworth, 5-8-0* ...... R Fox 8
328 211 Sanjarida (J Cohen), M Smyly, 3-7-11 .... R Curant 13
329 000213 Ponchielli (D) (*A Donaldson*), R Armstrong, 3-7-10 G Duffield 10
330 000004 Tinjar (D, B) (S Khoo), L Holt, 3-7-9 ...... W Newnes 5 7
331 004020 Gamblers Dream (D, B) (Knightsbridge Spig Club Ltd), D Wilson, 4-7-9 S Crossley 5 24
332 000030 Alpine Rocket (D, B) (M Shiel), G Balding, 4-7-9 A Mackay 5 22
333 020000 Optimate (D, B) (W Gredley), C Brittain, 4-7-7 P Bradwell 5 17
13-2 Steel Pass, 10-1 Crews Hill, Princess Gayle, 11-1 Great Eastern, 14-1 *Gamblers Dream*, Ponchielli, Winter Wind, 16-1 Ferriby Hall, 20-1 Escovitch, Kittyhawk, Murillo, Walter Osborne, Shark Song, 22-1 Sparkling Boy, 25-1 Dafydd, Rabdan, Socks Up, Denmore, Chemin, 28-1 Queen's Pride, 33-1 others.

[illegible]

Goodwood selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Buzzard's Bay. 2.30 Prowess Prince. 3.10 Princess Gayle. 3.45 Amyndas. 4.15 Dragon Palace. 4.45 Jester.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Buzzard's Bay. 2.30 Prowess Prince. 3.10 Princess Gayle. 3.45 Amyndas. 4.15 Dragon Palace. 4.45 Plagal.

Redcar programme

2.15 BREAKWATER STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £938: 7f)
30 Garthland Arms (B), M H Easterby, 8-11 ...... M Birch 10
00 Logless, P Rohan, 8-11 .... C Dwyer 1
00 Sir Rob, H Jones, 8-11 .... E Johnson 12
03 Smart Mart, J Calvert, 8-11 .... N Tinkler 7
0440 Warrenico Lad, K Stone, 8-11 .... J Skilling 4
Annadani, C Toft, 8-8 .... S Morris 7 5
040000 Dancing Fever (B), J Mason, 8-8 .... G Oldroyd 8
000000 East Coast Girl, J Gilbert, 8-8 .... P Young 9
0 Flash Emma, J FitzGerald, 8-8 .... G Brown 7 13
0000 Marks Dream (B), T Fairhurst, 8-8 ...... M Beecroft 7 6

[illegible]

25 000000 Noble Wilio, C Bell, 7-7 .... L Charnock 5
25 320000 Miss Chessy, J Berry, 7-7 .... I Waller 7 13
26 000003 Disco Fever, J Mason, 7-7 .... — 6
27 000404 Ramette, T Fairhurst, 7-7 ....
9-4 Lady Christina, 7-2 Age of Reason, 4-1 Sovereign Landing, 6-1 Welsh Noble, 8-1 Royal Duty, 10-1 Disco Fever, 16-1 others.

Redcar selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.15 Sierra Morena. 2.45 Tesoro Mio. 3.15 Sami. 3.45 Tuyenu. 4.15 Bouzy Rose. 4.45 Mummy's Game. 5.15 Lady Christina.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Sierra Morena. 2.45 Cringleford. *3.15 Sami. 3.45 Mousehold.* 4.15 Sir Givenchy. 4.45 Mummy's Game. 5.15 Lady Christina.

Golf

Huxtable benefits from his local knowledge

By Peter Ryde

Pat Garner, semi-finalist in this event last year, was the first notable casualty on the opening day of the English amateur championship yesterday, losing to a member of the host club, David Huxtable, aged 28.

Burnham and Berrow had an almost old-world look yesterday on a day of sunshine and westerly breeze. This was caused, partly, by the impression that things had changed little in the 10 years since Warren Humphreys won the last English here, and by the sight of parched fairways which this year have been almost unheard of. But the greens and *surrounds have* been well watered, and beautifully cared for.

The conditions were to the liking of Huxtable who knows the course well and is used to matchplay, having reached the semi-finals and last eight of the West of England championship here in recent years. He got off to a good start, winning five of the first seven holes and having a chance to make it six up with a 6ft putt at the ninth.

With a birdie from Garner, a patch of three-putting and two mistakes of the tee from Huxtable, *the match was square again* by the 16th. The 19th was an anti-climax to a lively match in which each, in turn, had played nine holes in one under par, for Garner's second to the 19th was hardly worthy of an established England international.

Peter Deeble started well in defence of his title against the England captain, Geoffrey Marks. After an early exchange of *holes* Deeble drew steadily away, being three up at the turn with a lively exchange of birdies giving the match its flavour. Marks had the *advantage in length, but that is* worth little with the ball running on a course of 6,750 yards, and Deeble's short game with the Walker Cup match in prospect was always likely to be the *sharper* of the two.

It will be surprising if Deeble *is hard* pressed today when he meets a 56-year-old grandfather, W. J. Kinnersley, who was balloted out on three handicap, but came in as tenth replacement after a surprisingly high number of withdrawals.

Ahead of them, Paul Downes was not unduly troubled by Dobson, a boy international this year who finished in a tie for second in the Carris Trophy last week. Dobson is credited with a cool temperament and a frequently hot putter, but that club was not the best of friends to him yesterday. Downes will no doubt be trying to prove this week, too late, that he should not have been left out of the Walker Cup.

To judge by the hours he spent on the putting green after his match he was not, in spite of his victory, altogether happy with his *own putting, or else it is simply* part of his Florida State University training. The other three Walker Cup players engaged yesterday, beside Deeble—Paul Way, Geoffrey Godwin and Peter McEvoy—all won comfortably.

First round

S Andrews 2 and 1 A Dunbar; M Thompson 2 and 1 A Stevens; C Gray 2 and 1 J Bedford; A Sherborne 6 and 5 A Thompson; P Way 4 and 3 N Fox; J Robson at 19th D Muscroft; M Roe 4 and 1 C Leight; R Jowle 1 hole M Higgins; J Noorbury 5 and 4 G Ryall; H Steer 2 and 1 G Broadbent; R Eggo 1 hole R Lee; D Conway 6 and 5 R Flower; M Walls at 19th D Mallinger; P Gordon 1 hole H Hawksworth; P Baxter w o M Wharton Palmer scr; R Hore 6 and 5 R Palmer.

A Lyddon 3 and 2 A Rose; C Osborne 6 and 5 W Hucker; N Pumm 5 and 4 M Evans; A Clay at 21st P Thomas; D Huxtable at 19th P Garner; A Hubble 7 and 6 B Downing; I Bradshaw 5 and 4 K Elvin; N Perry 2 holes A Sargent; R Davenport 2 and 1 G Pearson; J Gullter 2 and 1 J Plaston; R Tugwell at 19th S Potter; J Annable at 19th A Croasdale; J Ambridge 3 and 2 P Bramall; P Downes 3 and 2 K Dobson; M Lofahouse 3 and 2 J Pinsent; P Deeble 3 and 2 G Marks.

W Kinnersley at 19th L Woodley; *M Smedley* w o R *Knott; H Swash* 3 and 2 T Balcon; N Tarrant 5 and 4 A Skyes; P McMullen 1 hole D Carroll; D Whelan 1 hole K Weeks; J Stephenson w o D Woodman disqualified; G Krause w o A Oldcorn; N Powell w o R Park; S Keppler 5 and 4 I Gretton.

T Foster at 19th P Eales; S Pimbley 5 and 3 A Marshall; I Mackenzie 6 and 4 D Strange; D Theobald 2 and 1 Edwards; M Torrens 3 and 1 M Bagley; M Davis at 19th E Desmond; D Cooper w o N Tace Scr; R Latham 2 and 1 R Greenaway; G Emerson 3 and 1 P Brewerton; D Blakeman 4 and 3 G Homewood; S Scott 6 and 5 J Goody; I Cameron-Taylor w o R Thomson SCR.

J Kirkpatrick 1 hole D Rowlinson; M Lawrence 2 and 1 P Walls; M Boggia 2 and 1 S Kavanagh; C Banks 4 and 3 N Dorey; G Godwin 5 and 4 J Coomber; P Snowden w o W Wood*man disqualified*; P McEvoy 6 and 4 P Hodgkinson; P Holt 5 and 4 P Robinson.

Where a lead of five failed

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

A letter from Mr David Donald, of Edinburgh, draws attention to a mistake in our report on the final day of the Open golf championship from Sandwich. I wrongly stated that the victory of Tommy Armour over José Jurado in 1931 was achieved at Royal St George's whereas Mr Donald, having the advantage of being present on that *historic* occasion, provides a reminder that it was at Carnoustie.

It so happens that confirmation is readily at hand by way of a new book "Royal and Ancient *Championship Records 1860-1980*". This handsome volume shows that the nearest Royal St George's winners were three years away in each direction. Walter Hagen won *his third Open in 1928* there and Henry Cotton the first of his three in 1934.

"Championship Records" (published by the Rand A) £15.50 *covers the whole range of the* club's activities down to the boys and youths' championships. It is edited by Peter Ryde, a name familiar to readers of these *columns and a sure guarantee* of felicity of phrase when text is needed to flesh out the statistics. It is, however, mainly a book of record, as its name suggests, a beautifully-produced treasure house of memories old and new.

The relevance of Armour's Open to Bill Rogers's is that I was looking for the last occasion when a winner recovered as many as five strokes, as Rogers's nearest challengers would have had to do to dislodge him at Sandwich. The records reveal how rare such an achievement would have been.

Meanwhile, perhaps we may allow Mr Donald to continue the narrative of Armour's victory from a third-round position of five strokes down, with not only Jurado ahead of him but also four others, including Arthur Havers and Reg Whitcombe, and four more sharing sixth place *with him on 225 including Percy* Alliss and Gene Sarazen. Mr Donald writes, in a firm enough hand to suggest that he must have been particularly young at the *time.*

"I think it was a little hard to say Jurado 'frittered' his lead away. It was a tough day—the wind was such that the 14th *was well out of range in two* shots and the short 16th was calling for a driver. And, remember, it was two rounds on the last day then. Par must have been *73 or 74.* Jurado reached the turn in 35, and everyone thought that home in 40 was a certainty. How much the distraction of the Prince of Wales, plus the crowd he collected, how much the Latin American temperament played its part, is anyone's guess.

"But after the immense and brave putt Jurado holed to save his three at the 16th, it did look as if a par finish of 4, 5 would be good enough. Alas, there was the fatal top into the Barry Burn at 17 and a resulting six. There were no leader boards in those days and Jurado did not know what Armour had done. He wrongly thought that a five would still give him a tie, played short at the 18th and just didn't make the putt. He could have played better but 'frittering' is, I think, a harsher word than you probably meant."

Indeed, it was. Jurado had a final round of *77* for a total of 297 and Armour a 71 for 296.

Scots make seven changes

There are four new players in the Scottish team to compete in the Home International amateur championship at Woodhall Spa from September 23 to 25. In all, the Scots side shows seven changes from the one which failed to win a match at *Royal* Dornoch last year.

Allan Thomson, aged 23, from Ayr Belleisle, wins his first honour of any description after his appearance *in the final of the* Scottish Amateur on Saturday. Other newcomers who get their reward for long-term consistency are David Carrick, aged 24 (*Douglas* Park), George Barrie, aged 20 (Callander), and Ian Young, aged 19 of Baberton.

Barrie's club colleague Gordon Macdonald, who last played in the 1978 series, is recalled after a couple of important victories in strokeplay events this season. He also reached the quarter-final round of the Scottish amateur championship last week. Those five players, and last week's beaten semi-finalist Iain Carslaw, join five of the six-man team who represented Scotland in the European team championship at St Andrews last month.

The only absentee from the European side is Ian Hutcheon, aged 39, of Monifieth. Hutcheon has been selected to face the United States in the Walker Cup match at Cypress Point and has declared himself unavailable for the Home internationals owing to pressure of business.

Four members of the side, as well as last week's other beaten semi-finalist, Paul Davis—a reserve for the senior squad—have also been selected for the Scottish youth team to meet England in the annual international at West Lancashire on August 18.

SCOTLAND: G C Barrie (Callander), D G *Carrick (Douglas Park)*, I A Carslaw (Williamwood), F J Coutts (Deeside), C R Dalgleish (Helensburgh), D B Howard (Cochrane Castle), J Huggan (Winterfield), G K McDonald (Callander), G McGregor (Glencorse), J A Thomson (Ayr Belleisle), I D Young (Baberton). Reserves: G H Murray (Fereneze), J P Davis (Ranfurly).

SCOTTISH YOUTH: (v England, at West Lancashire, August 18): Barrie, Coutts, Davis, I Ford (Kelso), K W Gray (Mortonhall), Huggan, L S Mann (Carnoustie), G W Pook (Stirling), W J Marchbank (Auchterarder), Young. Reserves: G McNab (Alloa), J A King (Aberdour).

La Grange, Illinois, July 26.—Pat Bradley had a spectacular 66, nine under par, to win the Ladies' Professional Golf Association's 35th US women's Open by one stroke from Beth Daniel. Miss Bradley had a four-round total of 279, *an Open record, over the* La Grange Country Club course. Miss Daniel closed with a final round 68 for 280, eight-under-par.

LEADERS (US unless stated): 279: P Bradley 71, 74, 68, 66. 280: B Daniel 69, 74, 69, 68. 284: K Whitworth 69, 70, 71, 74. 287: B Lauer 73, 67, 72, 76; C Hill 76, 70, 69, 72. 290: M Floyd 71, 72, 73, 74; D Caponi 71, 74, 72, 73; P Sheehan 74, 74, 72, 70. 292: D Massey 71, 73, 72, 77; S Hamlin 70, 75, 75, 72; S Haynie 75, 73, 71; A *Reiter* 73, 77, 69, 73; H Stacy 73, 75, 71, 73; S Little 74, 72, 76, 70. Other scores: 293: C Sherk (Canada) 76, 69, 76, 72. 300: P Pulz (Australia) 80, 68, 72, 80; J Stephenson (Australia) 76, 70, 77, 77. 301: S Post (Canada) 73, 79, 72, 77. 303: M J Smith (NZ) 74, 75, 79, 75. 305: E Kennedy (Australia) 78, 74, 74, 83.

Rugby League

Fenwick: next on the Cardiff shopping list?

Exchanging red shirts for blue ones

By Peter Walker

A *morning* which was supposed to revolve round the official signing of the former Welsh Rugby Union wing forward, Paul Ringer, by Cardiff Blue Dragons—the newest Rugby League team in the country—had an extra bonus to it when another former Welsh international, Tommy David, agreed to change codes for what was described as a substantial sum, believed *to be in the region of* £10,000.

David, like Ringer, a destructive wing forward, had been rumoured to be thinking of turning his talents to more profitable use. David won only four caps for Wales—the last against France in 1976—but he also toured South Africa with the 1974 British Lions and is a player of undoubted character who has become something of a legend in the Pontypridd area.

David Watkins, the managing director of Cardiff Blue Dragons, who will share the football pitch at Ninian Park with second division Cardiff City, sees this as an integral part of David's contribution to the League code, attracting the supporters of the Pontypridd Rugby Union club, 12 miles up the valley from Cardiff.

At yesterday's press conference David was fulsome in his gratitude to the Union code, in which he has been such a force over the last 11 years. He and the former Welsh captain and centre three-quarter, Steve Fenwick, are partners in an industrial chemical company in Bridgend and, not surprisingly, Fenwick, too, is being suggested as the next big Rugby Union signing to be made by the astute Watkins.

Ringer's demise has been public knowledge for over a week. *He denied* that lingering bitterness from the infamous "Horton incident" at Twickenham last year had caused him to turn professional. Indeed, he said that *even if the offer from Cardiff*—which he described as "a great new challenge"—had not come his way, he would not have appeared in Wales next season, *but* would have played abroad instead.

Cardiff Blue Dragons start their new life in the League second division at Ninian Park on August 30, with a game against Watkins's old club, Salford, and one, or possibly even two more Welsh Rugby Union internationals are expected to throw in their lot before that date.

For the record

Tennis

WASHINGTON: Star tournament: S L Clerc (Argentina) beat S Birner (Czechoslovakia) 6—1, 6—3; G Vilas (Argentina) beat A Gomez (Ecuador) 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. R Ramirez and V Winitsky beat G Mayer and S Mayer 7—6, 6—3.

BAASTAD: Swedish Open championship: Men's singles final: T Tulasne (France) beat A Jarryd, 6—3, 6—3. Women's singles final: L Sandin beat C Jexell, 6—2, 7—6.

GRAND PRIX POSITIONS: 1, J Connors (US), 1,190 pts; 2, I Lendl (Czechoslovakia), 1,068; 3, J McEnroe (US), 995; 4, B Borg (Sweden), 809; 5, R Tanner (US), 769; 6, G Vilas (Argentina), 710; 7, J-L Clerc (Argentina), 682; 8, Y Noah (France), 667; 9, V Pecci (Paraguay), 657; 10, W Fibak (Poland), 611.

VICHY: Galea Cup: Men's under-21 team championship: Final: West Germany beat Australia 5—0. Third place play-off: France beat Czechoslovakia 2—1.

Football

YUGOSLAV LEAGUE: Partizan 2, Zagreb 0; Vojvodina 2, Radnicki 0; Rijeka 2, Sarajevo 1; Olimpija 0, Sloboda 0; Zeljeznicar 0, Red Star 0; Dinamo 0, Belgrade; Osijek 2, Tetaks 1; Vardar 0, Hajduk 1.

Hockey

OOTSU: All-Japan junior XI 3, Angels (Middlesex) 1.

Motocross

POVAZSKA BYSTRICA (Czechoslovakia): Czechoslovak 500 CC Grand Prix: Test one: 1, A Vromans (Belgium), Honda; 2, J Bruno (France), Suzuki; 3, H Carlqvist (Sweden), Yamaha; 4, G Noyce (GB), Honda; 5, A Malherbe (Belgium), Honda; 6, B Lackey (US), Suzuki. Heat two: 1, Bruno; 2, Carlqvist; 3, Vromans; 4, Malherbe; 5, Noyce; 6, G Wolsing (Netherlands), Honda. World championship standings: 1, Noyce 151 pts; 2, Malherbe, 178; 3, Carlqvist, 152; 4, Bruno, 121; 5, Vromans, 112; 6, Lackey, 91.

Yachting

FELPHAM: Solo world championship: first race: 1, Goldmine (R Goodenough); 2, Birdie Hum Hum (P Davis); 3, Windbury (P Marshall); 4, Breezin (G Carver); 5, Belair (I Shaw); 6, Rebel Vortex (T Abbott).

HELENSBURGH: Albacore National championship: at Locks SC Trophy: 1, J Webb, Covenhams (Wandering Manhat); 2, D Glen, King George (Monarch); 3, R Watkinson, Grimsby and Cleethorpes (Albamazed); 4, D Urquhart, Roal Findhorn (My Highland Queen); 5, M McNamara, Grimsby and Cleethorpes, (King Fumble).

John of Gaunt's heirs are still battling by the Kennet

The greatest fighters of them all

"Thick, exceptionally strong fish, that fight exceedingly well" was how Howard Marshall described the brown trout of the Kennet at Hungerford in Berkshire. How right he was! Pepys and Evelyn praised "these very good troutes" and so did Waller Hills and Sewyer, Terry and Kite, and a host of others.

It is possibly true, though arguable, that the wild fish of the upper Kennet are, or can be, the most difficult of any in any chalk stream anywhere. Brian Clarke and John Goddard are not alone in designing special flies to take these seemingly impossible fish that lord it over the stream from Kintbury to Axford and beyond. They are, at times, uncatchable.

Hungerford itself is unique: it is the only medieval fishery in England, run and guarded and cosseted by the delightfully named Town and Manor of Hungerford Charity. The rules of the fishery are set at an annual meeting known as the Hocktide Court and the Commoners meet each year to eat and drink and toast "the immortal memory of John O'Gaunt" who gave them the fishery 600 years ago as a reward for sheltering his army one stormy night during the Wars of the Roses.

After John *O'Gaunt died,* in 1399, his heirs tried to regain the fishing rights but failed. Legal battles about his gift continued for more than 200 years. Among *surviving documents is one,* dated 1574, which is worth quoting for the flow and richness of the language in which Queen Elizabeth confirmed to Hungerford "such liberties and profits and benefits as heretofore, time out of mind and remembrance of man, they have used and enjoyed".

Was John O'Gaunt himself a fisherman? No one can say; yet in his time fly fishing was regarded, with hawking and hunting, as one of the noble sports, and the first English textbook on fishing, published at Westminster, would almost certainly have been known to him or his family.

Whether so or not, there is a sense of history as one walks the tended banks below Hungerford Bridge. One of the pools there is called the Wine Cellar. The name is as old as time. Was it here that they cooled the wine jars while John O'Gaunt himself walked the banks with his 18ft rod and horse-hair line? Imagination, of course, yet *imagination does sometimes* bridge a gap where documents default.

He has, in any case, his immortality, and not only in Shakespeare's plays. Those who now occupy what are known as the "ancient messuages" of Hungerford still rise every year at their Hocktide Lunch to drink the health of their benefactor and patron, time-honoured Lancaster.

Conrad Voss Bark

THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE



LOUGHBOROUGH

The following degrees are announced

Bachelor of Science—Transport Management and Planning

First Class Honours: P R Bustin, *M C Dearnley.*

Second Class Honours—upper division: C B Charnley, D R Daheh, A C Dawes, A N Regan, M C Thornley.

Second Class Honours—lower division: C A Gounarakis, A R Kotulski, D J Sterr, A J E Young.

Pass: I M Hill.

Doctor of Philosophy: M Ang, K G Ashness, Y bin Aziz, D Bhanot, K A C Chesworth, A L Dicks, M El-Khani, N W Hurst, S Jogia, M A O Kehinde, P B Lee, D C A Moore, R J K Nicholson, N C Patel, S R Patel, M E Preston, G O E Shofolu, M C Woodward, J A Young, Y Ziadeh.

Master of Philosophy by research: S Demetriou, M J Hindi.

Master of Science—by research: R Parry.

Master of Science—Advanced Chemical Engineering: S P Cooke.

Master of Science—Analytical Chemistry and Instrumentation: A bin Idris.

Master of Science—Medicinal Chemistry: P M Lockey, M P Patel.

Master of Science—Theory and Applications of Computation: W A K Al-Hamdani.

Bachelor of Science—with Diploma in Industrial Studies Chemical Engineering

First Class Honours: S P Crompton, G Jeffery, S A Orbell (Esso Petroleum Company Prize), M A Phillips (R.T.P. Cocker Chemical Company Design Prize, H K Suttle Prize), V A Stansfield (Chemical Engineering Departmental Prize).

Second Class Honours—upper division: A R Collins, A A Cook (Burmah Oil Company Prize), C Day, D R Dean, S A Green, D W Heslop, A Nyakodarika, D M Roch, N C Third.

Second Class Honours—lower division: F S Argent, R G Blythin, B Brenndorfer, P J Brooks (R.T.P. Cocker Chemical Company Design Prize, Burmah Oil Company Prize), P W Chang, M W Deacon, J F Dominguez, I C Elgey, G R Ellis, H L Foo, Y O Ghumra, J F Hudson, P E Hughes, P L Lau, P J Marsh, P Morris, Avrail B L Nazareth, L J Page, W A Pearson, S H Penny, G P Roberts, R G Rowe, J P Ryan, C L Tan, M A Wyatt.

[illegible]

Third Class Honours: R Berry, Catherine T Horner, A Raybould, B Thorne.

Pass: B M Patel.

Bachelor of Science—Ecology

First Class Honours: N W Ellis, P S Wragg.

Second Class Honours—upper division: M A Boyd, J H Clitherow, Teresa M Forrester, M J Hutchins, B J Riddoch, S J Shaw, Anne Thornley, R G Wild, Adrienne J Wright.

Second Class Honours—lower division: Andrea E Cousins, Stephanie A Crutchley, Tracey M Duncombe.

[illegible]

More Loughborough results will appear later.

SALFORD

The following degrees at Salford are announced:

BSc

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Electroacoustics

First Class Honours: M C Hodge. Second Class Honours, Division I: R M Borkum, G A Clark, S A Morris. Division II: C Kantarelis, J D Pegg.

Mechanical Engineering

First Class Honours: S E Burge, A Morton, J G Redhead. Second Class Honours, Division I: J G Bolt, R G Burnup, A R Carter, S F Cliffe, P D Graham, R M Hanson, K Hirst, G J Leithead, I D Neale, S W Porter, M P Ridyard, I S Tabron. Division II: I T Baillie, K C Belsham, I M Carter, C L Fairman, M Greenwood, D J Moore, D Penchion, M N A Shaw, R F Stockley, T A J Treble, J Woolley. Third Class Honours: S W Hough, S L L Nanayakkara.

Mechanical Engineering Science

First Class Honours: None. Second Class Honours, Division I: A Bailey, L R Calmel, S Cartwright, S V Hinde, N Rothwell. Division II: M Alimadadian, M F Azar, M J Baskerville, M W Bennett, D G H Harris, A Love. Third Class Honours: F T S Amarin, C L Chew, A M Damiril, N Djaroud, H B Harun, S M Jenson, M R Langford, C R Lim, K B Lim, G R MacFarlane, B Porter, A G Smith, S K Tan, L Y Wee, M A Yhann.

Aeronautical Engineering Science

First Class Honour: P J Davison, A J Humbatch. Second Class Honours, Division I: P R Barton, J C Brett, I F Burns, S H Chicken, S L Gale, M A Greenhalgh, M Taylor. Second Class Honours, Division II: N J Barker, J J Cooper, P B McNay, K J Mehta, G H Roa Eugenio, A Samaras, P A Tate, I R Tuckwell, R A Waters, M J Webster. Third Class Honours: M E Dunk, J A Duran, J L Evans.

Vehicle Engineering Science

First Class Honours: None. Second Class Honours, Division II: D W Dilworth, M J Kirby, R A Marshall, R F Procins, I C Storrie, R P Swann, R M Thomson.

Engineering Metallurgy

First Class Honours: B Bell, J Field. Second Class Honours, Division I: D M Hinchcliffe, S G J R Trout. Division II: S R Bannister, G Herbert, T G Pinnington. Third Class Honours: R S Fraser.

Chemical Engineering

First Class Honours: A Goldoum, S

[illegible]

OXFORD

The following Oxford University class lists have been issued:

HONOUR MODERATIONS—ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Class I: D C Allison, LMH, Charterhouse; Elizabeth H Allsopp, Som, Haberdashers' Aske's S, Elstree; P P Baker, St Cath, Exeter SFC; S C Banner, Merton, Bromsgrove S; D A Barclay, Linc, Dulwich C; S J Beard, St Annes, Reading S; Alison J Black, New Coll, Perse Girls' S, Cambridge; C J Boulding, BNC, Reading S; M L Brockway, New Coll, King's S, Worcester; Susan E Casson, St Hugh's, K Edward VI Upper S, Bury St Edmunds; P Cayton, Hertf, Wyggeston Qu Elizabeth SFC; Helen A Cobb, LMH, Manchester Girls' HS; Caroline M Cowie, Jesus, G Watson's C, Edinburgh; J R Davies, St Pet C, Winchester; S M Duke, St Cath, Hayward's Heath SFC; Elizabeth A Eaglestone, New Coll, Mayfield S, St Leonard's; Penelope A Fielding, St Hilda's, Kendal HS; M N Ford, Linc, St Paul's S; J M Girdham, St J, St Columba's C, Dublin; Sara E Gracie, Univ, Edinburgh Univ; Elaine M Hadley, St Hugh's, Georgetown Univ; N P Halon, St Cath, Whitgift S, Croydon; O C G Harris, Ch Ch, Manchester GS; P A S Harvey, Oriel, Wellington C; P J Higgins, Univ, St Cyres Comp S, Penarth; Amanda J Hollis, St Cath, France Hill Comp S; Susan Irvine, Wadh, Lomond S, Helensburgh; Naomi F Jaffa, Linc, Francis Holland S, Lond; G N Lancaster, CCC, Stowe S; J R Law, Keble, Yeovil C; Henriette H H Lazaridis, St Hugh's, Middlebury C; M J Lee, New Coll, Sevenoaks S; Esther M Littler, St Cath, Cedars Upper S, Leighton Buzzard; Sarah Loving, Ball, Carisbrooke HS; Amanda

[illegible]

Business News

THE TIMES July 28 1981

Marathon judgment starts in £1m case

Three judges began yesterday to deliver a judgment which is expected to take them an unprecedented three days in an action whose costs will exceed £1m.

The judges—Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce sitting in the Appeal Court with Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Brightman—read the 500-page judgment in one-has stints.

The original High Court action following a company take over took 72 days, spread over seven months, and costs were five at £700,000. The Appeal Court hearing lasted 60 days, raising the costs involved were the £1m mark.

The original action and the appeal together the larger and costlier than the Moonies libel action which took 100 days and cost £750,000.

In the action, Alan Bartlett and John Laughton, executive of the British-based Newman Industries, are appealing against a High Court ruling that they used trickery and deceit to bring about the takeover of the pottery and investment company Thomas, Poole and Gladstone China, in which they also had an interest.

Very long rulings are sometimes delivered by a short-cut procedure in which judges give a summary, then send a full written judgment to the parties later.

But Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, explained that the full judgment was being read in open court so that Mr Bartlett and Mr Laughton would not have to wait for written copies to be prepared and checked.

He said the two men's reputation was at stake and it would be better for them to know the court's decision as soon as possible.

Mr Bartlett was chairman of Newbam Industries and Mr Laughton a director and former vice-chairman at the time of the takeover. Between them, they also held a 34 per cent interest in Thomas, Poole & Gladstone China.

The High Court judge held that the men had conspired together to benefit TPG at Newman's expense. The action was brought by the Prudential Assurance Company, a shareholder, on behalf of small shareholders, it was said.

Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce said yesterday that the two men were alleged to have procured votes of Newman shareholders by publication of misleading circulars, supported by deceitful representations.

After controversy over the purchase by Newman of assets in Thomas, Poole & Gladstone China, the Prudential joined with other institutional investors in Newman, which makes ceramics and electric motors, in questioning the deal.

An independent report by Schroder Wagg, the merchant bank, found that it was "not unreasonable" for Newman directors to recommend the purchase to shareholders.

But the report also contained reservations about the merits of the deal, and the Prudential, which had a 3 per cent stake in Newman, took legal action alleging it and other shareholders had been received about the value of the acquisitions.

Last year, Mr Justice Vinelott concluded in the High Court that the Newman board has been misled by "trickery and deceit".

NEDC chief calls for new pay initiative

By Edward Townsend

A plan for Britain's recovery, comprising higher productivity, employee participation, pay and industrial policy, was unveiled yesterday by Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director general of the National Economic Development Office.

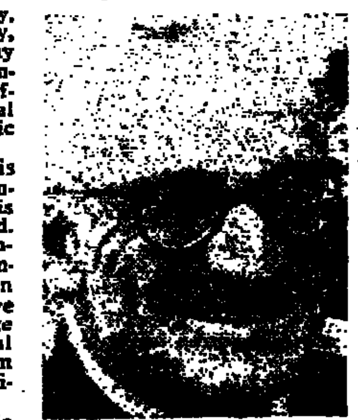
Mr Chandler said of his package: "This is what industry desperately needs. This is what industry has never had. This is what industry will continue to lack unless at company, government, trade union and institutional level we have the collective will and courage to tackle these four central issues and to measure them against the need for competitiveness.

"And if we do not tackle them urgently there is a grave danger, if not a certainty, that we will not be ready for the upturn."

Mr Chandler said he was not necessarily advocating an incomes policy in place of free collective bargaining but he called for a national initiative on the subject of pay, within the framework of the NEDC.

Mr Chandler's programme for revival, detailed in a speech to Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce, comes just a week before the next meeting of the full National Economic Development Council. The main item on the agenda will be a paper on the economy to be delivered by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Chandler said that none of the four key elements in his



Chandler: Consensus is needed

package could be considered in isolation and that success required consensus.

"This does not mean the fudging of policy, but the development of sufficient mutual understanding to allow policies to be implemented and sustained from government to government, even if they may not be universally agreed."

Productivity, he said, would determine future living standards, and there was no evidence that the long-term growth trend has improved. He said productivity could not be improved without reversing the significant deterioration in training and manufacturing investment.

Mr Chandler saw participation as a fundamental need and said far greater experimentation with share ownership and other schemes was necessary. Britain's own limited effort in this field dramatically distinguished it from its more successful competitors, he said.

Managers should set timetables for the development of effective participation, assisted by the Government.

Mr Chandler also called for national talks on a non-partisan basis to lay the foundations for realistic long-term pay bargaining. Collective bargaining would work, he said, only with less secrecy from companies, greater tion of the work force. professionalism from trade we have never had — discusunionists and full representa-

He added: "We need what sion and forethought away from the heat of battle and the expedience of crisis.

"We need discussion of the economic framework in which individual bargains will eventually have to be made. In failing to sit down and talk objectively on these matters we emulate the Victorians who had huge about sex".

Mr Chandler emphasized that Britain's competitors had achieved a more consistent and constructive relationship between government and industry. The problem was that in the United Kingdom, industrial support was provided without any long-term context.

In other countries, according to Mr Chandler, positive measures are taken to promote innovation,

Sir Derek announces double profits



Photograph by Michael Abrahams

Presenting the NCB report, Sir Derek, centre, with Mr Norman Siddall, deputy chairman, left, and Mr David Brandrick

High interest leaves NCB with £57.8m deficit

By Rupert Morris

The National Coal Board increased its trading profit from £27.5m in 1979/80 to £69.5m in 1980/81, but was left with a net deficit of £57.8m chiefly the result of high interest charges. It broke even the year before.

Sir Derek Ezra, coal board chairman, welcomed the improvement in trading performance, which he saw as the most important feature of the board's financial results, but he deplored the inflexibility of the financial arrangements imposed by Government.

He said that if half the board's finance could have been provided by dividend capital, it would have been able to turn the £57.8m deficit into a £70m net profit.

Introducing the board's annual report, Sir Derek said the results represented "a remarkable achievement" at a time when recession had reduced demand and led to large amounts of coal being expensively stockpiled.

Total operating profit was up from £3.2m to £50.5m, with output up from 123.3m tonnes to 126.6m tonnes. Productivity had increased by 4 per cent, and attendance was better than ever.

Sales were down from 125.1 million tonnes to 117.7 million tonnes. But Sir Derek said projected sales for 1981/82 were 120 million tonnes, with anticipated output of 120 million tonnes.

Export performance has shown the most dramatic improvement, with an adverse balance in 1980 81, of 4.5 million tonnes of coal exported and 7 million tonnes imported, confidently expected to be turned into a trading surplus of 5.5 million in 1981/82, with 9 million tonnes for export, only 3.5 million tonnes to be imported.

This was caused largely by the industrial troubles in Poland, the United States and Australia, but Sir Derek said he felt European consumers had come to realize the value of buying coal from more than one source, and would continue to import from Britain.

He said low-cost production coal was being sold abroad at a profit, but would not be drawn on the overall profit or loss on exported coal, much of which is known to be being sold at a loss in order both to keep stockpiles down and secure foreign markets for the future.

The value of exports in coal and coke, with mining technology and equipment sales, is expected to be about £500m in 1981/82, compared with £322m in 1980/81, making the industry one of Britain's biggest export eaners.

High coal stocks—currently reduced at 22 million tonnes—continued high levels of investment, and high interest rates had pushed interest charges up from £185m to £256m.

Sir Derek said the coal board, in common with other nationalized industries, had been having discussions with the Treasury about the possibility of some more flexible financial arrangement than the fixed interest loans borrowed from the Government.

He said private companies were able to spread risks by use of equity capital. The coal board also operated in areas of commercial risk, and should at least be able to borrow money for different periods to finance programmes.

Mr Brian Harrison, the board member for finance, said he hoped the Treasury consultations would produce some new system of loans within the next few months.

Sir Derek said the board had "high hopes" of being able to go ahead with the controversial plan for developing the Vale of Belvoir, in Leicestershire, which is understood to be opposed by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

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NCB'S OVERALL FINANCIAL RESULTS

	£m 1980-81	£m 1979-80
Turnover	4,186.5	3,740.4
Operating profit/(loss)		
Mining activities	33.1	(23.0)
*Non-mining activities**	19.8	24.5
Associated companies and partnerships	(2.4)	1.7
	50.5	3.2
Profit on realisation of fixed assets	19.0	24.4
Profit on trading	69.5	27.6
Interest	(256.2)	(184.7)
Taxation	(0.8)	(0.8)
Other items	0.7	(1.4)
(Loss) before deficit grant	(186.8)	(159.3)
Deficit grant	149.0	159.3
(Loss) after deficit grant	(37.8)	—
Extraordinary item	(20.0)	—
Profit/(loss) after grants and Extraordinary item	(57.8)	—

* *Including variation in the year on unrealised inter-activity profits.*

Hammer joins forces with ENI

From John Earle
Rome, July 27

Dr Armand Hammer, chairman of Occidental Petroleum, and Signor Alberto Grandi, chairman of the Italian state corporation ENI, today signed heads of agreement to set up a joint company, Enoxy, with a capital of $1,050m (£561m).

Enoxy will initially control about 60 chemical plants in Italy and four coal mines in Kentucky and West Virginia.

Occidental and ENI, which will put up half the capital each and provide half the board members, hope Enoxy will start operating in January. Its chairman will be Signor Lorenzo Necci, a member of ENI's executive committee.

The mines, now operated by Occidental's Island Creek coal company, are expected to produce nine million tons a year when expansion is completed in the mid-80s. Half will be available to ENI.

Enoxy's chemical side will operate in the basic chemicals, plastic and synthetic rubber sectors. It will use plants in Sicily, Sardinia and Ravenna, on the mainland, belonging mainly to ENI's chemical subsidiary, Anic, and the failed Societa Italiana Resine group.

Both companies have put some of their less profitable activities into the new venture.

ENI is expected to lose 1,554,000m lire (£690m) this year, but the agreement will help its rationalization policy, and give it access both to coal and to Occidental's oil. ENI's limited crude resources have always been a weakness in its attempt to develop as an integrated hydrocarbons and energy group.

For Occidental, the agreement will provide access to one of Europe's most developed petrochemicals industries. Dr Hammer said: "It will strengthen our international role in chemicals, expand our productive and commercial base and give us additional markets for coal".

He said that Occidental had found the largest oilfields in Libya in areas relinquished by others, as well as substantial fields in Peru and the most profitable North Sea fields.

Mr Zoltan Merszel, Occidental's vice-chairman, said Occidental had intended to merge into Enoxy the joint venture it had agreed with P.U.K., of France.

The heads of agreement has to be folłowed b ya series of detailed an ddefinitive agreements covering the acquisition of chemica lplants and coal mines, feedstock supplies, coal transportation and technology.

Signor Grandi said: "This understanding will help to solve two of the main problems of the Italian economy — the reorganization on an international level of the public chemicals sector, including the non-profitable groups assigned to ENI, and the diversification of the Italian enrgy market through access to large quantities of coal."

Hambros calm over Reksten

By Our Financial Staff

Hambros Bank, a leading merchant bank, yesterday maintained a relaxed stance toward the latest twist in is long relaionship with Norway's Reksten shipping group.

Mr John Clay, the bank's deputy chairman, repeated the opinion in its lats report and accounts that allegations against the late Mr Hilmar Reksten, a leading Norwegian shipping magnate, would not oblige the bank to make any provision in respect of any assets said to form part of his estate.

He said the bank still was waiting for the full report on the position of the state-backed Norwegian Guarantee Institute for Ships and Drilling Rigs and th loans to the Rekstem group it guaranteed.

A syndicate of 29 banks, led by Hambros, lent the Reksten Group $161m (£86m) in th mid-1970s. The Norwegian Ministry of Trade and Shipping said yesterday that the loan would be "fully honoured."

However, the ministry added that the Norwegian Government had requested the Guarantee Institute to inform Hambros Bank of "reservations regarding repayment of compensation". Payment to Hambros, whose share of the loan is 3 per cent or about $5m, will "if possible be placed in a blocked account pending clarification", the ministry said.

The Guarantee Institute was established to aid groups like Reksten in the mid-1970s when the tanker market collapsed. At the time it was set up, it was not known that Reksten had substantial overseas assets.

Builders say worst is yet to come

By Baron Phillips

Britain's construction industry continues to slide into deep depression despite claims that the worst is odver, the National Federation of Building Trades Employers concludes in its latest quarterly survey of more than 500 member firms.

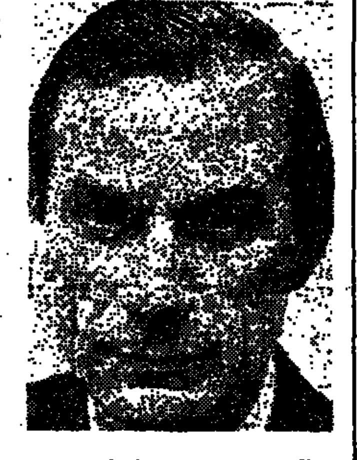
Builders, the NFBHE says, are deeply pessimistic about the sector's prospects for the remainder of this year.

Mr Kenneth Cooper, director-general of the federation, said yesterday: "Contrary to popular belief the industry is not bumping along on the bottom of the recession, but it is still severely in decline."

More than half the member firms reported a further drop in inquiries in the past three months, the seventh successive quarter such a decline has been recorded.

Unemployment in the industry reached 357,000 at the end of May, taking the level of registered workers now without work to more than 20 per cent, Mr Cooper said.

Although the latest figures for the skilled trades showed



Cooper: builders still in decline.

a marginal drop in unemployment, from 113,000 to about 109,000 during April and May, Mr Cooper said this might be due to either a flurry of summer building or, more likely, skilled tradesmen moving out of the industry.

Higher inflation forecast

A slow decline in United States interest rates and an upturn in Britain's inflation rate are foreseen in a survey of business opinion just published by the American Express Bank in its latest *Amex Bank Review Survey*.

Some 450 businessmen responded to the survey during the last month, 40 per cent in the United Kingdom and the rest in several other countries.

The respondents expect British consumer prices to rise at just over 12 per cent by the end of the year. But by mid-1982 the inflation rate is seen as rising to just over 13 per cent.

Less than 10 per cent believe inflation will be in single figures next year. This compares with a Budget forecast by the Treasury of 8 per cent inflation by the second quarter of next year.

Gallaher hints at bid for Ofrex

By Margareta Pagano

Gallaher, the wholly owned United Kingdom subsidiary of the American Brands tobacco company, indicated yesterday that it may launch a counter-bid for Ofrex, the office equipment group.

Mr Stuart Cameron, chairman of Gallaher, said the company is seeking a meeting with the Ofrex board to discuss the possibility of a cash offer.

"We hope to have talks as soon as possible and wish to discuss an agreed bid. Ofrex has been on a short list of acquisitions we have been looking at for six months."

He added that Gallaher has been keen to diversify away from tobacco interests. The company already has interests in optics, distribution and engineering.

The move follows the offer last Friday from Dennison Manufacturing of Delaware, the American stationery and office equipment concern. Its bid valued Ofrex at £25.8m and ended weeks of bid speculation.

Dennison's offer immediately was accepted by Mr George Drexler, the Ofrex chairman and founder, and other directors, who gave an irrevocable pledge for a 10.9 per cent stake. Other shareholders followed suit and commitments for a further 5 per cent were made. Later in the afternoon, Dennison secured another 23.5 per cent in the market at 130½p, ½p above the offer price, bringing its stake to 39.4 per cent.

Mr Drexler, who founded the group 45 years ago with personal capital of £600, described the approach as an exciting marriage for both concerns. He would retire under the offer but remain as non-executive honorary life president.

The group's shores, suspended at 122p, returned on Friday at 131p, and rose 9p to 140p yesterday on the news of Gallaher's interest.

Mr Andrew Andrews, Ofrex managing director, said last night that the board was considering whether to have talks with Gallaher.

Financial Editor, page 25

Stock markets

FT Index 528.5 up 8.3
FT-Gilts 64.86 up 0.70

Sterling

$ 1.8605 down 35 points
Index 92.3 up 0.3

Dollar

Index 111.4 down 0.1
DM 2.4332 down 23 pts

Gold

$ 403.50 down $5.00

Money

3 mth sterling 14[illegible]-14[illegible]
3 mth Euro $ 18[illegible]-18[illegible]
6 mth Euro $ 18[illegible]-18[illegible]

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

AAH	23p to 203p
Atlantic Res	15p to 305p
GEC	10p to 740p
ICI	10p to 266p
Municipal	50p to 845p
Polly Peck	14p to 335p
Pratt F.	7p to 90p
RTZ	10 to 538p
Shell Trans	10p to 390p
Sun Alliance	16p to 916p
Tricentrol	10p to 288p
Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	17p to 435p
Ultramar	10p to 515p

Falls

APV Hldgs	4p to 246p
Aero & Gen	22p to 373p
Arb-Latham	5p to 273p
Churchbury	30p to 675p
East Gaggá	4p to 95p
Elsburg Gold	4p to 149p
Geevor Tin	5p to 130p
Harris Queenwy	4p to 128p
Hunton A.	4p to 192p
Ingram H.	3p to 27p
Jardine M'son	6p to 206p
Law Land	4p to 111p
Nat of Aust	8p to 164p

Dealings halted

Trading in Du Pont and Conoco shares was suspended on Wall Street last night. Du Pont, is one of three rival bidders for Conoco and said that by Friday it had about 35 million shares after its tender offer which with the option granted by Conoco would give it 50 per cent of the oil company's stock.

Seagram of Canada said yesterday that by last Friday night about 17 million Conoco shares had been tendered in response to its offer to buy 44.35 million of the 87 million outstanding Conoco shares at $92 a share. The announcement places new pressure on Mobil and Du Pont, Seagram's rivals in the bidding.

Director for Rothschild

N. M. Rothschild, the merchant bank, has appointed Mr John Gillum, 58, as a director in its corporate finance department. He is well known in the City for a series of takeover battles and has been head of Samuel Montagu's corporate finance side since 1971.

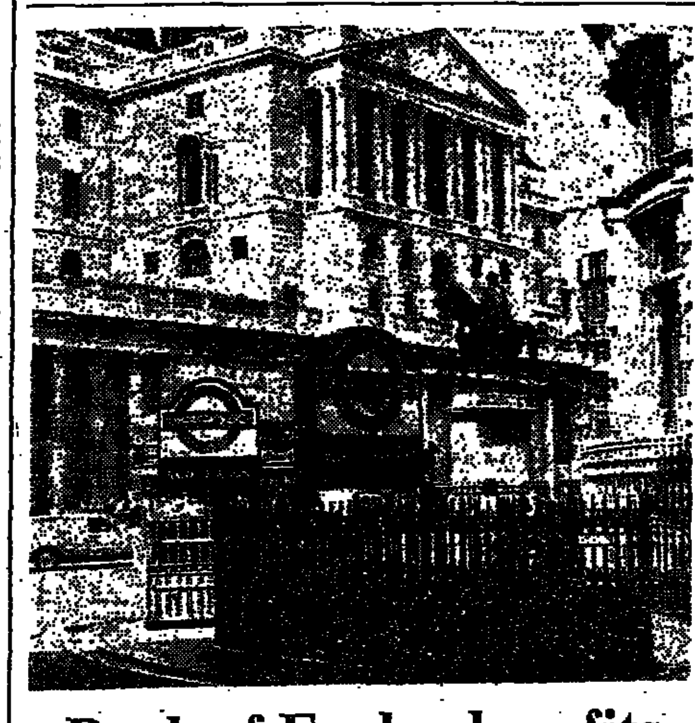
Business Diary, page 25

Japanese VCR exports rise

Japanese video cassette recorder exports in June were a record 603,000 up 34.3 per cent from 449,000 in May and 116.1 per cent from a year earlier.

Exports to the United Kingdom rose 3.4 times to 113,000 from a year ago to meet demand from people wanting to record the royal wedding, but this month exports to Britain are expected to be about 70,000.

BUSINESS BRIEFING



Bank of England profits

The Bank of England made an operating profit of £62.6m in the year to February 28 compared with £25.6m in the previous year.

The present profit is a record in the last 11 years and is mainly the result of high interest rates and the relatively large balances the clearing banks were obliged to keep at the Bank.

Pre-tax profits were £47.6m compared with £19.1m last year. Dividend payments to the Treasury this year amounted to £15m compared with £6.5m last time.

The report and accounts do not disclose the provisions the Bank has made against losses on the failed secondary banks of the 1970s and industrial companies that required its aid.

They do however say that by the end of its financial year there were only two active companies receiving support under the joint arrangements known as the "lifeboat" established in 1973 with the clearing banks. These are believetd to be First National Finance Corporation and United Dominions Trust.

'Agency for energy' call

The Commons select committee on energy said yesterday that one of the best ways of implementing energy conservation was to set up a separate agency whose sole task was to promote and monitor conservation. It called the Government's present policy a "flabby nonentity" although Mr David Jones, the deputy secretary at the Department of Energy contested this, saying that the present energy pricing policy was one of the best ways of controlling consumption.

Noranda buys Wolff stake

Noranda, the Canadian mining group, has brought out the remaining 51 per cent stake in Rudolf Wolff, one of London's leading commodity brokers. It has held 49 per cent since 1971.

BICC cuts more jobs

BICC is to cut a further 213 jobs in the next 18-months at its Prescot factory on north Merseyside part of its wire mill division.

TODAY

Civil Aviation Authority annual report.

House of Commons Select Committee publishes its second report on Industrial Energy Pricing Policy.

Company Results: Acrow (finals); Grindlays Holdings (*interims*); National Westminster Bank (interims); Vantona (interims).

Technology News

£25m five-year scheme to aid fibre optics

The Government has allocated £25m to a new five-year programme to encourage research and development in fibre optic cabling and related technologies.

The programme, which will be financed through the Product and Process Development Scheme under the Science and Technology Act 1965 and section 8 of the Industry Act, will give a 25 per cent grant towards approved projects.

The details of the scheme were made public yesterday by Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology who confidently predicted that the Government's contribution would generate a further £100m from industry.

"Unless underlying technologies are in place in the UK, opportunities in the expanding markets and uses of information technology, in its widest sense, will be severely restricted", he said.

Mr Baker led a Government delegation to Japan in April accompanied by Sir George Jefferson, the chairman of British Telecom. Mr Baker said that further discussions would take place in Japan in September on fibre optics when another delegation visited the Far East.

Cable & Wireless, the state-owned telecommunications company which is waiting for approvalfrom the Government for its plans for a private telecommunications network in Britain intends to lay about 1200 kilometres of optical fibre cable as the first phase of the network

The hair thin strands of fibre are made from glass and each is capable of carrying as many as 2,000 telephone calls simutaneously. Consequently the fibre is attracting an increasing amount of attention from the cable manufacturers and operators of telecommunication networks.

British Telecom's Martlesham laboratories is at present in discussions with the German post office about a possible joint venture.

The government aid will be made available immediately through the Electronics Application Division of the Department of Industry in three principal areas.

The first category for aid is research and development into the fibre itself and other forms of opticval electronics where light is used either as the transmission medium or as a means of measurement.

The second category will provide funds for capital expenditure on research plant and equipment.

The third category will pay for feasibility studies for the application of fibre optics.

According to Mr Baker the United Kingdom is fairly well advanced in this technology and the country now needs to exploit opportunities in developing products which can be sold in increasingly competitive world markets.

He said that it was hoped that the £25m would act as a catalyst which would build over a period of five years, the industrial capability able to meet the needs of equipment companies and users of optical fibre systems.

The Department of Industry is also in discussions with Lysander Estates, the consortium which has been granted planning permission to develop the 120 acre Surrey Docks site. The discussions are at an early stage but could result in at least part of the site being wired with fibre optic cable.



Prestel's wedding day gift to the press

About 100 pages of British Telecom's Prestel television information service, seen in use above, will be used by the Central Office of Information to give the world's press background details on royal wedding events this week.

Subjects will include historical background, service details, the processional route and biographies of those taking part,. On the wedding day itself, Prestel will give an instant description of the celebrated wedding dress.

Thousands of journalists are expected to cover the events in London and British Telecom is mounting its biggest outside broadcast for more than 750 million people.

Satellite launch

Two American spacecraft named Dynamics Explorers A and B are expected to be launched together on Friday by the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa).

The two satellites will be stacked together on a Delta rocket and launched from the Western Space Missile Centre in Lompoc, California.

Nasa said that the mission of the two spacecraft would be the study of the space around earth from the limits of the upper atmosphere to distances far out in the earths's magnetic field.

The two craft will be launched into orbit on the same plane but at different altitudes. Dynamics Explorer A will orbit at about 25,000km (15,500 miles) above the earth and will carry video camera equipment. Dynamics Explorer B will skim above the atmosphere from pole to pole at a lower orbit and will therefore be able to move much faster and make a number of important observations of the poles.

The Explorer B will also pass through the upper atmosphere and the ionosphere where the external disturbances are the most intense.

IMI chases place in US aerospace industry

By Our Midlands Industrial Correspondent

IMI, Europe's largest producer of titanium, is preparing to take on the American giants of the industry in their own home market.

As a first step in a sales drive aimed at the booming United States aerospace industry it has just opened an office in Denver, Colorado. Mr Lance Porter, aged 34, who was previously based in Dubai as liaison manager for the Gulf, has been appointed to run it.

Titanium sales in the United States are dominated by Timet and Reactive Metal Industries, the world's two biggest producers. But buoyed by a £7.5m expansion programme, which will increase its capacity by 60 per cent in a little more than a year's time, IMI is confident tht it will win substantial business.

An IMI executive said yesterday: "The demand in the States is such that there are times when the United States producers cannot meet it. We intend to fill that gap.

"We are also confident that we can sell our latest titanium alloys to United States aero engine makers because they are capable of operation at higher temperatures than the alloys of our competitors. Rolls-Royce already use them."

The fall in sterling will make acquisitions more expensive but it will improve the competitiveness of United Kingdom exports of titanium.

BANKER HELD OVER LOSSES

From Peter Norman

Brussels, July 27

Trinkaus und Burkhardt, the Düsseldorf — based private bank in which the Midland Bank has a 67 per cent holding, could be facing heavy losses .

Herr Horst-Wilhelm Syben, one of the banks' department heads, is being held in jail on suspicion of having misappropriated some 4.5m marks (about £1m) of customers' funds.

According to a bank spokesman, Herr Syben is suspected of operating a "bank within a bank" taking funds that customers thought they had invested in the bank and investing them on his own account.

In May, Herr Syben was dismissed, tried unsuccessfully to take his own life, and ended up in jail.

The bank does not know how far it will have to pay for the alleged losses, which could go back over several years.

Trinkhaus und Burkhardt had a balance sheet total of 3,400m marks at the end of last year. Because of its private banking staus, it published no profit figures.

Rover will build at two plants during transfer

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

BI's new Rover saloon, which is due early next year, will be produced simultaneously at Solihull and Cowley for at least five months to avoid a repetition of the costly interruption that followed the TR's move from Speke to Canley, Coventry.

Tr7 production was at a standstill for nine months when Speke employees fought the plant's closure and refused to cooperate in moving machinery.

The 2,000 Rover workers who will lise their jobs when car production ceases at Solihull in April originally threatened to barricade the works gates to prevent equipment leaving for Cowley. Recently they accepted the move but only after a threat to withdraw liberal severance payments.

The situation is still delicate, however, and BL is reluctant to give details of preparatory work that has started. During the past fortnight when Solihull was closed for its summer holiday, some macinery was dismantled and taken by lorry to Cowley.

"Work of this sort is normally done when it will cause the least disruption and that is during holiday closedowns", a company spokesman said yesterday.

But Rover shop stewards still are smarting from the company's "no move, no money" threat. A senior steward said yesterday: "They have not taken a great deal yet, but the gaps they ahve left are already causing some angry comments".

A project team headed by a manufacturing director has been set up at Cowley to oversee the move and to start training operatives. No new labour will be recruited because the Rover will be assembled alongside the Princess on the track that was used for the Maxi, which ceased production last month. Maxi workers, who have been retained on short time, will be retrained to assemble the more complex Rover.

BL would like to send groups of them to work alongside their opposite numbers at Solihull, but managers acknowledge that this could lead to friction. Any spark in the present highly charged atmosphere could start a strike and endanger the launch of the new car.

Instead a pilot line probably will be installed at Cowley for training within the factory.

Doubts about Cowley's ability to build a prestige car such as the Rover to acceptable standards are dismissed by executives. They point out that the Honda-designed Triumph Acclaim is produced on an adjoining line and is attaining, and in some respects exceeding, the highest Japanese quality standards.

A Cowley executive said: "The Japanese had the same initial worries about quality but they are now delighted with our product; in fact they agree we have shown them a thing or two. Rover traditionalists should have no fears. Quality throughout BL has improved enormously.

"Now with our new paint plant and the fact that Rover bodies will only have to move from one part of the factory to another instead of making the long road journey from here to Solihull with the possibility of damage, they will get a better Rover than ever before."



Rover's new home: the BL plant at Cowley

Europe grants cheap loans for jobs in coal and steel regions

By Edward Townsend

Three low-interest loans totalling £5.75m were handed to British industry yesterday under the European Coal and Steel Community scheme for helping areas hit by coal and steel closures.

They bring the amount of loans granted by the community since 1975 to more than £500m of which about £302m has gone to Britain, mainly Wales, East Scotland, Corby, Warrington and Cumbria.

The largest of the new loans, worth £3m, went to Yates Circuit Foil, of Silloth, Cumbria, towards a new copper foil manufacturing facility. A further £1.5m went to Daniel Doncaster of Sheffield, towards expanding gas turbine component manufacture at the company's Leeds and Humberside factories.

As part of its continuing poicy to provide so-called global loans, the community gave a further £1.25m facility to Finance for Industry, which in turn provides loans through the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation for smaller projects in community reconversion areas in Britain.

The loan programme's chief aim is to create alternative employment for redundant coal and steel workers. The Yates development is expected to create 150 jobs and that at Doncaster 120.

Applicants can claim a loan of up to 50 per cent of the cost of job-creating investments and in Britain they may also be eligible for help under the Industry Act. Since 1975, the European scheme has been used by companies creating about 50,000 jobs, of which half have been in Britain.

So far this year, Britain has been granted loans worth £62m out of a total of just under £80m. In past years, the chief beneficiaries have been West Germany and France, but the acceleration of steel plant closures has resulted in more successful applications from Britain.

The community is examining about 30 loan applications from British enterprises and is also hoping to include additional agents

Interest subsidies are financed from the community operational budget and between 1975 and 1980, about 90m European Currency Units, equivalent to £50m, was earmarked. In addidition, yesterday's three loans are receiving the guarantee against exchange rate fluctuations provided as part of Department of Industry selective assistance.

LOANS TABLE

Country	Loans granted in million ECU* 1975/80	1981 to date	Total	Number of loans Industrial	Global
Germany	117		117	5	4
France	246	13	259	19	11
Italy	61		61	7	1
Luxembourg	15		15	2	2
UK	430	111	541	51	5
Belgium	13	18	31	1	2
Ireland	4		4	1	0
Netherlands	9		9	1	1
	895	142	1037	87	26

* European Currency Unit. 1ECU = £0.56

IN BRIEF

250 staff jobs to go in Welwyn

□About 250 white-collar jobs will be lost in the Welwyn and Hatfield area in Hertfordshire when Smith and Nephew, the pharmaceuticals concern, pulls out of Welwyn Garden City. The decision affects the company's marketing and sales staff employed at Bessemer Road, Welwyn. The company said that both depots would be moved to the Smith and Nephew factory in Hull. Only a handful of employees will remain to man a distribution depot.

The move, to bring technical and marketing staff closer together, will be phased over two years. Although 250 jobs are at stake, the company hopes some employees will accept their offer of relocation in Hull.

Italian group in takeover

□ Generale Impianti, a leading Italian managing contractor group, has been rescued from financial difficulties through a take-over by Technipetrol, the engineering group which is controlled by French interests. A condition of the sale is that the group's former owners. three Italian banks, make good losses of about 10,000m lira (£4,500m) made this and last year by Impianti.

UK airport profit

□ The East Midlands airport at Castle Donington, near Derby, which is owned by Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire county councils and Nottingham city council, made a profit of £1.10m in its latest financial year before interest charges of half that amount were met.

14-Day shutdown

□ Manufacture Française de Pneumatiques Michelin, the industrial arm of the Michelin tyre group, has told some 6,000 workers at its five plants at Clermont-Ferrand, in central France, that the plants will close for 14 days between now and the end of this year.

Oil complex deal

□ Nippon Kokan said that, with Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, it has won orders worth 46,500m yen (about £435.5m) to supply equipment for a petrochemical complex being built at Al Jubayl, Saudi Arabia.

Test well failure

□ Alliance Minerals Australia NL reports that the Surat Basin exploration well, Newstead Four, will be completed as a water well. The well failed to flow natural gas from after three separate tests.

Greek phone strike

□ Greece's telephone operators began a week long strike which is expected to disrupt domestic and international links.

□ Sino-Japanese trade totalled £2,764m, the second highest figure on record, in the first six months of 1981, the Japan External Trade Organization said yesterday.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Gallaher joins the Ofrex hunt

Ever since the United States parent American Brands bought out the minority in 1975, Gallaher UK has been waiting for the right moment to prove that it had an independent existence other than simply as a United Kingdom subsidiary. At the same time it has been watching closely the diversification moves of other tobacco groups to learn by their mistakes, and for some time has been anxious to grow a fifth leg to its optics, distribution and engineering businesses.

As with other tobacco companies, Gallaher enjoys a handsome cash flow from its essentially mature tobacco operations which require relatively less to keep them in good order. But the timing of yesterday's move to seek talks with Ofrex about the chances of an agreed counter to last week's declared runner the United States Dennison Manufacturing comes as something of a surprise.

Ofrex as the first choice on the acquisition hunt is in itself no surprise since Gallaher has followed its fortunes for some six months, but that it entered the game after Dennison received such a welcome reception to its offer on Friday appears a fraction late. Dennison is now sitting with nearly 40 per cent of the equity — 16 per cent irrevocably accepted by the board — under its belt and Gallaher, if it comes forward, is going to have to pay over the odds to win. With an asset value of 90p a share Dennison's offer at 130p — valuing Ofrex at £25.8m — is generous enough providing an exit p/e ratio of over 16 given Ofrex's stop-go profits record and last year's halved pretax profits. This was partly blamed on its dependence on United Kingdom interests and some recovery is forecast this year but the record is patchy.


Mr Stuart Cameron, chairman of Gallaher

Dennison may regard its first offer as a sighting shot but industrial logic points to the American company with its large spread of office and domestic equipment product lines as the victor. Ofrex clearly felt the same way; as Mr. George Drexler, the 74 year old chairman and founder, has long nursed a bid to give Ofrex the backing of a strong organisation. For Dennison it allows a strong UK base for its distribution network and a springboard for expansion into European markets.

Although superficially, Ofrex does not fit so neatly with Gallaher, but by one of those twists of fate its parent American Brands, also owns Swingline, one of the largest United States stapling businesses, so giving its interest more direction. Gallaher, run on loose rein from across the Atlantic, earns about 75 per cent of profits from tobbacco and clearly wants to expand outside its other non-tobbacco concerns.

With the shares rising 9p to 140p yesterday, the market indicated it was expecting the stakes to rise and terms of 140-150p from Gallaher are expected when it finally gets down to talking money.

Nottingham Manf

Cutting costs

Nottingham Manufacturing's pretax increase of over one-third from £4.1m to £5.5m, springing largely from the sharp jump in trading profits, is somewhat misleading. Comparison is with a period when the textiles recession was rapidly deepening and Nottingham took a very gloomy line on stock values. The effect of this was to depress profits in the first half of 1980, but probably artificially boost the second half as the provisions proved over-cautious.

Even so, Nottingham's interim figures are impressive and the problem of comparison apart, the group has evidently benefited from the reductions in workforce and other efficiency measures of the past year, as well as from its link with Marks & Spencer. M & S takes between two-fifths and a half of group sales, which have risen by 5.6 per cent to £76.8m in the first half of 1981. Given that clothing prices have scarcely risen in the past year, almost all this increase must be volume. Investment income on the cash-pile of £46.4m at the last count has edged up from £2.1m to £2.2m and by the year-end Nottingham may have added a further £5m or so to its hoard. Presumably Nottingham may use some of this for an acquisition at some stage although it appears that the kind of company Nottingham wants is hard to come by.

Meanwhile, profits this year could be up from £15m to around £17m to give a fully taxed and diluted p/e ratio of about 14 at 150p while the one-tenth rise in the interim dividend assumes a yield of 4.2 per cent. Having outperformed the market so strongly over the past year, the shares are unlikely to go far in the near future. But Nottingham is one of the few sound shares in the textiles sector and would quickly benefit from any restocking by retailers, while a further weakening of sterling against European currencies would help to ease price competition from imports and allow historically low margins to recover.

A A H

Firing on two cylinders

For an industrial holding company AAH has a good growth record which it has preserved by increasing 1981 pretax profits by 7 per cent to £9.69m. But the impact of an ever more hostile trading environment can be seen from the fact that only two of the company's diverse sectors — solid fuel and pharmaceuticals — raised their trading profits. All the rest saw their contributions to trading profits fall. Solid fuel has been the group's mainstay for a long time, and its importance was clearly demonstrated again last year. Its contribution to trading profit rose from £3.74m to £6.05m, representing over half the total, with the main thrust coming from three price increases which fed through directly into stock profits. Oil, in contrast, suffered from both lower prices and lower volume to slump from 23 per cent of trading profits to just 9 per cent.

Pharmaceutical supplies more than doubled trading profits to £1.89m, as AAH shrewdly avoided being sucked into the price-cutting war which has plagued other pharmaceutical distributors recently and concentrated on its service and stock range. This is a part of the group which has room for expansion and is well suited to additions by acquisition.

In other areas, AAH managed to keep the retreat orderly. The agricultural and haulage interests, although recording smaller contributions to trading profit, did not collapse as the market place would have suggested, and builders' supplies also held their ground. Engineering, as so often, was the black spot, trading profits falling from £871,000 to £526,000 as it was squeezed by tight margins.

Although overall conditions are likely to remain difficult for AAH this year, one helpful factor is tight control over interest charges. They rose last year from £1.98m to £2.19m, itself not much in the circumstances, but the final quarter showed a decline. The group is still making 30 per cent pretax on capital employed, and with earnings per share up by 2.5p to 29.7p, there was plenty of cover to raise the dividend by 11 per cent to 13.4p gross for the whole year. With a scrip issue as well the shares rose strongly to 203p where on a 7 per cent yield they take proper account of what will be a quiet year.

● *There is no point whatsoever in the City going on about the virtues of self-regulation if its champions are not prepared to use a little muscle when the occasion calls for it. So it will be interesting to see whether or not any representatives from ICFC — one of the largest of the disinterested shareholders — turns up to ask awkward questions at next Thursday's meeting of Arbuthnot Latham. After all, with the merchant bank's shares standing some 20 per cent lower than they were before the news of the Arbuthnot Securities affair broke, ICFC's 10 per cent stake is worth some £400,000 less than it was a couple of weeks ago. It may be part of ICFC's policy never to interfere in the management of the companies in which it takes a stake: but that does not absolve its managers of responsibilities for their shareholders' money — particularly as one of the shareholders is the Bank of England.*

The Royal Wedding has been a disappointment for fireworks makers. Robin Young reports

Not with a bang but a whimper

There is a marked reluctance in Britain to sent money up in smoke. For the fireworks industry the royal wedding is proving something of a damp squib. Pains Fireworks, the firm that is mounting the wedding display in Hyde Park tonight — an ambitious reproduction of the royal fireworks for which Handel wrote his famous music — has narrowly escaped extinction, and reports "wedding" sales markedly less than those for the Queen's silver jubilee in 1977.

Pains Fireworks was formerly part of the Wilkinson Match group, now taken over by the American conglomerate, Allegheny Ludlum Industries. Just before this, the latest in a long line of mergers, John Deeker, formerly managing director of Pains-Wessex-Schermuly (still part of Wilkinson Match) bought out the Pains' name and its factory at Dart-ford in Kent, to reestablish firework manfacture as an independent business.

Even within Pains-Wessex-Schermuly, fireworks had only been one twentieth of the business and engaged only one twentieth of the work force. The big trade is in supplying the military with smokescreens, thunderflashes, illuminating flares and rocketry for their war games, not in adding sparkle to fireworks displays, which is now Pains Fireworks sole concern.

"As a small unit within a very large group we would have had difficulty in proving our contribution to group overheads". Bob Heath, now sales director of Pains, says.

"It was neither here nor there to the group whether the firework business lived or died. It was good public relations to have the original firework company from which the other business had grown, but we could never be a good profit earner in their terms."

Mr Deeker says: "I had been involved with fireworks since 1949 and I just love them. But I think most businessmen, given the chance to run their own show totally independently, would make the same choice. Working for masters in a big operation gets a little bit tedious."

The newly independent Pains Fireworks has yet to complete its first year of trading, but Mr Deeker describes the results so far as "satisfactory". Nonetheless, the company is only staging a half dozen displays to celebrate the royal wedding. At the jubilee there were more than twice as many and they were bigger.

Mr Heath says, too, that far fewer people are buying display packs of fireworks this year than they did in 1977. "There has been some interest, but only a fraction of the trade", he said. "We do packs from £50 to £500, but many of the people who enquire — small organizations and public houses — are only thinking in terms of £5 or £10".

At the time of the jubilee the fireworks companies said spending on their products did not reach their expectations. But the money local authorities and local street parties burned in fiery celebration of 25 years of the Queen's reign looks lavish in comparison with this year's thrifty attitude's.

There is, however, always the hope of some spin-off trade for the future. After the South Bank display in 1977, Prince Khalid of Dubai, who had seen it, told Pains he would have an identical display for his wedding at the end of the year.

Earlier this year Pains lit up Durban to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the republic of South Africa. The company's next big engagement is to put diamonds in the sky to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the veteran King Sobhuza of Swaziland.

"There is no regular export market for display fireworks", Mr Heath says. "We have to go out and compete every time, and the further east we go the less competitive we are." Indeed, Pains import a few of their effects from cheaper producers in Japan, Spain and Malta.

Pains withdrew from making fireworks for shop sale in 1976 to concentrate on direct sale of displays. That left only British companies concerned in the shops: Brock's in Scotland; Astra in Sandwich, Kent; Haley and Weller, a subsidiary of the toy firm M. Y. Dart, who make Benwell fireworks; and Standard, based in Huddersfield.

Together, the firms provide direct employment to over 2,000 people, and make by hand almost 100 million fireworks a year. The industry's turnover is estimated to be £10m a year, of which about £4m is spent in organized displays. The number of fireworks sold is down (from 132 million a year in 1977), but the tendency is for people to buy larger and more expensive ones, so turnover has been maintained.

The cheapest rocket costs as much as a box of chocolates

The days when a few pence would buy a pocketful of firework mischief are long past. Like all hand-made goods, fireworks have become rapidly more expensive, and most are now sold in boxes and blister packs. The cheapest rocket last year was the price of a good box of chocolates. To get much of a show families need to club together and spend £20 or £30.

The trade is still heavily seasonal. Only one-twentieth of Britain's fireworks are sold outside the three weeks' preceding November 5, the period when some 20,000 shops have them on sale.

British fireworks enjoy a high reputation abroad, where displays tend to be bigger and more frequent. Brocks have made something of a speciality of independence displays in Africa and other parts of the world; Standard export to many countries, including Canada.

Standard, the only firework manufacturing company whose trading results are available, did well last year. You could say the company's pre-tax profits went up like a rocket, from £533,799 to £799,681. The trading profit was up from £456,159 to £706,222.

Yet Derrick Worthington, managing director, shares the general gloom about wedding related sales. "The wedding has resulted in flurries of interest, but little practical business", he said. "Most of the sales have related to gatherings which might have happened anyway, but have been timed to coincide with the wedding. Given the day, in mid-week, and the date, when it is not likely to be dark before ten, we could not expect very much".

Brick's says it has advertised quite heavily in connexion with the royal wedding. "But we have had little response." Significantly, perhaps, the company is taking its factory holiday in royal wedding week.

John Whitmore

Is the Government's monetary policy on course?

The Government is fighting a desperate battle to prevent the cost of bank overdrafts and building society mortgages from rising. But should the dollar continue to rise at the expense of the pound the Government may yet be forced to yield.

Were that to happen we would, at least on the face of it, have yet another example of the increasing willingness of the Government to put exchange rate considerations ahead of domestic monetary policy.

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, pointed out last week that there can surely be no domestic justification for raising interest rates when the Bank of England is telling us that the underlying rate of monetary growth is probably within the Government's guidelines.

But are things really so simple? A number of questions spring to my mind. One is, whether or not it is good enough to say that the present level of interest rates is "correct" on the basis that monetary growth appears to have been satisfactory in the past, albeit the recent past. The answer to that is that the past tells us quite a lot, but not necessarily everything.

Bank lending to the private sector (£m, seasonally adjusted)	
Third quarter 1980	+4034
Fourth quarter 1980	+1728
First quarter 1981	+2611
Second quarter 1981	+551

Following on from this one might ask whether what has been going on overseas has in any way affected or altered what the "correct" price of money should be in the United Kingdom.

Academics could doubtless fill an entire edition of *The Times* arguing out that particular issue. The fact that markets clearly feel that United Kingdom interest rates should be significantly higher than a month ago may prove little more than that the lure of the dollar has become overwhelming.

But it does suggest too that markets now feel that higher interest rates are also needed to counter the potential increase in the domestic demand for money that may well arise from the pound's recent decline.

The third question is the most basic of all. Are we right to have confidence in the claims that the underlying money supply is on course and, by implication, that the general monetary situation is firmly under control?

At first glance there should be no cause for undue alarm. The crude figures for sterling M3 — the broad measure of money (including currency in circulation and residents' sterling bank deposits) — do not look all that good.

In the four months since the present target period began in February, sterling M3 has grown by £3,100m or 4.6 per cent. That is equivalent to an annualized rate of growth of 14.4 per cent, way above the present target of an annualized rate of growth (through to next April) of 6-10 per cent.

But the figures have undoubtedly been substantially swollen by the impact of the civil servants' dispute on the flow of tax payments to the Exchequer. Although the Chancellor will hope to recover the bulk of these "deferred" payments by the end of the financial year, the sums outstanding probably approach £5,000m.

To assess with any precision just how these tax "deferrals" have impinged on the money supply is far from easy, however. To appreciate the difficulty one has only to look at two extreme assumptions as to how tax bills are financed.

Were all tax bills paid by companies drawing down their bank deposits, then one could reasonably conclude that bank deposits, and therefore sterling M3, are some £5,000m higher at present than they would otherwise be.

But, if on the other hand, one knew that companies paid their tax bills by drawing down their overdrafts, then the impact of the dispute on the money supply would have been nil. Bank deposits and sterling M3 would have been in no way affected.

All that would have happened would have been that on the assets side of the banks' balance sheets loans to the public sector would have been run off as the tax payments had been made while loans to the private sector would have increased commensurately.

As it is we know that different companies pay their tax bills in different ways, generally according to the circumstances in which they find themselves when the tax payments fall due.

While that makes it very difficult to estimate by how much delayed payments have either boosted deposits, reduced bank borrowing, or inflated the overall money supply, there seems no reason to dispute the Bank's asssertion that the underlying rate of growth is probably within official guidelines.

As far as it goes this is reasonably reassuring. But there are further complications and uncertainties. One particular complication is that if the overall monetary picture is somewhat clouded, then the underlying trend in particular components of that picture are even more difficult to establish with any precision.

This is particularly true of bank lending to the private sector. After the explosive growth in bank lending last summer, the rate of growth slowed appreciably towards the end of the year. While there were signs that the slowdown might have been bottoming out in the first quarter of this year, the unknown extent to which delayed tax payments have enabled companies to keep down their bank borrowing means that the low second quarter figure for bank lending to the sector tells us precious little.

The optimistic way of looking at the figures is to point to the sharp fall, within the overall total, in lending to the manufacturing sector. One might then add that the continuing buoyancy in lending to the personal sector partly reflects the banks' increasing share of the home loans market — a structural change that the authorities might consider allowing for in pursuing their sterling M3 target.

The less comforting approach is to say that after making a reasonable allowance for the impact of the civil servants' industrial action, the underlying rate of growth in bank lending probably shows little or no fall in real terms — a rather disturbing situation at the bottom of the economic cycle, particularly if the Government is right in looking for a slow economic recovery through the winter.

The second big complication concerns "externals", or the flows of money between residents and non-residents. Now that exchange controls have gone United Kingdom residents are free to hold foreign exchange earnings in overseas currency indefinitely, or quite simply, to switch their sterling deposits into, say, dollar deposits.

There has been a steady build-up of these foreign currency holdings since exchange controls were abolished, accelerating sharply this year as sterling has declined.

The last couple of years have also seen a strong build-up in non-resident holdings of sterling deposits in the United Kingdom. The two developments are not related mechanistically. Indeed, at the moment it is particularly difficult to make any worthwhile assumptions about the relationship of external flows as we have no trade figures, an important piece of the jigsaw, since February.

The point, however, is that residents' foreign currency deposits and non-residents' sterling deposits have grown to be very large items at about £9,500m and £12,000m respectively. That may not look all that large in relation to an outstanding sterling M3 figure of over £70,000m but when one remembers that sterling M3 is supposed to grow by no more than £4,000m-£6,750m this year, it is easy to see that relatively small movements on externals may make a significant difference.

Where does all this leave us? In fact it leaves us in a rather clouded and uncertain situation with the prospect of loan demands picking up in the face of rising import costs and, perhaps, a slow economic recovery; with the certainty that loan demand will pick up sharply as tax flows return to normal; with the possibility of a big switch of resident foreign currency holdings back into sterling, though part of this might, of course, go to meet outstanding tax payments.

At the same time we have relatively low real interest rates by international standards, at least at the short end of the market. One would moreover expect the governmemnt to try to keep them relatively low (unless sterling really does fall out of bed) in order to maintain the sterling depreciation we have seen to date and, if dollar rates do fall, to increase that depreciation somewhat against other European currencies.

Such a policy, albeit risk taking, may be thoroughly wise if domestic cost pressures can be contained. But that is not necessarily the same as saying that United Kingdom interest rates are already at a "correct" level from a purely monetarist standpoint.

MONETARY AGGREGATES

Aggregates	percentage change since February*	over 12 months
M1	14.5	12.5
Sterling M3	14.4	19.2
M3	23.7	22.9
PSL 2	14.2	13.9

* annualized
M1=currency and sight deposits
Sterling M3=M1 plus time deposits
M3=sterling M3 plus UK residents' holding of foreign currency
PSL 2=broad measure of private sector liquidity

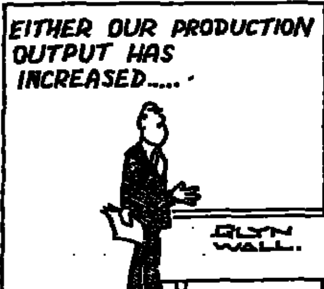
Business Diary profile: Where life is cheapest

The international competition to avoid being dubbed most expensive city in the world continues. The Americans having accused London, the British accused Geneva, and the Swiss then produced figures to indict Tokyo. Now the Japanese have produced figures to lay the highest charges at the doors of Kuwait and Jidda, in Saudi Arabia.

The Japanese figures are, significantly, not their own, but taken, with permission, from the United States State Department. The Japanese National Tourist Organization claims that the department's per diem allowances more closely resemble the costs to visiting businessmen than the residential expenses for expatriates which were used by the Geneva consultancy, Business International, to suggest that Tokyo is the dearest place in the world.

Without accepting or endorsing this thesis, Business Diary records that state department employees get 164 dollars a day compensation for having to support life in Kuwait or Jidda, 146 dollars for Buenos Aires, and 144 for Lagos or Kinshasa. Then Stockholm, London (129 dollars), Oslo, Dublin (119 dollars) and Rio de Janeiro all rank above Tokyo (115 dollars).







Exit Gillum

Merchant bankers N. M. Rothschild has captured another top-flight recruit for its reborn corporate finance department. Four months ago Rothschild was cock-a-hoop that it had persuaded Michael Richardson of stockbrokers Cazenove to head up this side of the bank and joining him is John Gillum, the present chief of Samuel Montagu's cooporate finance operation. Gillum and Richardson have worked together on many deals in the past, but unlike Richardson who left Cazenove with some regret, Gillum is on the rebound from Montagu.

A year ago Mr Staffan Gadd was drafted in from Scandinavian Bank to take over Montagu when Philip Shelbourne went to BMCC leaving several inside candidates like Gillum in the cold. On top of that Gadd meant to switch Montagu from dealing, Gillum's speciality, to international banking markets. Gillum told Business Diary yesterday that he was "too old to change his ways" (he is 53) and saw the Rothschild move as the best route to use the style he has developed in his 25 year career in the City.

Pressed to describe that style he called it "individualistic" although those with whom he has crossed swords might have another word for it. After the army and Cambridge and a short spell with a Lloyd's broker Gillum joined the old Robert Benson bank in 1956 rising to Charles Ball's number two when that grew into the Kleinwort Benson operation.

Ten years ago he joined montagu where he built up a formidable corporate finance team. He remembers best his tussle over Metal Industries in 1967 when all hell broke loose over the tactics Thorn used to beat off a rival bid from Aberdare.

His other takeover battles include Trafalgar House for Trollope & Colls and more recently Allied Breweries and Lyons. As a corporate finance technician he will be remembered for coming up with the idea of the sterling/dollar convertible which he dreamt up for NCR.

Price of Coal

The financial health of the National Coal Board took a turn for the worse last year, as yesterday's figures show, but then so too did the coal mining industry's accident record.

The NCB annual report shows a mixture of good and bad newes, productivity and trading profit up, but it all ended in a £57.8m surplus thanks to interest charges and so on.

What the annual report also shows, however, is that the number of fatalities in the pits increased last year by eight to 39 — although for the first time in three years there were no multiple fatalities.

On top of this, the number of "serious reportable" accidents, i.e. those involving more than 24 hours in hospital, rose by 145 to 601, although some of this is due to a change in reporting procedures.

Most bad accidents involve haulage and transport underground, and the present level is "unacceptable," the NCB says. Each NCB area and pit has been asked to carry out additional safety programmes. So let's hope next year's figures are better.

The good news is that pneumoconiosis is at its lowest-ever level and "ceasing to be a major hazard".

And at 17 NCB refineries and other plants, among them the Nypro chemical works — scene of the big blast some years ago — there was no fatality last year for the first time since 1972. At one plant, the Thomas Ness refinery in South Wales, there hasn't been an injury for four years

Hammer offer

Dr Armand Hammer, the 83-year-old chairman of Occidental Petroleum, found time for his role as patron of the arts during his visit to Rome to sign an agreement with the state corporation ENI on setting up a $1,050m joint venture, Enoxy, in the chemical and coal sectors.

Signor Alberto Grandi, ENI's chairman, said Dr Hammer had told him he would like to contribute to the restoration of Leonardo da Vinci's last supper in the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan. Painted at the end of the fifteenth century, the work started to deteriorate not long after and is now in bad shape.

Dr Hammer also offered to to put on display in Florence Leonardo's Codex Atlanticus which he recently bought, probably in October for two months.

He got on well with another octogenarian, 84-year-old President Sandro Pertini, who received him this morning.

Ross Davies

Paget raises stake in Sangers to 17.3pc

By Our Financial Staff

Bermuda-based Paget Agencies, the offshore investment vehicle used by Mr Tom Whyte who formerly ran the crashed Triumph Investment Trust, yesterday announced it owns 17.3 per cent of the pharmaceutical, optics and photographic equipment group Sangers.

Mr Whyte declared last Wednesday that his Paget concern *owned a 7.6 per cent stake and* a further 7.2 per cent was controlled through associates who were not named. The total of 14.67 per cent conforms with the current Council for the *Securities Industry rules* on substantial purchases of shares. Those rules now allow Mr Whyte to buy 5 per cent of the stock in any one week.

Paget said it had bought 200,000 shares last Friday and a further 50,000 shares yesterday morning, bringing its total holding to 1,650,000

Mr Whyte was travelling from New York to Bermuda yesterday and unavailable for comment, but he has already stressed that his purchase of Sangers, which passed the final dividend last February as pre-tax profits slumped to £5,000, is purely an investment.

Meanwhile, what worries the Sanger board is the stakes on its share register totalling between 5 and 10 per cent under nominee names.

Some months ago the group wrote to the nominee names *demanding to know the beneficial owners of the shares.* It is understood that although *they received a reply naming* companies, they are far from satisfied with the answers.

However, in a fortnight they will have the current share transfers through which should show whether Mr Whyte's associates are those partly identified as nominee holders, or whether there is something like 7 per cent of shares held by an unidentified holder.

Last year Sangers altered its articles of association empowering the company to disenfranchise shares held by mystery shareholders.

Dip at Ellis & Everard but shares advance

By Our Financial Staff

Ellis & Everard, the industrial chemical distributor, has turned in *lower full-year profits* but still appears to be weathering the recession.

Pretax profits for the year to April 30 eased from £1.5m to £1.2m, lower than some *estimates, while turnover rose* from £28.3m to £29.6m.

The after-tax appearance looks much better at £1.1m against £728,000 previously, helped by the release of part of the deferred tax on capital allowances following a review of expected future capital spending.

The stock market reacted to the figures by marking the shares up 1p to 131p.



Mr Simon Everard, *chairman of Ellis & Everard.*

The chairman, Mr Simon Everard, said the group was strong and liquid and was ready to invest funds when the climate was right.

The merchanting *division,* which contributes 85 per cent of profits and sales, made satisfactory progress.

The recently acquired fine chemicals division, which supplies the food and cosmetic industries, suffered a hiccup but the group is able to recoup £100,000 from the vendors under the profit warranties.

Ellis and Everard incurred a total of £70,000 in closure costs after pulling out of the swimming pool business.

Commenting on current trading, Mr Everard said that sales for June were a record for the merchanting and manufacturing divisions, while the exports and fine chemicals side both improved their performance on last year.

Shareholders will collect a final dividend of 4p net, making a same-again total of 6.5p for *the year.*

The directors are also proposing a one-for-ten scrip issue.

Tomkins hopeful after profits fall

By Our Financial Staff

Profits of West Midlands nuts and bolts manufacturer F. H. Tomkins took a mauling last year.

Pretax profits slumped from more than £2m to £788,000 on a £5m drop to £16m in turnover.

At the halfway stage profits were down from £829,000 to £208,000.

The final payout to shareholders is cut from £1.92p gross to 1.64p.

Nevertheless, the company feels that the massive programme of retrenchment which has taken place leaves it in a strengthened position.

There are extraordinary items of £1.8m covering provisions for reorganization of Woden Steel and Fasteners where heavy losses were being run up.

Provision is also included for *the reorganization of F. H. Tomkins Buckle Company* involving over 50 redundancies.

Record Potain

The agreement with the receiver, Mr Brian Larkins of Price Waterhouse, for the management buy-out of the business and assets of Record Tower Cranes, a Richards and Wallington subsidiary, has been successfully competed.

Stock markets

Blue chips and oils in demand

Warming to the latest bullish economic news from the United States, most sections of the market enjoyed a trouble-free day with renewed support from the major institutions.

Most of their attention was focused on the usual *favourites* with blue chips and the oil sector the most popular targets. Weekend comment took a pleasing view of ICI's interim figures due out on Thursday where estimates range from £70m to £90m compared with £113m last time and the price responded with a 10p rally at 268p.

However, stock shortages continued to lend an exaggerated view to most price movements and this was reflected in the *FT* Index which closed at its high point for the day 8.3 up at 528.5.

Gilts warmed to the promise of *lower interest rates and the* latest money supply figures from the United States, and were soon streaking ahead amid active support. Hiving risen by up to £1½ in places there were signs of profit-taking after hours with the disappointing opening of dealing on Wall Street.

By the close, longs were showing gains of £1 while in shorts the improvements were limited to £⅛.

The return to favour by leading industrials provided some impressoive rises with Beecham up 7p at 210p, Glaxo 6p at 374p, Unilever 9p at 560p, Fisons 4p at 140p, BAT Industries 6p at 371p, Grand Metropolitan 6p at 206p and Bowater 2p at 256p. Reed International with figures out today advanced 2p to 238p.

Ofrex jumped 8p to 140p amid talk of a possible counter-bid from Gallaher, the tobacco group following Dennison Manufacturing's Westbrick also hardened 1p to 81p as CH Beazer, 1p up at 117p, launched a full bid. Sangers advanced 3p to 85p as Mr Tom Whyte *bought a further 20,000 shares* bringing his total stake with associates in the group to 17.3 per cent. But Letraset slipped 3p to 117p as the directors said that they considered the terms from Mills & Allen inadequate.

Tozer Kemsley continued to draw on speculative support with the price climbing 3p to *77p* amid heavy turnover. Sidlaw was also wanted rising 12p to 203p.

The usual crop of favourable weekend mentions produced rises in Ft. Prat 7p to 90p, 6p to 166p in Rowntree Mackintosh, 8p to 282p in Hanson Trust and 5p on Dawson Int at *179p.*

Improved interim profits boosted Nottingham Manufacturing 6p to 150p with Stirling Knitting 8p higher at 76p after its preliminary announcement showing profits up over 80 per cent. Elsewhere, in textiles, Polly Peck continued to reflect its return to profits with a 14p rise at 355p while Vantona, reporting today, added 4p at 129p.

Aeronautical & General's figures were in line with expectations but the chairman's warning on future prospects left the price 22p lower at 373p. In the meantime, AAH Group *responded warmly to the free* share handout racing ahead 23p to 203p with Ellis & Everard also 1p ahead at 131p

Builders were a buoyant sector despite the latest *figures* showing a further decline in the construction industry. Costain closed 6p stronger at 212p while Tunnel Holdings 'B', which recently staved off an unwanted bid approach, was 17p better at 435p. TW Ward which launched the unsuccessful bid also improved 9p to 125p.

Electricals enjoyed another firm day with Thorn EMI up 6p at 452p, Racal 7p at 425p, Plessey 3p at 348p and GEC 10p at 740p.

Strong institutional demand resulted in solid support for oils where Burmah stood out with 9p rise at 136p. The shares have been left out in the cold following its recent High Court action between a shareholder splinter group and the Bank of England over the group's BP stake, and it is now felt due for a rerating.

BP also rallied 8p to 320p along with Shell 10p to 390p Ultramar at 515p and Tricentrol at 288p.

Equity turnover on July 24, was £101.270m (12,063 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BP, Ofrex, Tricentrol, Mersey Docks and Racal.

Traded Options: Total contracts amounted to only 1,396 contract of which BP was the most active stock with 382 calls and 85 puts.

Traditional options saw calls in Bula Resources on 8p, Woodside Pet on 9¾p and ICI on 21½p.

A big seller of one million shares put London Trust into a flat spin last week with the shares tumbling 7p to 85. However, after an offloading at 84p the price rallied yesterday to close 1p higher at 86p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
AAH (F)	360(336)	9.69(9.07)	29.7(27.2)	5.57(5.02)	—	9.4(8.5)
Aero & Gen (F)	7.42(5.01)	0.76(0.5)	11.38(12.59)	3.5(1.75)	—	3.5(1.75)
Ellis & Everard (F)	29.6(28.22)	1.14(1.54)	15.4(10.8)	4(4)	9/10	6.5(6.5)
Macarthys Phar (F)	183(148)	4.6(3.1)	25.5(20.7)	5(4.5)	28/9	7.0(6.5)
Midland Trust (F)	—(—)	0.41(0.43)	6.79(7.26)	3.8(3.8)	30/9	6.3(6.3)
Notts Mfg (I)	76.8(72.8)	5.45(4.06)	—(—)	1.1(1.0)	1/12	—(4.0)
Piccadilly Theatre (I)	0.16(0.09)	0.06(0.05)	3.5(2.9)	—(—)	—	—(2.0)
F. H. Tomkins (F)	16.1(21.4)	0.78(2.06)	2.8(6.08)	0.65(0.77)	—	1.15(1.35)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net.

Macarthy's sharply ahead

By Our Financial Staff

Macarthys Pharmaceuticals yesterday turned in a sharp jump in profits for the year, despite a warning at the interim stage of a lower second half result.

Pretax profits increased from £3.1m to £4.6m as turnover rose by £34m to £183m.

Mr Alan Ritchie, the chairman, had said that rising overheads were likely to depress the second six months. In the event, *the figures were rather* better than expected.

The main boost came from the *pharmaceutical manufacturing* division where profits rose from a depressed £48,000 previously to £322,000.

There was also a much better contribution from the surgical side where earnings increased from £555,000 to £662,000. Considerably higher profits of £698,000 compared with £531,000 also emerged from the retailing operations.

Mr Ritchie yesterday blamed a *small reduction in gross* margins for affecting the performance of the pharmaceutical *distribution activities,* while a depressed home market left the veterinary division turning in lower profits than before.

The current year has got off to a good start, but the group has been operating on tighter margins in pharmaceutical distribution, as a result of increasing competition, which is bound to affect overall profitability.

A final gross dividend of 7.1p brings the total payout to 10p *compared with 9.2p last time.*

In the stock market the shares reacted with a 1p rise

Business appointments

Southern region director named at Midshires

Mr Norman Griggs has been appointed to the southern regional board of Midshires Building Society. Mr Griggs has been secretary general of both the Building Societies Association and the Inter*national Union of Building* Societies.

Sir Alec Merrison is the new regional director of the Bristol rfegional board of Lloyds Bank.

Mr J. W. W. Clemes, finance director of Allied Breweries, has been named chairman of The Hundred Group, succeeding Mr G. H. Wilson, chief executive of Delta Group.

Mr J. C. Wathen, assistant Midland Bank International, is to assume responsibility for the bank's Asian and Pacific region. He succeeds Mr G. A. Freestone, who beomes a general manager. Mr S. J. Porter, assistant general *manager, succeeds Mr Wathen as* head of the northern European region.

Mr David Holme has been appointed deputy managing director of Hutchison Whampoa (UK).

Mr A. Granville Morgan has *been appointed by Marconi* Avionics as marketing executive of the offshore projects group.

Aero & Gen growth rate slows

Aeronautical & General Instruments, the defence and electronics group which makes reconnaissance cameras and supplies pay telephones to British Telecom, saw some slowing in profits growth during the second half of the year to March 31. After rising by two-thirds in the first half, profits increased by two-fifths in the second to leave the year's total up by half to £758.000. Group sales were up from £5.0m to £7.4m.

Mr John Dearlove, chairman, said that the company was generally confident about the future. But he warned share*holders that necessary develop*ment costs associated with expansion may have some effect on the rate of profit growth.

Yesterday, the shares slipped 22p to 373p. Despite last year's one-for-one scrip issue the dividend is unchanged at 5p gross—effectively doubled—to give a yield of 1.3 per cent.

Last December, Aeronautical & General also raised £1m through a rights issue to help *finance its rapid expansion.*

Despite the rise in pretax profits, profits attributable to shareholders fell from £464,000 to £434,000 reflecting the rise in the tax charge from £37,000 the previous year to £324,000.

Beazer bid for Westbrick

By Our Financial Staff

C. H. Beazer, the Bath-based building group, yesterday launched a £3.2m bid for the Exeter brick maker Westbrick Products, just 10 days after talks between the two companies broke down.

Beazer is offering 75p a share for Westbrick, the same price it paid for an 11.5 per cent *stake in the company during a* dawn raid earlier this month. The Westbrick board subsequently rejected the idea of a merger as providing no worthwhile advantage, and said that the price was also too low.

But Beazer yesterday insisted that a merger would benefit both compaines, and invited shareholders to choose for themselves.

However, Westbrick shares, already 80p in the stock market, gained 1p on the announcement, making the offer appear optimistic.

Defending the offer price, Mr Brian Beazer, managing director, said: "You have to remember that before we appeared on the scene Westbrick shares were standing at 59p".

The Paringa Mining bid

Stark choices for Hampton

Hampton Gold Mining Areas yesterday closed its takeover bid for the Australian Paringa Mining and Exploration company. And it said there was no question of coming back with an offer higher than its original 62p a share which attracted acceptances from holders of only 0.03 per cent of Paringa shares.

That offer was launched at the end of March. But even if Paringa shareholders had not been convinced that the price was too low by the outright rejection of the offer by their directors, by mid-June fellow Australian company Apollo International Minerals confirmed it by offering 80p a share. That company is a subsidiary of the Melbourne-based Moonie Oil group which is reckoned to be worth $A200m (£100m). Apollo now owns 42.5 per cent of Paringa.

Their offer has been extended to August 17, but the Paringa directors have yet to make up their minds on what they should say to shareholders. So far, apart from rejecting Hampton's bid, they have merely told shareholders to hold on.

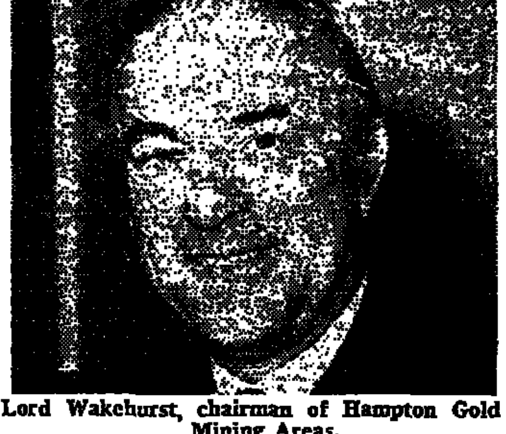
Sometime in the next fortnight another board meeting of equal importance will be held at Hampton. Despite the defeat, the group, chaired by Lord Wakehurst, still holds a 26.99 per cent stake in Paringa, built up since the time of the original bid.

The Hampton directors admit that their choices are stark: they either take a 20p turn on the shares they bought, or hold on and try to work some form of agreement with Apollo.

The Paringa acquisition was an important step for Hampton, which has been looking for some time for a springboard from which to launch an Australian expansion move. In Paringa they thought they had found it, and felt confident in the knowledge that Paringa's former major shareholder, Aberfoyle, had already sold its shares and was willing to accept the offer at 62p.

But Paringa was not the only company that Hampton has looked at when thinking about Australian expansion. Hampton's managing director, Mr George Livingstone-Learmouth, said yesterday: "We can't say what we are doing with our stake at the moment. We are considering our position.

"But it's like having girl friends. You either have one who's your fiancee, or six or seven which are all about the same, Paringa was head and shoulders above others we had looked at, but it is not the only one."



Lord Wakehurst, chairman of Hampton Gold Mining Areas.

Why *there should be such a fight over a* company which even at the Apollo bid price is capitalized at £9m is still unclear. Last year, Paringa reported a profit for the half year to December for the first time in 10 years. Its full year has now ended.

Paringa has a 10 per cent stake—Aberfoyle has the remainder—in the Tasmanian Que River silver, lead and zinc mine which has just gone into production, giving Paringa a positive cash flow for the first time. Paringa also has a 21.25 per cent stake in the Yambarra Diamond mine next to the Ashton mining operation.

Of that mine, Paringa said seven months ago that anomalies had arisen from a magnetic survey of the group and these would be investigated during 1981.

Philip Robinson

Profits leap at Stirling Knitting

By Our Financial Staff

Stirling Knitting Group, the Lancashire-based clothing manufacturer, showed a *sharp* profits rise last year and is making a bonus issue, as well as boosting the dividend by 40 per cent.

With turnover up by £1.3m to £10.8m in the 12 months to March 31, Stirling's pretax profits rose by 87 per cent from £407,000 to £763,000.

At the attributable level profits jumped from £173,000 to £959,000 and debits before extraordinary *items* amounted to £283,000 against £19,000 the previous year.

Earnings per share rose almost fivefold from 5.49p to 24.13p.

The final dividend *is* increased from 0.7p gross to 1p which gives a total of 1.7p against 1.2p. The shares rose 8p to a new high of 76p.

Acrow offshoot buys Simplex from GEC

Acrow offshoot E. H. Bentall has signed an agreement for the purchase of Simplex of Cambridge from General Electric Co. This acquisition will provide a new combined team

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 10%, over £50,000 11%.

Fruehauf rejects five offers

Fruehauf Corp, the American *trailer and motor vehicle group,* has politely rejected overtures from three major US companies and two other firms that sought to acquire it, Mr Robert D Rowan chairman, said yesterday.

Fruehauf expects sharp increases in earnings for the balance of the year and feels it is in its best interest to remain independent Mr Rowan said. Capital expenditures and research and development spending could be slowed if Fruehauf, which had 1980 sales of $2,080m (£1,095m) were part of a larger enterprise.

Mr Rowan said third-quarter earnings would rise sharply from last year's 19 cents a share, and would exceed the 62 cents a share reported in the 1981 second quarter.

International

Schroders purchase

Schroders, the merchant bank, has increased its stake in Singapore International Merchant Bankers Ltd (SIMBL) by acquiring the shares owned by Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago. The acquisition, for an undisclosed amount, brings Schroders' share in SIMBL to 49 per cent. The Overseas-Chinese Banking Corp is the other major shareholder.

Texas Instruments

Texas Instruments reports steep declines in earnings and net income for the second quarter of 1981, partly because of a 3 per cent cutback in the workforce and the abandonment of several growth opportunities. Net income for the quarter slumped by 81 per cent to $10.5m (£5.6m) and earnings per common share dropped to $1.91 from $4.60.

German Shell loss

Royal Dutch/Shell Group's wholly owned subsidiary, Deutsche Shell, showed an unspecified overal net loss in the second quarter after a sharp first-quarter decline in earnings. *The second-quarter short*fall arose mainly from average losses of seven pfennigs per litre on oil business and the mark's weakness against the dollar.

Veba bid

The West German Federal *Cartel Office would view a for*mal application by Veba to buy a stake in Metallgesellschaft extremely critically, a Cartel Office spokesman said yesterday. Veba and several other groups have held informal talks with the Cartel Office about their interest in acquiring a holding in Metallgesellschaft *from Dresdner Bank,* which owns about a third of the company's Dm 240m capital.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
110	100	ABI Hldgs 10% Culs	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	66	—	4.7	7.1	10.5	14.5
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	1.4	3.1	18.5	42.9
200	92½	Bardon Hill	198	—	9.7	4.9	9.6	11.7
104	88	Deborah Ord	102	—	5.5	5.4	5.0	9.6
126	88	Frank Horsell	100	+1	6.4	6.4	9.0	21.7
110	39	Frederick Parker	65	—	1.7	2.6	28.3	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
113	59	Jackson Group	109	—	7.0	6.4	3.4	7.7
130	103	James Burrough	129	—	8.7	6.7	9.4	11.8
334	244	Robert Jenkins	302	+2	31.3	10.4	4.2	10.7
59	50	Scruttons "A"	58	—	5.3	9.1	8.9	8.3
224	192	Torday Limited	192	—	15.1	7.9	7.4	12.7
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14½	−½	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	77	−1	15.0	19.5	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	38	—	3.0	7.9	5.8	9.3
103	81	Walter Alexander	99	—	5.7	5.8	5.5	8.7
263	181	W. S. Yeates	244	—	13.1	5.4	4.6	9.4

Great Portland's chairman optimistic

Mr Basil Samuel, the chairman of Great Portland Estates, reports in his annual statement that he expects rental income for the current year, to March 31, 1982, to approach £14.5m (against £12.45m in 1980-81) and, while interest receivable is likely to be considerably lower, he is confident that the final results will be satisfactory. Generally speaking, 1980-81 has been a year of consolidation, he tells shareholders.

NEI now has 37 pc of APE capital

Northern Engineering Industries, the Newcastle heavy electrical equipment maker, who is making a contested £25.6m bid for Amalgamated Power Engineering, has now raised its stake in APE to 37.2 per cent from the previous level of 26.84 per cent. This follows further acquisitions of APE shares on Friday at 140p a share—the bid price.

Cautious outlook at Cawoods

Cawoods Holdings' chairman, Mr Edward Binks, says in his annual statement that prospects for the year are even more difficult to predict than usual. In general, Cawoods foresees no signs of improvement in the economy, and recovery, when it starts, is bound to be lengthy. Therefore, it would be imprudent at this stage to make a forecast for the year.

Touche Ross in Italian merger

The merger of accountancy firms Reconta Touche Ross and Fidini have been announced in Rome. Using the Reconta Touche Ross name, the new firm has 100 partners and professional staff with offices in Rome, Turin, Bologna, Florence and Milan. Touche Ross International chairman Mr Douglas Baker said in London: "The Reconta Touche Ross and Fidini merger has great significance for our international organization. The accounting profession in Italy is going through a period of unprecedented development and our larger representation in that country will be valuable to every member of Touche Ross International and its clients."

American Oil Fields rejects offer for wells

Oil Field Systems Corp, as the general partner in the OFS Fall drilling programme after consultation with the United Kingdom partner, American Oil Field Systems, has rejected the Integrated Energy offer for the 12 Keystone Gas wells in Pennsylvania mentioned in its interim report. American Oil Fields has a 51 per cent interest in the programme.

The directors feel that the wells have greater potential than indicated in the independent appraisal produced by Sipes Williamson & Associates.

The SWA appraisal estimate that the present value of proven reserves attributable to these wells is $4.36m. In addition, the present value of potential reserves is estimated at $632,141, giving a total valuation of $4.99m. The cost of the wells was $1.52m.

Trade picks up at Barker & Dobson

Mr Ronald Aitken, chairman of Barker & Dobson, told the annual meeting: "The performance for the year so far shows a considerable improvement when compared with the same period last year. Turnover has increased in volume and money terms but continued cost increases inevitably put pressure on margins. It must be borne in mind that the results for the first half of the year were poor compared with the outcome for the year as a whole."

First-half dip at Bank Leumi (UK)

After consideration of the unaudited figures for the six months to June 30 1981, Bank Leumi (UK) has declared an unchanged interim dividend of 4.5p gross. Mainly because of lower sterling interest rates, earnings for the first half year are less than for the comparable period of 1980.

Plans to open a fifth London branch in Edgware and to extend the Golders Green branch are proceeding on schedule and the new premises should be open by the end of the year.

Supra to take 30 pc of D & M Friction

Supra Group has agreed to acquire 30 per cent of the issued capital of D & M Friction Services. The ultimate holding company of D & M, which is incorporated in Scotland is Elbon Limited, a company registered in Guernsey. D & M carries out the trade of distributors of motor vehicle components and allied accessories.

The net tangible assets as per the accounts to June 30, 1980, of D & M amounted to £77,601.

Foreign exchange report

The decision by the Federal to leave its fund rate unchanged when most operators had been looking for a cut yesterday sparked off a strong recovery by the dollar on foreign exchange markets.

Sterling, which at one stage reached $1.8795, slipped right back to close 35 points down at $1.8605 compared with $1.8640 on Friday. The trade weighted index was 0.3 point higher at 92.3.

The United States Treasury Secretary's hint of lower interest rates and the big improvement in money supply put the dollar under some pressure in Far Eastern markets and this was reflected in earlier London trading.

The D mark ended the session unaltered at 2.4332. Swiss franc firmer at first, closed on offer at 2.1135 (2.1042) while the yen, lower on Tokyo advice closed at 235.90 (234.40). The French franc closed at 5.7880 (5.8005).

Discount market

Money was short, and the Bank of England gave help on a very large scale to the discount houses. All the assistance was provided by outright purchase of bills, a small quantity of Treasury bills and a very large number of eligible bank bills.

In the morning, the Bank bought Treasury bills and eligible bank bills maturing within 14 days at 12⅜ per cent rate of discount. Houses started the day by indicating bids at 12 per cent for secured money, but soon found they needed to pay up to 12½ per cent to attract funds.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: copper rose 400 to 115,275; tin rose 1,065 to 7,135; lead rose 525 to 43,525; zinc fell 200 to 85,900; aluminium fell 2,275 to 73,500; nickel was unchanged at 2,406; silver rose 400,000 to 26,760,000 troy ounces.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) July 27	Market rates (close) July 27	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8585-8800	$1.8600-8610	0.83-0.93c disc	1.85-1.95c disc
Montreal	$2.2750-2900	$2.2760-2770	1.25-1.35c disc	3.10-3.30c disc
Amsterdam	5.04-5.07½fl	5.04½-5.05½fl	¼ prem-¼c disc	1½-½c prem
Brussels	74.15-80f	74.30-40f	47-57c disc	93-103c disc
Copenhagen	14.18-28k	14.19-21k	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dublin	1.2450-2510p	1.2475-2490p	10-25p disc	60-75p disc
Frankfurt	4.50-56m	4.52½-53½m	¼-½pf prem	2½-1½pf prem
Lisbon	120.80-122.30e	120.90-121.30e	50-125c disc	200-370c disc
Madrid	181.40-182.30p	181.45-75p	60-125c disc	200-225c disc
Milan	2251-62lr	2251½-53½lr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oslo	11.32-45k	11.37-39k	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paris	10.74-84f	10.77-79f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stockholm	9.60-72k	9.63-67k	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo	437-45y	438-40y	2.40-2.00y prem	7.05-6.55y prem
Vienna	31.75-32.00sch	31.77-87sch	4gro prem-par	16-7gro prem
Zurich	3.91-93f	3.92-93f	1¾-1¼c prem	4¼-4¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.3 at 92.3.

Other Markets

Australia	1.6350-1.6500
Bahrain	0.7070-0.7100
Finland	8.4905-8.5305
Greece	110.65-112.05
Hongkong	10.7295-10.7685
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5295-0.5325
Malaysia	4.4235-4.4535
Mexico	45.35-47.05
New Zealand	2.2370-2.2570
Saudi Arabia	6.3830-6.4230
Singapore	4.04-4.07
South Africa	1.7570-1.7720

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes
Sterling	92.3	-31.8
US dollar	111.4	+6.0
Canadian dollar	87.3	-19.3
Schilling	112.1	+22.2
Belgian franc	105.2	+9.0
Danish kroner	86.1	-10.9
Deutsche mark	116.8	+38.1
Swiss franc	135.6	+81.8
Guilder	108.6	+14.4
French franc	82.7	-11.5
Lira	57.6	-55.6
Yen	137.6	+31.8

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4960-1.4980
† Canada	1.2223-1.2228
Netherlands	2.7065-2.7085
Belgium	39.70-39.80
Denmark	7.5930-7.5970
West Germany	2.4327-2.4337
Portugal	64.80-65.00
Spain	97.40-97.50
Italy	1210-1213
Norway	6.0960-6.1010
France	5.7870-5.7890
Sweden	5.1735-5.1785
Japan	235.80-236.00
Austria	17.04-17.07
Switzerland	2.1125-2.1145

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8177-0.8180

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 13 Low 12¼
Week Fixed: 12-12¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13 13/16	2 months	13 11/16
3 months	13 11/16	3 months	13 9/16

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	13⅞-13¾	3 months	14⅛
3 months	13¾-13⅝	4 months	14⅛
4 months	13 13/16-13 11/16	6 months	14⅛
6 months	13 11/16-13 9/16		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14⅝-14½	7 months	14⅛-14
2 months	14⅝-14½	8 months	14⅛-14
3 months	14⅝-14½	9 months	14½-14¼
4 months	14½-14⅜	10 months	14½-14¼
5 months	14½-14¼	11 months	14½-14¼
6 months	14¼-14	12 months	14½-14¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14⅝-14½	6 months	14 9/16-14 7/16
3 months	14 9/16-14 7/16	12 months	14 9/16-14 7/16

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13½	3 months	14½
7 days	13¾	6 months	14½
1 month	14¼	1 year	14½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 13 Close 12

1 week	13¾-13½	6 months	14 9/16-14 7/16
1 month	14½	9 months	14½-14¼
3 months	14 9/16-14 7/16	12 months	14½-14¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 15 1/16-14 13/16 6 months 15 1/16-14 13/16

Finance House Base Rate 13%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.258	+1.05	+1.96	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.89419	-0.32	+0.59	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.51738	-1.09	-0.18	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.00045	+0.09	+1.00	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80264	-0.37	+0.54	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.690761	+0.82	+1.73	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1254.69	-0.65	+0.26	4.11

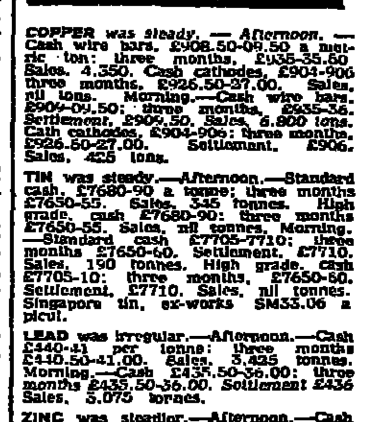
† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18¾-19¼: seven days, 18½-18¾: one month, 18½-18¾: three months, 18½-18¾: six months, 18⅝-18⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $409.75 (an ounce); pm, $408.75 close, $403.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $419.5-422.5 (£224-225.50).
Sovereigns (new): $101.5-103.5 (£54-55).



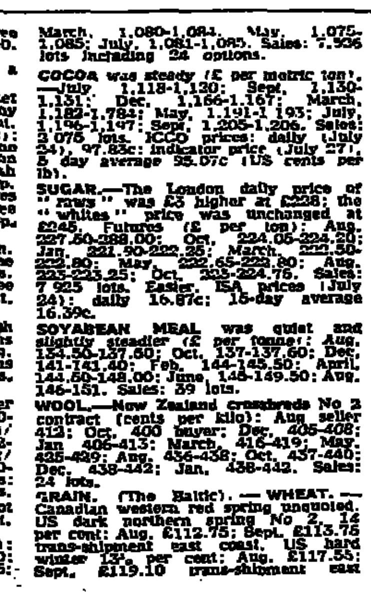
Commodities

COPPER was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash wire bars, £908.50-09.50 a metric ton; three months, £935-35.50. Sales, 4,350. Cash cathodes, £904-906; three months, £926.50-27.00. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £909-09.50; three months, £935-36. Settlement, £909.50. Sales, 6,800 tons. Cash cathodes, £904-906; three months, £926.50-27.00. Settlement, £906. Sales, 425 tons.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £7680-90 a tonne; three months £7650-55. Sales, 345 tonnes. High grade, cash £7680-90; three months £7650-55. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £7705-7710; three months £7650-60. Settlement, £7710. Sales, 190 tonnes. High grade, cash £7705-10; three months, £7650-60. Settlement, £7710. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin, ex-works SM33.06 a picul.

LEAD was irregular.—Afternoon.—Cash £440-41 per tonne; three months £440.50-41.00. Sales, 3,425 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £435.50-36.00; three months £435.50-36.00. Settlement £436. Sales, 3,075 tonnes.

ZINC was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash £464.65 per tonne; three months £475.50-76.00. Sales, 2,850 tonnes.



Morning.—Cash £461-61.50; three months £471-73. Settlement, £461.50. Sales, 1,550 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £215.20 ($402) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 453.50p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 851); three months 469.20p (889.40c); six months, 485.10p (927.20c); one year 517.50p (1016.20c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash 452-53.5p; three months 468-69p. Sales, 10 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 453-55p; three months, 469-70p. Settlement, 485p. Sales, 149 lots.

ALUMINIUM was firmer.—Afternoon. —Cash, £650-51 per tonne; three months £670-71. Sales, 6,925 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £639.50-40.00; three months £660.50-61.00. Settlement, £640.50. Sales, 5,025 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash £3,260-70 per tonne; three months £3,290-95. Sales, 30 tonnes. Morning. —Cash £3,250-60; three months £3,375-80. Settlement, £3,260. Sales, 180 tonnes.

RUBBER was uncertain (pence per kilo): Sept, 65.60-66.00; Oct, 66.20-66.60; Oct/Dec, 66.70-66.80; Jan/March, 69.20-69.30; April/June, 72-72.30; July/Sept, 74.90-75.10; Oct/Dec, 77.90-78.00; Jan/March, 80.80-80.90; April/June, 83.40-84.00. Sales: one at five tonnes; 657 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet. Spot 64-65.25. Cifs: Sept, 63-64; Oct, 64.50-65.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 1,085-1,100; Sept, 1,119-1,120; Nov, 1,105-1,108; Jan, 1,094-1,095; March, 1,080-1,084; May, 1,075-1,085; July, 1,081-1,085. Sales: 7,536 lots including 24 options.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton). —July, 1,118-1,120; Sept, 1,130-1,131; Dec, 1,166-1,167; March, 1,182-1,784; May, 1,191-1,193; July, 1,196-1,197; Sept, 1,205-1,206. Sales: 3,075 lots. ICCO prices: daily (July 24), 97.83c; indicator price (July 27), 5 day average 95.07c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £3 higher at £228; the "whites" price was unchanged at £245. Futures (£ per ton): Aug, 227.50-228.00; Oct, 224.05-224.20; Jan, 221.90-222.25; March, 222.50-222.80; May, 222.65-222.80; Aug, 225-225.25; Oct, 223-224.75. Sales: 7,925 lots. Easier. ISA prices (July 24): daily 16.87c; 15-day average 16.39c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet and slightly steadier (£ per tonne): Aug, 134.50-137.60; Oct, 137-137.60; Dec, 141-141.40; Feb, 144-145.50; April, 144.60-148.00; June, 148-149.50; Aug, 146-151. Sales: 39 lots.

WOOL.—New Zealand crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug seller 412; Oct, 400 buyer; Dec, 405-408; Jan 406-413; March, 416-419; May, 425-429; Aug, 436-438; Oct, 437-440; Dec, 438-442; Jan, 438-443. Sales: 24 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic). — WHEAT. — Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Aug, £112.75; Sept, £113.75 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: Aug, £117.55; Sept, £119.10 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept £107 seller east coast.

MAIZE.—US French: July, £130; Aug, £125 trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: Aug-Sept, £95.50 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Aug, £99.25; Oct, £103.50 sellers east coast; Sept, £101 paid east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY was barely steady: Sept, £97; Nov, £101; Jan, £105; March, £108.95; May, £112. Sales: 321 lots. WHEAT was steady: Sept, £104.75; Nov, £108.50; Jan, £111.75; March, £116.45; May, £119.85. Sales: 271 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Milling WHEAT	Other Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	—	—
E Mids	—	£101	£95
N East	—	—	£94
Scotland	—	—	—

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on July 27: GB cattle 86.80 p per kg lw (+0.34); UK sheep 135.74 p per kg est d c w (+15.97); GB pigs 69.50 p per kg lw (-0.10). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 0.3 per cent, ave price 86.73p (+0.31); Sheep nos down 6.1 per cent, ave price 143.29p (+21.32); pig nos up 14.6 per cent, ave price 69.49p (-0.07). Scotland: Cattle nos up 2.1 per cent, ave price 87.07p (+0.46); Sheep nos up 33.0 per cent, ave price 116.82p (+13.54); Pig nos down 1.2 per cent, ave price 70.00 (-2.69).

Japan to be biggest lender in London

Without attracting much notice to their activities, the 28 Japanese banks now operating in London have grown so rapidly since last summer that within a year they probably will surpass the major British and United States banks here to become the biggest lenders in town, writes AP-DJ.

But unlike Japanese invasions in sectors such as automobiles, televisions, ball bearings, machine tools and steel, the banking surge is not ruffling any local feathers. That is because the Japanese banks use London as an offshore base, taking in deposits from locations such as the Middle East and lending the funds out to borrowers in Japan or to the international money and syndicated loan markets. They are not yet significant competitors in Britain's domestic banking scene.

Bankers could not put their finger on any single cause for the takeoff. But it is clear the Japanese have benefited from a desire by oil exporting countries to diversify their petrodollar deposits, following the Carter administration's freeze on Iranian assets in United States banks. On the lending side, they benefited from Japan's current account balance of payments deficits, which needed to be covered by inward flows of capital.

Japan's Finance Ministry played a part by loosening several of the reins that held back the overseas activities of Japanese commercial banks. Competitive pressures were also at work. As Japan's domestic banking market saturated and profit margins contracted, Japanese financial institutions have focused more attention on overseas opportunities as did the country's steel, auto, electronics and other manufacturing concerns before them.

In some respects it is not surprising that Japanese banks are exerting more muscle overseas. There are more Japanese banks in the world's top 100 ranked by balance sheet size than any other national grouping. Yet at present, only a small portion of Japanese banks' assets and profits come from international operations.

The growth rates of their London branches indicate that that may be changing, however. Total assets of the London branches of Japanese banks and of the banking operations of Japanese securities companies here have grown by 65 per cent during the last year to reach £57,200m in June. This is more than double the 31 per cent growth rate recorded for the assets of all banks in London.

Within the overall total, the assets of United States banks' London branches rose by 25 per cent in the 12 months ended June to hit £76,100m and the British clearing banks, with assets slightly larger in total than those of the United States banks, recorded an 18 per cent growth rate.

Part of the recent rapid growth of the Japanese banks in London is attributable to bookkeeping conventions. The Bank of England maintains its records in pounds sterling, but the banks keep their assets in a variety of currencies. Banks that hold a lot of dollar assets, such as United States and Japanese institutions, find their balance sheets growing in sterling terms when the dollar rises against the pound.

But bankers attribute the leap more to an expansion of activity made possible by an easing of certain Japanese Finance Ministry restrictions.

The ministry last autumn loosened regulations on maturity matching to allow Japanese banks more freedom in funding their loan portfolios. Previously, 60 per cent of the deposits taken in to cover a medium-term loan had to be over one year in maturity, but that ratio has since been dropped to 40 per cent. "It makes it easier to participate in syndicated loans," one Japanese banker asserted. In the current uncertain times for financial markets, it is much easier to attract short-term deposits than to find people willing to place funds for a year or longer.

Last March, another rein was loosened when the Finance Ministry allowed Japanese banks to subscribe as a group to as much as 50 per cent of any single syndicated loan in the international market, up from a limit of 20 per cent previously. "That gave us considerable flexibility and freedom to cope with the loan market", another banker remarked.

The 20 per cent restriction was imposed several years ago in response to a spate of "kamakaze" loans Japanese banks had been extending. These were ones where the margins were shaved so thin by banks eager to expand their international operations that other banks from other nations were priced out of the market. Apparently, the Japanese authorities are convinced that this is not likely to reappear.

On the liability side of the balance sheet, Japanese banks have benefited from a desire by Middle Eastern interests to be less dependent on United States institutions following the Iranian hostage crisis and asset freeze.

Privy Council

Law Report

Court of Appeal

No liability for off-duty servant

Kooragang Investments Pty Ltd v Richardson & Wrench Ltd

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Bridge of Harwich

[Judgment delivered July 27]

The relationship of master and servant between an estate agent and a valuer did not give rise to an implication that the servant had authority to perform professional services so as to make the employer liable for a negligent valuation carried out by the servant outside the scope of his employment.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Kooragang Investments Pty Ltd, from a judgment of Mr Justice Rogers in the Supreme Court of New South Wales dismissing the plaintiffs' action against the defendants, Richardson & Wrench Ltd, for damages for loss caused to the plaintiffs from their having advanced money on the security of land relying on valuations negligently made by Mr Thomas George Rathborne, a valuer in the employment of the defendants.

Mr David Hirst, QC, with Mr Michael McHugh, QC and Mr John Garnsey (both of the New South Wales Bar) for the plaintiffs; Mr Robert Alexander, QC with Mr J. M. N. Rolfe, QC and Mr Stephen Austin (both of the New South Wales Bar) for the defendants.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the defendants were a company of real estate agents which employed Mr Rathborne as a valuer. During 1972 Mr Rathborne on their behalf had carried out a number of valuations for a client, the Giles Bourke Group of companies. Those genuine valuations were on paper headed with the defendants' name and address, they were initialled by the valuer and signed by him with the defendants' corporate name.

In November 1972 the defendants instructed their valuers that as the Giles Bourke Group had not paid for completed valuations no further work was to be done for them. Mr Rathborne was aware of that prohibition but in November he became a director of one of the member companies of the Giles Bourke Group. He carried out about 30 valuations for the group including two relating to properties at Glebe and McMahons Point in the suburbs of Sydney which gave rise to the instant litigation.

Those non-genuine valuations were made on the defendants' writing paper and signed by Mr Rathborne with the defendants' corporate name. However, it was clear on the facts that the defendants had not instructed him to carry out the valuations. They did not know of them and did not charge or receive fees for them.

The Giles Bourke Group sent copies of the valuations of the properties at Glebe and McMahons Point to the plaintiffs who were moneylenders. The plaintiffs made advances of money against the land as security relying on the valuations.

Later it turned out that the valuations had been negligently made by Mr Rathborne, the properties were less valuable than had appeared and the plaintiffs lost money. They brought an action against the defendants to recover their loss claiming that the defendants, as Mr Rathborne's employers, were vicariously liable for his negligence.

The legal issue was one of actual authority or nothing. That included the question whether Mr Rathborne had acted within the course of his employment with the defendants.

Principle and logic demanded that if a fraud were committed by a servant for the benefit of an employer while doing his business the employer should be liable because although he might not have authorized the particular act he had put the servant in his place to perform that class of acts.

But that principle did not cover a case where a wrongful act had been committed solely for the servant's benefit or where there was no authority for acts done by the servant outside the scope of his employment.

Lloyd v Grace, Smith & Co ([1912] AC 716) had made it clear that an employer could be held liable for wrongs committed solely for the benefit of the employee and that the employer was not absolved merely because the employee meant to appropriate for himself the proceeds of his fraud. It followed that in the present case the plaintiffs were not bound to fail only because Mr Rathborne had been acting exclusively for himself.

The plaintiffs had argued that when a servant did an act of the same kind as those it was within his authority to do the master was liable and was not entitled to establish that the servant had no actual authority to do the act.

In their Lordships' view that was an extreme position which carried the principle of vicarious liability further than hitherto. It was contradicted by the authorities concerned with the use of vehicles by servants. It was unnecessary to examine the fine distinctions to which those cases had given rise.

Their underlying principle was that a servant, even while performing acts of the class he was authorized or employed to do, might so clearly depart from the scope of his employment that his master was not liable for his wrongful acts.

The plaintiffs had urged their Lordships to treat the vehicle cases as a class apart, but that did not bear on the present factual situation. They relied on Uxbridge Permanent Benefit Building Society v Pickard ([1939] 2KB 248) which decided that for a third party to hold a solicitor liable for the fraud of his clerk it was not necessary that the third party should have been a client of the firm.

In that case Sir Wilfred Greene, the Master of the Rolls, emphasized that the clerk's authority was of a type which in the ordinary course of an everyday transanction would lead third parties to change their position on the faith of it. He drew a distinction between that type of case and the vehicle cases in which, he said, there was no question of the actions of third parties being affected by any apparent authority on the part of the servant.

Their Lordships thought that that distinction was valid and useful in some situations but where, as in the instant case, the issue was one of actual authority or total absence of authority, the Uxbridge case gave no support to the plaintiff's argument that authority need not be proved but might be inferred from the facts that the acts done were of a class which the master could himself have done or have entrusted to the servant.

In the present case the defendants had carried out valuations and valuations were acts of a class which Mr Rathbone could perform on their behalf. But it did not follow that any valuation done by Mr Rathbone without their authority and without any connexion with their business was a valuation for which they were vicariously responsible.

To hold that it was would be contrary to principle and authority and would in effect introduce into the law of agency a new principle equivalent to one of strict liability.

On the facts Mr Rathbone had had no authority to make the valuations. He made them when the Giles Bourke Group were not in a direct client relationship with the defendants and the valuers had been ordered not to do business with the group. The defendants had had no part in the valuations.

A clearer case of departure from the course or scope of a servant's employment could not be imagined: it was total. The defendants were not liable to the plaintiffs for the negligent valuations and the appeal should be dismissed.

Solicitors: Clifford-Turner; Linklaters & Paines.

Breadwinner assumption wrong

Coleman v Skyrail Oceanic Ltd (trading as Goodmos Tours)

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Shaw and Sir David Cairns.

[Judgment delivered July 24]

The dismissal of a woman based on the assumption that men are more likely than women to be the primary supporters of their spouses and children can amount to discrimination under the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975. Appellate courts reviewing the assessment of compensation by industrial tribunals should act as they do when reviewing awards of damages by judges sitting alone.

The Court of Appeal in a reserved judgment (Lord Justice Shaw dissenting on the first point) allowed an appeal by Mrs Rosalind Coleman from a decision of the Employment Appeal Tribunal on May 22, 1980, which had set aside a finding of an industrial tribunal that she had been unlawfully discriminated against under the 1975 Act by her employers, Skyrail Oceanic Ltd. The court reduced the compensation awarded to Mrs Coleman by the industrial tribunal for injury to feelings from £1,000 to £100.

Mr Anthony Lester, QC and Mr David Watkinson for Mrs Coleman; Mr Michael Burke-Gaffney, QC, and Mr W. Robert Griffiths for Skyrail.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that Mrs Coleman's appeal was supported by the Equal Opportunities Commission. Skyrail were travel agents. They employed Mrs Coleman as a booking clerk. In her work, she was bound to get to know of business information that would be of value to rival firms.

In March 1978 she became engaged to a man who worked for a rival firm of travel agents. Skyrail's managing director, Mr Mozes, appreciated the possibility that she might divulge information to her fiancé. He had a discussion with a director of the fiancé's firm. The latter, according to Mr Mozes's evidence, "said that it would not be fair to carry on as we were as we would be accusing one another of leakages".

The wedding was on September 5, 1978. The next day, Mr Mozes dismissed Mrs Coleman.

She applied to an industrial tribunal alleging unfair dismissal. On the facts then known to her that was the only claim she could make. In their answer Skyrail alleged that they had had good reason for dismissing her.

They said: "The husband's employers inquired as to what we proposed to do after the marriage as with them both occupied in similar fields they too were worried about leakages. We did say that we would probably dismiss her and they agreed that this was the only course open to us. As the husband presumably was the breadwinner we thought it fairer to handle it amicably from our end".

Mrs Coleman then amended her claim to include applications under sections 1(1)(a) and 3(1)(a) of the 1975 Act. The latter section made discrimination against married persons of either sex unlawful.

The tribunal decided that Skyrail had discriminated against Mrs Coleman unlawfully and that she had been unfairly dismissed. They awarded her £1,666, including £1,000 for injury to feelings. They found that she had been dismissed because she was a woman instead of being a man which was discrimination within section 1(1)(a) of the 1975 Act.

They also decided that Skyrail had discriminated against her because she was a married woman.

They had made no inquiries about the husband's financial position.

Had they done so, they would have discovered that he was earning a modest wage that would have provided a poor standard of living for himself and his wife if she did not contribute to the family income.

General assumptions of the kind made, Mr Lester said, discriminated against women because they took no account of individual circumstances and all too often were without any factual basis. Statistics showed that in 56.2 per cent of all households married women contributed to the income. The courts, both in the United Kingdom and in the United States, had adjudged that general or "stereotyped" assumptions amounted to discrimination against women.

His Lordship had considered the matter in Noble v David Gold & Son (Holdings) Ltd ([1980] ICR 543). Having considered it again, he was satisfied that the dismissal of a woman based on an assumption that men were more likely than women to be the primary supporters of their spouses and children could amount to discrimination under the 1975 Act.

Mr Burke-Gaffney had submitted that the evidence did not establish that Skyrail had discriminated against Mrs Coleman on the ground of her sex; the assumption that they had made had had no sexual connotation because a breadwinner could be of either sex.

That was so, but in the circumstances of the present case the assumption had been that husbands were breadwinners and wives were not. Such an assumption was, in his Lordship's judgment, based on sex.

On the issue of liability he would allow the appeal.

On damages, any injury to feelings must result from the knowledge that it had been an act of sex discrimination that had brought about a dismissal. The tribunal had thought that the circumstances in which Mrs Coleman had been dismissed might have damaged her reputation. That would not have been a consequence of sex discrimination and should have been disregarded.

Appellate courts when reviewing the assessment of compensation by industrial tribunals should act as they did when reviewing awards of damages by judge sitting alone.

Mr Lester had submitted that they should deal with the tribunals' awards as they did with awards by juries. His Lordship did not agree.

Industrial tribunals were presided over by chairman with legal qualifications. Reasoned decisions were given. That distinguished their decisions from the verdicts of juries.

If they had acted on a wrong principle of law or misapprehended the facts or for other reasons made a wholly erroneous estimate of the damage suffered, an appellate court could interfere.

In his Lordship's view the tribunal's award had been out of all proportion to the injury proved. The injury to Mrs Coleman's feelings would be sufficiently compensated by £100.

LORD JUSTICE SHAW, dissenting on liability, said that in reality it was Skyrail's competitors who had decided that they would not dismiss the husband "because he was the bread winner". Skyrail had had no control over that.

Once the competing company had decided that they were not going to terminate the husband's employment, Skyrail's interest in protecting their business prevailed.

If the husband had been their employee and Mrs Coleman had been in the service of the rival organization who declined to dismiss her, they would have dismissed the husband. No tenable basis for an allegation of sex discrimination existed.

This was so unmeritorious a case on the facts that his Lordship deplored the encouragement given to Mrs Coleman to pursue what had been at best a phantom claim. The promotion of such claims could only have the consequence of bringing the laudable aims of the legislation against sex discrimination into disrepute.

Sir David Cairns delivered a judgment concurring with Lord Justice Lawton.

Solicitors: Judith Ferguson, Hackney Law Centre; I. A. Landy Laufer & Co.

Costs of houseowners' subsidence action

Lamb and Another v Camden London Borough Council and Another

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins

[Judgment delivered July 23]

The Court of Appeal refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords and dealt with the costs of the appeal of the plaintiffs, Mrs Rosemarie Joyce Wittman Lamb and her father, Mr Gustav Rudolf Wittman, against the judgment of Judge Fay, an Official Referee, in her action against the defendants, Camden London Borough Council and J. Murphy and Sons Ltd., which the court had dismissed on March 18, 1981 (The Times, March 19; [1981] 2 WLR 1038).

Judge Fay had given judgment for the plaintiffs, who were legally aided, for £28,038 plus £6,439 interest in respect of the subsidence of their house in the Vale of Health, Hampstead, London, following the breaking of a water main but had rejected the plaintiffs' claim for the damage (nearly £30,000) subsequently caused by two invasions of squatters as being too remote. Judge Fay had ordered the defendants to pay four-fifths of the plaintiffs' costs.

Mr Bruce Laughland, QC and Mr Richard Woodhouse for the defendants; Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC and Mr Robert Gaitskell for the plaintiffs; Mr Duncan Matheson for the Law Society.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the defendants had paid £17,750 into court and that sum was still in court. The plaintiffs had lost their appeal on the issue of the squatters' damage and the defendants wanted their costs.

It was said that they should be paid either by the plaintiffs or by the legal aid fund. It was quite plain that there was an ample equity in the house.

In all the circumstances it was not a case where any order should be made against the legal aid fund. The plantiffs should pay all the costs of the appeal.

The £17,750 in court could be applied to deal with all costs. The legal aid fund could get their costs from the money which was in court.

The defendants should be paid their costs out of the funds in court which were also subject to the charge which the legal aid fund had on those moneys.

Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins agreed.

Wilkinson, Kimbers & Staddon; Bernard Sheridan & Co.; the Law Society.

Stock Exchange Prices

Institutional support

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, July 24. Dealings End, Aug 7. § Contango Day, Aug 10. Settlement Day, Aug 17

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
100⅞	93	Exch	12¾%	1981	99¾	+¼	12.782	13.092
96	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	97¾	..	8.696	13.466
96½	81⅝	Treas	3%	1982	96	•+⅛	3.125	10.611
102¾	90½	Treas	14%	1982	100¼	..	13.965	13.487
96½	85⅝	Treas	8¼%	1982	95½	..	8.639	13.486
96	85¼	Exch	9¼%	1982	95	..	9.737	14.022
95⅛	84⅛	Exch	8¾%	1983	94¼	..	9.284	13.220
91⅛	76½	Exch	3%	1983	91½	•+⅛	3.279	8.906
99	85¾	Treas	12%	1983	96⅝	..	12.419	14.359
94⅛	84⅛	Treas	9¼%	1983	93½	+¼	9.892	13.087
102⅛	84¼	Exch	13½%	1983	98⅞	+⅛	13.653	14.040
94	84⅛	Exch	10%	1983	92¾	+⅛	10.783	13.659
88	76⅜	Fund	5½%	1982-84	87¼	..	6.304	11.558
97	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	94	•+⅛	11.968	14.117
104	94½	Exch	14%	1984	99⅜	+¼	14.088	14.246
82¾	69¾	Exch	3%	1984	81	..	3.704	10.805
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	93⅞	+¼	12.781	14.443
109¼	97⅜	Treas	15%	1985	101⅞	•+⅛	14.724	14.311
98⅞	91¼	Exch Cv	12%	1985	92¾	+¼	12.938	14.600
76	68	Treas	3%	1985	74⅞	..	4.007	11.273
96	90	Treas	11½%	1985	90⅞	+⅛	12.654	14.556
103¼	89½	Exch	12¼%	1985	92⅞	+¼	13.189	14.500
97⅞	89⅞	Exch	11¾%	1986	91	•+¼	12.913	14.510
69	68¼	Treas	3%	1986	68¾	..	4.364	11.660
97⅞	90¼	Treas	12%	1986	91	+¼	13.187	14.638
MEDIUMS								
88⅞	78⅞	Treas	8½%	1984-86	82¼	+¼	10.334	13.528
105½	90⅝	Exch	13¼%	1987	96¼	+1	13.720	14.157
81⅛	70¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	76⅞	+⅛	8.631	12.647
99⅝	89⅞	Treas	12%	1987	92¼	+1	13.407	14.386
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	76⅛	+⅛	10.187	13.353
65¾	54½	Trans	3%	1978-88	63½	+1⅛	4.738	10.619
98	80½	Treas	11½%	1989	83½	•+1	13.682	15.066
68¼	57¾	Treas	5%	1986-89	63¼	+⅛	8.088	12.576
104¼	89⅛	Treas	13%	1990	93	+1	14.036	14.537
95⅞	87⅜	Exch	12½%	1990	90¼	+1	14.371	15.244
82	68½	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	74½	+⅛	11.193	13.402
98¾	80⅝	Treas	11¾%	1991	83⅞	+1	14.140	15.156
68	57½	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	62¾	+⅛	9.508	13.051
92¾	77⅞	Exch	11%	1991	81½	+1	13.981	15.140
102¼	85⅛	Treas	12¾%	1992	88	+1	14.510	15.091
86⅝	71½	Treas	10%	1992	74	•+⅞	13.379	14.806
100½	80½	Exch	12¼%	1992	83⅞	•+1	14.521	15.210
104¼	91⅝	Exch	13½%	1992	94½	+1	15.027	15.422
100½	83¼	Treas	12½%	1993	86⅝	+1	14.586	15.113
86¼	54¼	Fund	6%	1993	60	+⅛	10.374	13.001

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
208	117	AAH	205	+23	12.6	6.2	7.1
150	58¼	EIS	136	..	5.7	4.2	8.0
803	413	Electrocomps	738	+5	13.9	1.9	19.2
11¼	7	Electrolux 'B'	£10½	..	73.4	7.0	11.0
122	86	Electr'nic Rent	110	+2	6.2	5.6	17.5
276	152	Elliott B.	152	..	11.4	7.5	7.4
144	108	Ellis & Everard	131	+1	9.3	7.1	13.2
70	28	Medminster	63	+2	4.4	7.0	7.3
250	98	Menzies J.	230	+2	5.4	2.3	11.5
330	156	Metal Box	166	+4	15.3	9.2	14.6
54½	35½	Metalrax	43	..	3.1	7.3	7.0
38	14	Mettoy	17	..	0.1	0.8	..
121	65	Meyer M. L.	69	+2	4.3	6.2	..
110	48	Midland Ind	83	..	3.7	4.5	..
47½	27	Volkswagen	£35¼	+¼	..	..	..
207	65	Vosper	140	..	..	..	..
120	81	WGI	81	..	8.6	10.6	..
62	34	Wade Potteries	45	..	2.9	6.4	5.0
105	61	Wadkin	75	..	4.6	6.2	..
87½	74	Wagon Ind	86	..	7.1	8.3	5.1
102	76	Walker J. Gold	80	..	5.7b	7.1	4.6
94	62	Do NV	73	..	5.7b	7.9	4.2

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
378	270	McLeod Russel	270	..	10.7	4.0	..
332	263	Moran	268	..	4.6t	1.7	..
158	93	Surmah Valley	93	..	3.2	3.5	..
253	132¼	Warren Plant	208	..	14.3	6.9	..
46	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	6.8	19.3	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31½	..	500	15.9	..
25½	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£22½	+1	150	6.7	8.4
353	170	Imp Cont Gas	195	+7	11.4	5.9	9.3
165	93	Milford Docks	116	+1	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	168	..	10.0	6.0	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Aerospace Engineering 25p Ord (153)	159-2
Allied Residential 10p Ord (35)	29
BOC 9% Cnv Uns Ln 2001-6 (£100)	£103¾
Cambridge Electronic 25p Ord (75)	85+1
Chloride Group 7½% Cum Pf	1 prem
Comtech 10p Ord	11½
Crouch Group 9% Cnv 1993-96 (Par)	£90½
Hamilton Oil 10p Ord (140)	138
Memoc 10p Ord (140)	221+13
Mid Kent Wtr 9% Red Pf 1987 (†b)	£8
Mid Southern Wtr 9% Rd Pf 1986 (†)	£96
Murray Technology 25p Ord (100)	99
Philcom 8% Cum Cnv Red Pref (£1)	108
Sund Sth Shields Wtr 8% Rd Pf 1987 (†)	£92¼
Treasury 2% Index Linked 2006 (†i)	£94+1
Utd Computer Technology 50p Ord (£1)	97

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	156+8
Broken Hill Props (473z)	Apr 30	579+10
Exxel (176)		35 prem

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.



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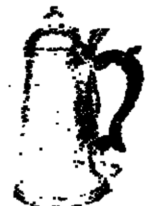
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Applications giving relevant details and contact telephone number and quoting reference A8879/T should be addressed to PA Advertising Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE.

Hong Kong Mass Transit Railway

CITY.—City Bank seeks a solicitor with a minimum of 3 years experience in company and commercial law. Some knowledge of banking an asset. Salary up to £14,000 and associated benefits. —Contact Law Placements, 6/7 Queens Street, London, E.C.4. 01-248 3591.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR required in small but rapidly expanding practice in Bedfordshire.—Telephone reference WS on 0767 82641.

EXPERIENCED legal executive/retired solicitors required to deal with high volume of County Court Litigation/debt collection for a temporary period of about 6 months, starting straight away, based in mid-Sussex.—Box No. 0565 G, The Times.

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RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

GRADUATES/SCHOOL LEAVERS—Trainees required with sound educational background for Financial Futures brokerage company. Excellent career opportunity. Send C.V.'s to Miss M Grosrek Flamass Ltd., 16 Finsbury Circus, EC2M 7DJ.

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Established Hong Kong firm has vacancies in the banking, litigation and commercial departments. Solicitors with experience in London preferred. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Housing provided or allowance given. Early partnership prospects. Interviews in London may be conducted around end of August. Please write with full C.V. to: Box 0536 G, The Times.

Legal appointments are featured every TUESDAY for details, or to book your advertisement, ring 01-278 9161

THE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

The A.A. is the world's largest motoring organisation providing an extensive range of services to its 5.3m members from its H.Q. in Basingstoke and through 5 regional centres, with more than 8,500 employees. Impending retirement of the present incumbents necessitates the recruitment of two senior executives who should have a strong affinity with the aims of the Association.

THE SECRETARY

This post reports to the Director General and covers the whole spectrum of secretarial responsibilities for the Association and its subsidiary and associated companies. Essential features include servicing meetings of the Committee and the directors and senior management, providing or obtaining legal advice to support the achievement of the Association's objectives, maintaining a *vigilant review of the legal implications of the Association's affairs in the world* at large and representing the Association as appropriate in its relations with Government and other bodies.

The post requires a legally qualified person of considerable maturity with substantial experience of providing the whole range of company secretarial services in a major organisation. Ref: P/1747/A.

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This post reports to the Director for Member Services and is responsible through a headquarters staff of 13 and regional staff of up to 25, for the whole range of legal services to members. This includes the provision of an efficient and effective service covering Free Legal Defence, Claims Recovery and general legal advice to the members, monitoring the performance of the Association's retained firms of solicitors, and being the Association's expert and spokesman on all matters of motoring law. Candidates should be qualified solicitors or barristers, preferably aged 30 to 50, with appropriate experience in the management of legal staff. Ref: P/1747/B.

Both posts will attract an appropriate remuneration package comprising basic salary, car, contributory pension, PPP, 5 weeks holiday and generous re-location assistance where appropriate.

Applicants, male or female, should write in confidence giving full details of previous experience and current salary and quoting the appropriate reference number, to J. W. Hills at:

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Applications are invited from Solicitors who wish to join a specialist team *dealing with all aspects of* corporate and individual taxation including foreign and international elements.

Previous experience *in this field* would be an advantage but consideration will also be given to applicants from Solicitors interested in specialising in taxation and having a capacity to learn quickly.

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Freshfields are looking for a shipping lawyer with about two years' qualified experience to augment the shipping team. It is intended that after an *initial period in London the successful candidate should join the Singapore* office.

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Please write, in the first instance, giving brief career details and quoting T/SS to:

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Please send a detailed c.v. to T. C. Maher, Recruitment Adviser, Mobil Oil Company Limited, Mobil House, 54/60 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6QB.

Mobil

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£20,157

The Greater London Council seeks to create a direct link between the Metropolitan Police and the communities that it serves. A Police Committee has been set up to pursue this objective. A lawyer or other suitably qualified person is required to head a new unit to advise on matters relating to the policing of London, *law enforcement and public order, and to liaise with* other bodies concerned.

Main duties and responsibilities will include advising the Police Committee on questions of the organisation and control of policing in London and supervising the drafting of appropriate *legislation* in pursuit of the Council's policies. Working with his/her *team and with assistance from other parts* of the Council's service, the Head of the Police Committee Support Unit will assist the committee to identify for study, issues relating to policing matters and to undertake inquiries and investigations on matters relating to law and order. An early task will be to lead an examination into the causes and effects of vandalism and racial harassment in London and a review of policies of the police and other agencies in tackling the problems.

Candidates for this important post will have some experience of managing a team of qualified staff. *Although not essential, expertise in criminal* law and experience in legal drafting would be an advantage. The person appointed will also be expected to have some experience relevent to the conduct of inquiries of the type indicated.

The salary indicated includes London Weighting. This appointment may be made on a fixed term *contract for a maximum of four years.*

For an application form which must be returned by 17 August 1981, and further details, write to Senior Officer Appointments, Ref. MP/TI, Greater London Council, Room 334a, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB or Telephone 01-633 7230/6665.

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027

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HE THAT HATH THE BRIDE is the bridegroom: but the friend of the bridegroom, which standeth and heareth him, rejoiceth greatly."—St. John 3 : 29.

BIRTHS

BADHAM.—On 16 July, to Patricia (nee Lumsden) and Nick—a son (Timothy William Lumsden), a brother for Richard, Harry and Jennifer.

CALDECOTT.—On 24th July, 1981, to Rosamond and Andrew—a son.

CAZALET.—On July 21st, 1981, at St. Bartholomew's, to Isabel and Victor—a son (Edward Peter).

COKER.—On July 24th, to Elaine and William—a son (Jonathan).

DEACON.—On 25th July, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup, to Ceridwen and Ken Deacon—a son (Thomas).

EDER.—On 23rd July, to Diana (nee Levin) and Bernard—a son (Michael Edward Philip), a brother for Simon.

HARMER.—On July 4th, at Guadalajara, Mexico, to Anita (nee Plumb) and Jeremy—a daughter (Jessica Kate).

LANYON.—On July 23th to Nick and Marcia (nee Jefferis) — a son.

LASCELLES.—On July 24th at St. Mary's, Harrow Road, to Angela (nee Greig) and Richard — a daughter.

LUTHMAN.—On July 17th, 1981, at Cuckfield Hospital, to Sally (nee Lowe) and Gösta—a son (Thomas), a brother for Anne-marie.

MARYON-DAVIS.—On July 5th, to Alan and Sally, at University College Hospital—a son (Alexander).

MILBOURN.—On 22nd July to Felicity (nee O'Donohoe) and Michael—a daughter (Helen Felicity), a sister for Eugenie, Hugh and Gervase.

PAGE.—On 26th July, to Frances and Paul—a daughter.

THOMASON.—On July 25th, at Sawston, Cambridge, to Jane and Bernard—a daughter (Katherine Helen).

TRITTON.—On July 25th, to Sally Lou (nee Nelson) and Peter—a son (Jonathan James Hedley).

WARD.—On July 22, 1981, at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, to Su Jen and Simon—a son (Jeremy Stevenson).

WARNER SMITH.—On July 25th, to Caroline (nee Buttler) and Nicholas—a son (Christopher James).

WILKINSON.—On July 26th, to Diane and Paul—a daughter (Victoria Louise).

MARRIAGES

JONES : BARTON.—On 25th July, 1981, at Christ's Chapel, Dulwich, Rupert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jones, to Fiona, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Barton.

LONG : MAYNARD.—On 25th July, in Exeter college chapel, Oxford, Jeremy, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Long of Warwick, to Joanna, elder daughter of Professor and Mrs. G. W. Maynard of Reading.

WALSH : WHITLEY.—On 24th July 1981, Quietly, Patrick, son of the late F/Lt T P Walsh, RAFVR, and of Mrs Walsh, of Tunbridge Wells, to Joanna, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Barker, of Ludgrove, Wokingham, Berkshire.

DEATHS

ADDINGTON.—On July 25th, 1981, peacefully, at a nursing home in Bramley, Paul Bernard, aged 95 years, devoted husband of the late Minna Addington, much loved by his nephews, nieces and dearest friends. The funeral service takes place at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wharf Rd, Woodbridge Rd, Guildford, at 2.45 p.m. on Thursday, July 30th, followed by interment at the Mount Cemetery. All flowers and inquiries to Pimms Funeral Services, please, Charters Mary Road, Guildford. Tel 67394.

BARON, VERA.—Youngest daughter of Sir Barclay and Lady Baron, much loved aunt and great-aunt, peacefully in her 90th year in Clifton, Bristol on 26th July, 1981. Funeral Service, All Saints Church, Clifton, Monday August 3rd at 12 noon. Cremation private. Donations, if desired, to Abbeyfield Bristol Society, 59 Queen Charlotte St., Bristol.

BLAIR, ANDREW HAMISH, on July 25th, 1981, priest of the Community of the Resurrection in the 81st year of his age and the 47th year of his profession. RIP. Solemn Requiem and funeral at 11.30 on Thursday, July 30th, at Mirfield.

BRISCOE, HELEN HALLIDAY.—On July 23rd, widow of Edward Whitby, and mother of Whitby Patricia and the late Mervyn, grandmother of Diana, Shelagh and Mervyn, great-grandmother of Patrick and Elizabeth. Funeral took place at Market Overton, 27th July, at 2.30 p.m.

COOPER.—On July 26th, after a short illness, Lt Commander Edward Francis Patrick Cooper, RN (Rtd), of Markree Castle, Collooney, co Sligo, Ireland.

COOPER.—Suddenly, at Burnham, Bucks, on July 27th, Kay (née Coxhead), formerly of the British Embassy, Washington, beloved wife of R. W. Cooper, lately of The Times and mother of Jonathan.

COWAN.—On 27 July, peacefully, Fay, widow of Samuel David, and much loved mother of Derrick, Rex and Anita. Sadly missed.

DAINTY.—On 23rd July, at Ridgemere Rest Home, after a short illness, aged 67 years, Losley, dear sister of Anne and Jill. Funeral service at St Barnabas Church, Swanmore at 2 p.m. Friday, July 31st. Inquiries to Thomas Pink & Son, Bishops Waltham. Tel: 2640.

DOTTRIDGE. — On Sunday, 26th July at The Royal Marsden Hospital, Erica Dottridge, peacefully after a long illness. Cremation private at Putney Vale. A Memorial Service will be arranged and details announced later. No flowers by request but donations if desired to Handicapped Adventure Playground Association, Fulham Palace, Bishops Park, S.W.6 or Royal Marsden Hosp., Fulham Rd., S.W.3.

HUTTON.—On Saturday, July 25th, peacefully, at her home, Brookfield, Casterton Lane, Tinwell, Stamford, Dr Erica M. R. Hutton, aged 73. At her own wish funeral on Thursday, July 30th, for members of the family only. Please, no flowers, but if wished donations may be sent to the Council for the Protection of Rural England at Midland Bank, Oakham.

JAMIESON.—On July 25, 1981 at his home in Stenton, East Lothian, Francis Stowell, husband of Pauline, father of Robert Donald and Alastair and brother of Norna. Funeral private ...

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THOMSON.—On July 27th, after a long illness, Captain S. J. (Suji), C.I.E., R.I.N. Retd, aged 79, beloved husband of Feroza of Hans Place, London, SW1, and late of 31 Knole Wood, Sunningdale, Berks. Funeral Friday, July 31st, at 3.30 pm. at Putney Vale Crematorium. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon Ltd, 49 Marloes Road, W8, or donations to Cancer Research Fund.

TROUBRIDGE. — On 26th July, peacefully in Salisbury, Pamela, wife of the late Lt. Col. Sir St Vincent, Troubridge, Bart, late of Ivy Cottage, Longstock, Hants. Funeral service at 1.30 p.m. on Thursday, 30th July, at St. Mary's Church, Longstock. Floral tributes and inquiries to H. A. Harrold & Son Ltd., 77 Estcourt Road, Salisbury. Tel. (0722) 21177.

DEATHS

THRIFT.—On July 25th, 1981, passed peacefully away at Wray Common Nursing Home, Reigate, Walter Thrift aged 95 years husband of the late Dora and father of Godfrey. Private cremation has taken place and details of memorial service will be announced later. No flowers by request, but donations if desired for the Eye Research Teaching Fund, East Surrey Hospital, or the British Red Cross, c/o Stoneman Funeral Service, Doran Court, Redhill.

WIDGERY.—On July 26th, 1981, peacefully at home, John Passmore Widgery, former Lord Chief Justice, adored husband of Ann. Funeral private. Inquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 49 Marloes Road, W.8. Memorial service to be announced.

FUNERAL

CHANCE.—Mrs Pamela Violet (Paddy). The funeral service will be held at St Pauls Church, Deptford, Friday 31st July, 11 a.m. followed by private cremation. Flowers may be sent to J. H. Kenyon, 49 Marloes Rd., W.8. Tel: 937 0757. Coaches will leave from Christie's, King St., St James, S.W.1. at 10.00 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM

SILVER, ANNON LEE.—1971. In loving memory. Ron and Gavin.

FORTHCOMING EVENT

ENGLISH BAROQUE MUSIC at Laycock Abbey, 31st July, 1-2 Aug., 6.30. Laycock 227.

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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Desmond Hayes
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Times Newspapers Ltd.,
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ADVENTURE TOURS for 18-35's. Few late vacs. Scandinavia 4 wks. 2 Aug. £199. Greece 2 wks. 7/14/28 Aug. £149. Crete 3 wks. 16 and 23 Aug £189. Turkey/Greece 4 wks., 1 Aug. £255. Iceland 2½ wks., 15 Aug. £299. Tentrek, 01-302 6426 (24 hrs.). ABTA.

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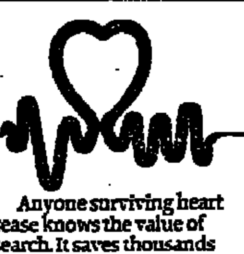
ISRAEL.—Kibbutz and Moshav volunteers needed throughout the year. SAE, Project 67, 36 Gt Russell St, WC1. 01-636 1261.

PERU £328 rtn. from London.—Peruvian Airlines, 01-930 1136.

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17 Holidays & Villas

THE TIMES

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT

Public Holiday Wednesday, July 29

This department will be open 9 am-noon for the reception of telephoned announcements of Births, Marriages and Deaths only.

01-837 3311

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

CHOICE

John Ringman: Maybury: BBC 2 9.25pm

● On BBC 1 (9.25pm) and ITV (9.00pm) the evening is dominated by live coverage of the beacon lightings throughout *the length and breadth of* Britain and the spectacular fireworks display in Hyde Park, *in the presence of the Royal* Family, to the accompaniment of Handel's Firework Music played by the Massed *Bands of* the Guards. Although the transmissions should be similar, ITV have secured *the exclusive* use of an airship to film the pyrotechnic display from a height of a thousand feet.

● THE QUEEN'S REALM: A PROSPECT OF ENGLAND (BBC 1 11.00pm) was first shown in 1977 as part of the Queen's Silver Jubilee celebrations — but what a welcome repeat. The programme is a beautifully photographed aerial anthology of *English film, poetry and* music depicting our land in all the seasons. Sir John Betjeman, *with his unique voice*, reads verses of some of the great English poets and the voices of *Michael Horden, Richard* Pascoe, Prunella Scales and Janet Suzman are also heard.

● *JAMES IS OUR BROTHER* (BBC 2 6.55pm) is a repeat of a very moving and award winning *documentary on James* Thompson, a sixteen year old suffering from Down's *Syndrome first shown in 1976. I* say repeat but there has been an addition. Roger Tonge, the *producer, recently revisited* James to see how he has coped over the past five years and we *learn of his* improvement and his success in winning a bronze medal in the Special Olympics *held in the United States. His* brothers, young lads when first filmed, now take him down to the *local* for a game of darts and try and merge him into their way of life wherever possible. *a humbling and* heartwarming programme.

● TAKE A LETTER MISS *WITTY, PLEASE* (Radio 4 4.15pm) is an examination by Kate Fenton of the changing role of the secretary over the past century. A hundred years ago, to obtain a secretarial position was, for most women, the key to success and self reliance. Now, femininists argue, it is a formidable barrier. Among the experts interviewed is Bernard Marks of the Alfred Marks Bureau.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Respiratory Mechanism; 7.05 Silicon Solar Cells; 7.30 Species and Evolution; Closedown at 7.55.
9.55 The Wombles. More adventures of a litter fighting community (r); 10.00 Jackanory, *Cyd Hayman tells the tale of* The Greedy Polecat, an Oriental Folk story (r); 10.15 Cheggers Plays Pop, Keith Chegwin has as his guests today Matchbox, Dave Edmunds and Duran Duran (r); 10.35 *Why Don't You...?* Some children from Bristol with holiday ideas for their counterparts in other *parts of the country;* Closedown at 11.00.
1.15 pm News.
1.30 Heads and Tails. Derek Griffiths narrates Out in the Cold for the very young (r); Closedown at 1.45.
3.00 Goreuon Gwynfryn, Highlights of a Welsh variety show; 3.25 Paul's Children, A repeat of the programme first shown at Christmas 1978 of an average day in the life of the 38 young choristers of St Paul's Cathedral; 4.20 Play School, For the under fives, (shown earlier on BBC 2); 4.45 Joey and *Redhawk*, Adventure yarn in five parts about a young man and an Apache Indian he meets *on a hiking holiday (r);* 5.05 John Craven's Newsround, World news for young people; 5.10 The Record Breakers, Roy Castle with another chance to see the attempt by two American students in Japan to topple over a quarter of a million dominoes.
5.40 News read by Jan Leeming; 6.00 An interview with the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana *Spencer. Also on ITV.* 6.15 *Nationwide.* Scene-setting for the Royal Wedding, Glyn Worsnip talks to the kindergarten children who were taught by Lady Diana and Bill Kerr Elliott talks to her former flat mates.
7.15 Film: Dad's Army (1971) starring Arthur Lowe, John Le Mesurier and Clive Dunn. Hilarious big screen version of the popular TV series. With a threatened German invasion the defence of Warmington-on-Sea is in the hands of Captain Mainwaring and his motley platoon of home guards.
8.50 News read by Richard Baker.
9.25 The Royal Fireworks. Live coverage of the lighting of beacons up and down the country in celebration of tomorrow's Royal Wedding. The first one will be lit by Prince Charles in Hyde Park signalling the start of over one hundred bonfires. A display of fireworks in Hyde Park will be accompanied by a re-creation of *Handel's Firework Music first* heard in 1749. The commentator is Raymond Baxter.
11.00 The Queen's Realm: A Prospect of England. An aerial view of England through the *seasons in the company of Sir* John Betjeman (see Choice).
11.55 News headlines and weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES 3.00 pm-3.25 Closedown. 5.10-5.40 Yr Awr Fach. 6.20-6.45 Wales Today. 7.15-7.35 Heddiw. 7.35-8.00 Ask the Family. 8.00-8.50 Freebie and the Bean. 11.55 News and weather. SCOTLAND 1.10 am-1.15 The Scottish News. 3.00-3.25 Closedown. 6.20-6.45 Reporting Scotland. 11.55 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 3.00 pm-3.25 Closedown. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 6.20-6.45 Scene Around Six. 11.55 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.20-6.45 pm Regional Magazines. 12.00 Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: English Furniture of the 30s. 7.05 Self-Concept. 7.30 Conflict in the Family. Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Carol Chell and Johnny Ball. This morning's story is Malcolm Carrick's The Queen who Couldn't Sleep and it is told by Pat Coombs. Closedown at 11.25.
1.45 Glorious Goodwood. *Live* coverage of four of the races on the opening day of this popular horse race meeting. The 2.00, 2.30, 3.10 and 3.45 races are introduced by Julian Wilson *with commentary from* Peter O'Sullevan, Jimmy Lindley and John Hamner. Closedown at 4.00.
4.50 Open University: Mechanical Manipulation. 5.15 Drawing Conclusions. 5.40 Handicapped in the Community. 6.05 The Way to Work. 6.30 Rabbits and Chalk Grassland.
6.55 James is our Brother. The story of James, a young man of 22, who is mentally handicapped with Down's disease. He talks about his feelings and other people's reactions to him (first shown on Schools television).
7.25 News with a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
(See Choice.)
7.30 My Music. Frank Muir and John Amis take on Denis Norden and Ian Wallace in a *musical general knowledge* quiz. The questionmaster is Steve Race.
7.55 Taking the Strain. Noel Edmonds continuing his investigations into the cause of stress, visits a clinic where relaxation techniques are used to fight high blood pressure.
8.20 Make Someone Happy. The much-admired Vic Damone sings some romantic ballads. Donny MacLeod is the presenter.
8.50 Rhythm on Two. The Tony Evans Big Band, currently resident at the Hammersmith Palais, in concert at The Assembly Rooms, Derby.
9.25 Maybury. The Strain is beginning to tell on Dr Roebuck and he recognizes his symptoms *are similar to those of some of* his patients.
10.20 The 20th Century Remembered. *Lord Brockway* continues his reminiscing from the time he was elected an MP in *1929*.
10.50 Newsnight. Special reports from home and overseas on the latest news. Presented by Peter Snow, Charles Wheeler, John Tusa and Peter Hobday.
11.35 Film: Be Big* (1930) starring Laurel and Hardy. Stan and Ollie concoct a plan to avoid going on holiday with their wives. Ends at 12.05 am.

Thames

9.30am *Cartoon: Larry the* Lamb. 9.40 Who's Afraid of Opera? Joan Sutherland and *puppets unravel the mysteries* of Faust (r).
10.10 Hands. A look at the experts making Donegal Carpets. 10.35 Cartoon: Dick Tracy.
10.40 Little House on the Prairie. The Music Box (r). 11.30 Freetime. Ideas for the holidays presented by Mick Robertson (r). 12.00 Paperplay. Susan Stranks shows the very young how to make a bouncing cat (r). 12.10pm Pipkins. Puppets for the very young. 12.30 Home and Design. This week the programme looks at different types of furniture (r).
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 About Britain: Fantasy on a String. A documentary about a redundant medieval church in Norwich and its re-birth as a puppet theatre. 2.00 After Noon Plus with dressmaking hints from Betty Foster and tips on beauty from Barbara Daly. 2.45 Sounding Brass. Humorous series with a brass band background (r). 3.45 Cabbages and Kings. Robin Ray is the questionmaster in this light-hearted literary quiz between a panel of celebrities.



Captain Mainwaring and his Home Guard colleagues in the film Dad's Army (BBC 1 7.15pm)

4.15 Cartoon: The Wearing of the Grin *featuring* Porky Pig. 4.20 Razzmatazz. Fun and games for youngsters plus pop stars. Introduced by Alastair Pirie and Lyn Spencer. 4.45 Heavens Above. An inter stellar safari with Heather Couper and Terence Murtagh (r). 5.15 Diff'rent Strokes. Adventures of a millionaire and his adopted family. Making a guest appearance is Muhammed Ali.
5.45 News. 6.00 The Royal Interview. 6.15 Thames News.
6.35 Crossroads. There is a difference of opinion in the kitchen about the Royal Wedding.
7.00 Film: The Return of the Pink Panther (1974) starring Peter Sellers. The accident prone detective is put in charge of the search for a stolen jewel at the express wish of the head of state.
9.00 The Royal Fireworks. Live *coverage of the spectacular* fireworks display at Hyde Park. From the airship Europa exclusive *live pictures* of the spectacle from a height of 1,000ft.
11.00 The Diana Ross Special. A concert by the talented singer recorded at Caesar's Palace, Las Vegas.
12.25am Close with Dilys Powell reading a favourite poem.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News.
6.10 Farming.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. (Household pests).
10.00 News.
10.02 From our own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "A Girl in her Dreaming" by Reardon Conner.
11.00 News.
11.05 Thirty-Minute Theatre: "The Beverley Brooch" by Frank Marcus.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Miles of London.†(4): Crime.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 *Woman's Hour.*
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: "Family Matter" by Patrick Riddell.
4.00 Island Fling: Ian Skidmore on Anglesy.
4.15 Take a Letter Miss Witty, Please.
4.45 Story Time: Five Short Stories by Anton Chekhov (2) The Boys.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather
6.00 News.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1981 (24).†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 Analysis.
8.35 Antony Hopkins Talking About Music.†
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The Jason Explanation† of the Seven Deadly Sins.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime. "The Rain Forest" (12).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
VHF
6.25 am Weather
10.30 Listen with Mother
5.50 pm PM.
11.00 pm Study on 4: Self portraits.
11.30 Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.

Tonight's Prom

7.30 Radio 3 Sibelius — Karelia *Suite; Hugh Wood — Cello* Concerto.
8.35 Tchaikovsky — Variations on a Roccoco theme; Symph No. 2 in C minor Royal Liverpool Phil (Atherton) Soloist — Moray Welsh.

7.05 Morning Concert: Rossini, Bruch, Ravel; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Walford Davies, Liszt, Bizet, Myaskovsky; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 The week's Composer: Ravel; records.†
10.10 Beethoven and Chopin *piano* recital.†
11.05 English choral Music recital: Britten, Howells, Robert Sherlaw, Johnson.†
11.45 String Quartets Recital: Debussy, Peter Maxwell Davies.†
12.25 pm Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra Concert. Part 1: Mozart.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Concert Part 2: Bruckner.†
2.25 Briwal, Faure and Poulenc Cello and Piano recital.†
3.10 The Younger Generation *Concert: Gareth Walters, Alun* Hoddinott.†
3.45 Strauss and Mahler Song recital.†
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Roger Nichols.†
7.00 Beethoven Piano Trio in D, Op. 70 No 1 (The Ghost); record.†
7.30 Proms 81.† (See Panel)
8.15 A Memorable Scene from "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" by Edward Gibbon; reading†
8.35 Proms 81 Part 2.†
9.45 Georg Philipp Telemann Concert on records. Two Quartets *for Flute, Violas da gamba &* Harpsichord; and excerpts from 'Der Getreue Musikmeister'.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Vivaldi Violin Concerto in E major (L'amoroso) (RV 271); record.†
VHF 5.55-6.55am Open University: Music between the Wars; Causes of the Second World War; 11.15-12.55am Numerical Computation; Maths: Filing Systems; Multinational Corporations; Industrial Stategy 1977, The Private Sector.

Radio 2

5.00am Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Jim Reeves (3).† 9.00 Marching and Waltzing.† *The Band of the Royal Military* Academy. 10.00 You've Got to be Joking. 10.30 "Patterson" (Part 5). 11.00 Brian Matthew† from Midnight. 1.00am Truckers' *Hour.*† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. *2.30 Dave Lee Travis.* 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2:
5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave *(648kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT)*
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 The Madrigal. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Songs of Praise. 10.15 Washington Square. 10.30 Talking about Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Masters of Interpretation. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 America, Europe and the World. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Movie Moguls. 7.45 Serenade. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. News Summary. 8.30 Key Finders. 9.15 The Golden Age of Pop. 9.30 The Movie Moguls. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland this Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Opera Gallery. 2.30 The Modern Nurse. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 In Praise of God for Love and Marriage. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 *Twenty-four Hours* News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Here Comes Mumfie. 9.45 Bailey's Bird. *10.10 Target Bowls.* 10.35 *Further* Adventures of Oliver Twist. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. *6.05 ATV Today.* 6.20 *Crossroads.* 6.45-7.00 ATV Today.

Southern

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Untamed World. 10.00 Young Ramsay. 10.50 History of the Car. 11.15 Stingray. *11.45-12.00 How.* 12.30 pm-1.00 Sullivans. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00-7.00 Day By Day. 12.25 am Weather followed by Peter Tims Reflects.

Granada

As Thames except: 9.30 am Dick Tracy. 9.35 Target the Impossible. 10.00 Cartoon. 10.10 Who's Afraid of Opera? 10.35 Adventures of Niko. 11.00-12.00 *Sesame Street.* 12.30 pm-1.00 Sullivans. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Electric Theatre Show. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except. *Starts 9.20 am Good* Word. 9.25 News. 9.30 Film: Bachelor of Hearts (Hardy Kruger). 11.00 Prince in Wales. 11.50-12.00 Mumbly. 12.30 pm-1.00 England Their England. 1.20-1.30 News. Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Worzel Gummidge. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 10.58-11.00 News. 12.15 am-12.20 Marriage.

Westward

As Thames except: 9.30 am Galway Way. 10.30 Bailey's Bird. 10.55 Prince *in Wales.* 11.55-12.00 Wallop Wallop. 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 10.58-*11.00 News. 12.25 am-12.30 Faith for* Life.

HTV

As Thames except: 10.05 am Splendour Falls. 10.30-12.00 Film: Journey Back to Oz. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. *5.15 Popeye. 5.20-*5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Mork and Mindy.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Cwadi cwac a'i ffrindiau. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales.

Scottish

As Thames except: 9.30am Human Face of China. 9.55 Kum Kum. 10.15 Welcome to the Ceilidh. 10.40 Bailey's *Bird.* 11.05-11.30 *Royal* Visit. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Tiddler's Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Father, Dear Father. 12.25am-12.30 *Late call.*

Grampian

As Thames except. 9.35 am First Thing. 9.40 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.05 Sesame Street. 11.05 Royal Visit. 11.35-12.00 *History of the car.* 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 End of Part One. 6.00-6.35 Summer at Six. 12.25 am-12.30 News.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.10-6.35 Spiderman. 10.58-11.00 News.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 9.40am Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.05 The Beachcombers. 10.30 Animated Classics. 11.30 George Hamilton IV. 11.55-12.00 *Wallop Wallop.* 12.30pm-1.00 Cabbages and Kings. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-6.35 Calendar.

Ulster

As Thames Except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Paperplay. 12.30-1.00 Sullivans. 12.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 *News.* 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Square One. 12.25am Bedtime.

Border

As Thames except: Starts 9.25am Sesame Street. 10.25-12.00 Film: Sky West and Crooked (Hayley Mills, Ian McShane). 12.30pm-1.00 Keswick Convention. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Welcome Back, Kotter. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround.

Anglia

As Thames except: 9.30am Sesame Street. 10.30 Hands. 10.55 The Walt Disney Classic. 11.05 *Spread Your* Wings. 11.35-12.00 Portrait of a Village: Holywell. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00-6.35 About *Anglia. 12.25am Holy and Homely.*

NB: All ITV stations now carry the Royal Interview at 6.00 pm. Schedules will, therefore, differ from those shown above.

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to:
The Times, P.O. Box 7,
200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Ulster victims' plea to European rights commission

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The relatives of some of the victims of Ulster terrorism will highlight their plight in a detailed submission to be sent next week to the European Commission of Human Rights.

Backed by the Official Unionist Party, funds for the campaign have reached more than £30,000 and yesterday Mrs Edith Elliott, whose husband and brother have both been murdered by the IRA, handed over a cheque for £1,600. Her husband, William, was killed while at a cattle market in co Monaghan, Eire, in June, 1980, and in April this year Jack Donnelly, her brother, was murderetd in Moy, co Tyrone.

The cases are being taken to the commission under the convention signed in 1950 which guarantees certain rights including the right to life and the right for the respect of family life. In the submission it is claimed that security policies on both sides of the border have given inadequate protection to people living near it and that the Irish Government has in some way encouraged IRA activities by its constitutional claim to Ulster and by its refusal ot extradite wanted men.

Mr Edgar Graham, a barrister who is coordinating the legal work, said they would highlight the difficulties of people, especially farmers, on the border.

"Some carry on but in the most terrible circumstances. We hear stories of them taking a shotgun out on the back of their tractor to give themselves protection and even having to plough their fields with their wife standing guard holding the shotgun. That is a terrible situation in which people are expected to live."

He hoped to highlight the genocide being operated by the IRA against Protestants on the border, adding, "The British Government have totally failed to combat this genocide".

Later this year the commission will rule whether the application is admissable.

The relatives of Kieran Doherty and Kevin Lynch, today entering the sixty-seventh and sixty-sixth day of their fsts respectively, were absent from a meeting in Dublin yesterday when relatives of the other six men on hunger strike at the Maze prison met Dr Garnet FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister. Concern over the men's condition is thought to have kept them at their bedsides in the Maze prison hospital.

A policeman and a young girl were hurt last night when snipers opened fire on them in Sugarfield Street on the peace line between the Falls and Shankhill Road. The policeman was hit in the stomach and the young girl in the leg.

£1,000 fines on rioters

From Our Correspondent, Carlisle

Magistrates took tough action yesterday on "mods" who battled with police in the Lake District at the weekend.

Seven scooter riders from the North-east, Yorkshire and East Anglia were fined £1,000 each and bound over to keep the peace for two years. Three were given six-month suspended prison sentences.

A special sitting of Keswick magistrates heard how they took part in "a general orgy of destruction" in the town's lakeside car park. Hundreds of mods armed with homemade weapons fought a pitched battle with police for almost two hours on Saturday night.

Supt Walter McMurdo, the only officer to be injured in the hail of bottles, bricks, railings and lumps of concrete, said that scooter groups had been infiltrated by about 200 youths who caused damage and disorder.

Mountain fall saved by trapped thumb

Hong Kong, July 27. — A British mountaineer described today how catching his thumb in a rope saved him falling to almost certain death on China's Mt Kongur.

He is Mr Peter Boardman, one of four mountaineers who scaled the 25,325ft Kongur, one of the world's highest unclimbed peaks, this month.

He was clambering down a rope, fixed to a rock near the peak, when a loose rock hit him on the head and knocked him unconscious.

"The only thing that checked me falling 3,000 feet was catching my thumb in a friction device on the rope and my feet dragging on a patch of fresh snow", he told a press conference here.

Mr Boardman, who runs a mountaineering school at Leysin, Switzerland, was rescued by his colleagues and sustained only cuts and bruises.

The four, Mr Boardman, Chris Bonington, Alan Rouse and Joe Tasker, reached the peak on July 12 after what they called a remarkably difficult and serious climb. At one stage they had to spend more than three days in coffin-like snow holes, waiting for the weather to clear.

Mr Bonington said they had conquered the peak twice, just to make sure it was the right summit.

On their way back to the base camp on July 13 the north-east summit of Kongur looked higher than the one they had climbed, so to make sure, the four men took another two hours to reach that.

Mount Kongur, in north-west China's Xinjiang province, was one of nine peaks opened to Western climbers at the end of 1979.

It was the last of the nine to be conquered, but there are still hundreds of uncilmbed and unmapped peaks left in Chinese central Asia and the Tibetan plateau.

Mr Boardman called the area "a mountaineer's dream".

"There is now a waiting list to climb in the Himalayas, and even Everest has lost its uniqueness. China contains the final challenge."—Reuter and AFP.

A symbol of what the statistics gloomily confirm



The worst months

By Tony Samstag

Swimmers with umbrellas —the picture was from Germany yesterday but it epitomizes the overwhelming sense of wetness of summer 1981 for Britain and for much of central Europe as well. The swimmers in Weiden did it for a joke after the cancellation of a gala because of rain, but there is nothing to joke about in our statistics.

Sunshine and rainfall figures from the London Weather Centre (see chart, right) show that the months of May, June and July this year have had less sun and more rain than almost any similar period in the past 10 years.

The weathermen say the pattern has been similar throughout the country.

This month's sunshine figures for Britain are especially appalling. Until Friday, only 101 hours of sunshine had been recorded.

At that rate, the extrapolated figure for the whole of July would be 126 hours, the worst since 1970, comparing with a maximum of 275 in 1976 and a minimum of 158 last year.

Extrapolated figures for the three month period, 399 days, are also the worst of the decade.

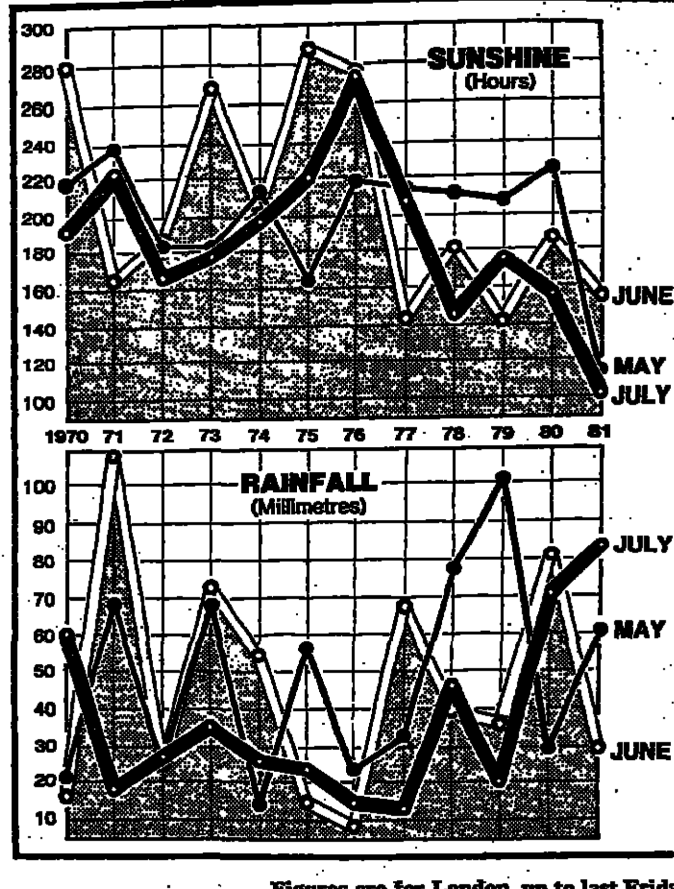
Rainfall to Friday this month, a figure swollen by several unusually heavy storms in the southeast, already shows the wettest July of the decade with 84mm compared to a next highest of 60mm in 1970.

The total for the three-month period could easily exceed the previous maximum of 196mm in 1971.

The weathermen yesterday took the unusual step of admitting that to some degree weather is in the eye of the beholder. To the Meteorological the figures show nothing extra ordinary. The summer has been dreary because it has been so dull, they say; even where the sun has shone for the record, its effect has tended toward haziness and closeness rather than anything to warm the bones of an ancient island race.

□ As for tomorrow, despite optimistic long range forecasts, experts admit there is a "chance" of drizzle on the day of the royal wedding. But they predict it could be over by late morning—when the wedding procession begins.

Britain's ups and downs



Figures are for London, up to last Friday

16 members of council in deception committal

Sixteen councillors and a former mayor were yesterday sent for trial before Cardiff Crown Court on charges of false accounting and obtaining money by deception by Sir Lincoln Hallinan, the Cardiff stipendiary magistrate.

hTe councillors are members of Blaenau Gwent District Council, Gwent, South Wales, and one, Brian John Scully, is a former Labour leader of the Labour - controlled Blaenau Council.

The seventeenth accused, Thomas James Jenkins of Abertillery Road, Blaenau, is an ex-councillor and former mayor of Blaenau Gwent.

Mr Gordon Dickenson, for the prosecution, said that the accusation related to expenses claimed for attending conferences around the country.

Jenkins and 15 of the councillors elected for trial and one defendant, Ronald Jones of Cwm Farm Close, Abertillery, requested to be tried at the magistrates court. However, the stipendiary magistrate ruled that all 17 should go for trial.

The alleged offences are said to have taken place on various dates between April, 1977, and April this year.

The accused are: Ronald Jones of Cwm Farm Close, Abertillery; William Francis Deasy of Lakeside, Cwmtillery; Thomas James Jenkins of Abertillery Road, Blaenau; Maralyn Owen Pitman of Alexandra Terrace, Six Bells; Melvin John Roden of Clarence Street, Abertillery; John Taylor of Clarence Street, Abertillery; Desmond Godfrey Arthur Davies of Falcoln Terrace, Cwm; Raymond John Williams of Railway Terrace, Aberbeeg; Thomas William Edward Gravenor of Commercial Road, Aberbeeg; Roy Edmonds of Crosscombe Terrace, Cwm; Thomas Frederick Leader of Lower Viaduct Terrace, Crumlin; Brian John Scully of Badminton Grove, Ebbw Vale; Graham Griffiths of Glanhowy Street, Tredegar; Ambrose Jones of Waun Fawr, Nantyglo; Kathleen Hughes of Waun Fawr, Nantyglo; David Allan Davies of Adams Square, Ebbw Vale; and Colin Powell of Surgery Road, Blaenau.

Powell is also accused of obtaining £53.84 in wages while on council duty.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family attend firework display, Hyde Park, London, 10; band music from 8.30, bonfire at 10, fireworks until 11.

Duchess of Gloucester, as patron, opens exhibition of church vestments organized by Friends of Asthma Research Council, Canterbury Cathedral Chapter House, 3.

Princess Alexandra opens Tyneside summer exhibition, Exhibition Park, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Street fair: Elizabeth Street, Belgravia, 12-9.

City festivals: Guildhall Yard, Royal Exchange forecourt and Paternoster Square, 12-2.

Talks, lectures

Matisse, painter and sculptor, Sarah O'Brien Twohig, Tate Gallery, 1; The Theatre in the Italian Renaissance, Wendy Nelson-Cave, National Gallery, 1; Margaret Somerville on Chinese ceramics: the Song dynasty, 11.30; and A Chinese printing studio, 1.15, British Museum; Lunch-hour address by Rev Dick Lucas, 12.15 and 1.05, St Helen's Bishopsgate; Rossellino's Virgin with the Laughing Child, Harriet Bakewell, 11.30; Chinoiserie, Sarah Bowles, 2.30; What the Crusader Saw, Rosemary Lambert, 3.30, Victoria and Albert Museum.

Exhibitions

Martyn Goddard photographs, including study of Patrick Moore, JS Gallery, Albemarle Street, 9-5; Photographs of new Humber Bridge, Science Museum, Exhibition Road, 10-6; Summer reflections by gallery artists, Thumb Gallery, D'Arblay Street, 10-6; Timber-framed buildings: Arts Council Exhibition, Towneley Hall Art Gallery, Burnley, Lancashire, 10.5.30; Fleece, Fur and Feather, The Cooper Gallery, Church Street, Barnsley, 1-5.30.

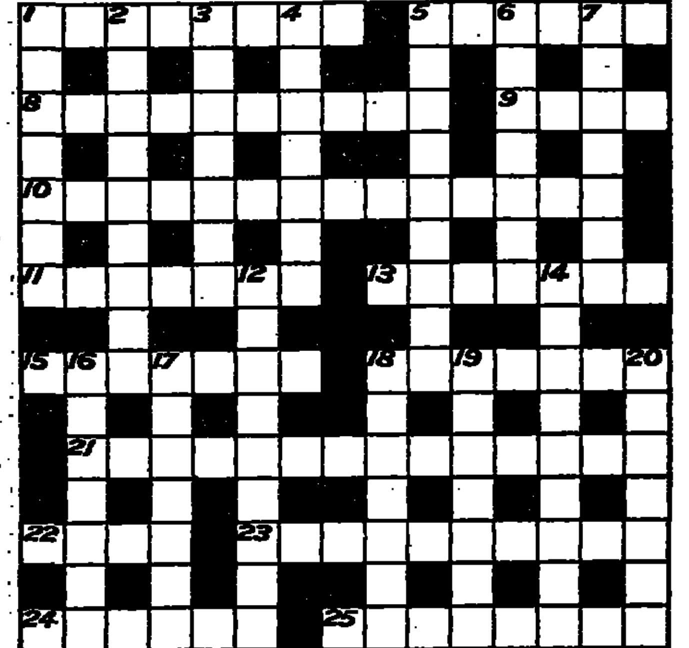
Walks

City and Stock Exchange, meet Bank Station, Royal Exchange exit, 2; A walk along the royal wedding route, meet Green Park Station, 7.30; The river in London's history, meet Monument Station, King William Street (south exit), 2.

Lunchtime music

A royal tribute presented by the St Martin-in-the-Fields Consort, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05; Charles Meinardi, violin, and Marjorie Dutton, piano, St Vedast, 1.10.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,589



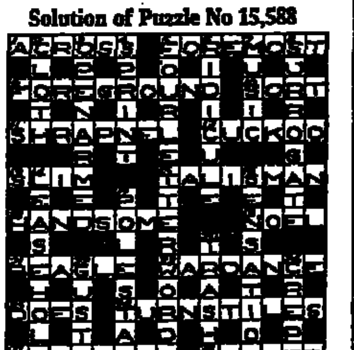
ACROSS

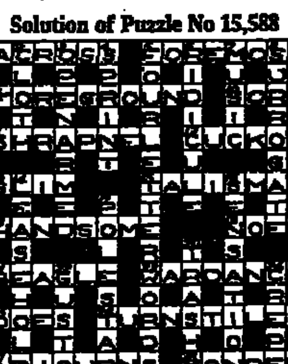
1 Voyager's visit is to a Jupiter satellite (8).
5 Very noisy in the tall building? Nonsense! (6).
8 Writing introductions to Modern Science (10).
9 They half like young Hawk (4).
10 They get a sight or a close involvement in human antiquities (14).
11 In which the great detective had a study (7).
13 Fly the ruler out about this time (7).
15 Advance, or allow others to do so (4, 3).
18 Reed provides material for an ancient 8 (7).
21 The fat man's financial burden? (11, 3).
22 He has two sound associations with bells (4).
23 Faithfulness for example in marriage (10).
24 All this is as it should be (6).
25 With repaired van, Woods provides right to a living (8).

DOWN

1 They clash with the emblems, we hear (7).
2 Measure of an extended ruling of the courts? (4, 5).
3 This month everything is put in place (7).
4 Get up and produce, or go on strike (4, 3).
5 Irishman has a try in a changed situation in S America (9).
6 Cutter comes out of the Far West (7).
7 Union trouble arising over one issue (7).
12 Vanish like actors at end of tempestuous revels (9).
14 One river Tristan diverted, annoying agents (9).
16 Grow together on an island, say (7).
17 In the course of a soldiers' training march? (2, 5).
18 Boss of this area over mine? (7).
19 Stipulation for five is nothing (7).
20 Maud was "tall and stately" — and only this it would seem (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,588





Sporting fixtures

Racing: Meetings at Goodwood (2.0 and including the Tote Stewards' Cup at 3.10) and Redcar (2.15).

Cricket: County championship (11.0 to 5.30): Derbyshire v Kent, at Derby; Nottinghamshire v Lancashire, at Nottingham. Single-wicket competition (4.0): Zaheer Abbas v Vivian Richards at Bristol.

Tennis: British junior championships, at Eastbourne.

Golf: English amateur championship, at Burnham and Berrow.

Sport on TV

BBC 2: 1.45, racing, Goodwood.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Transport Bill, Lords amendments. Debate EEC documents on steel industry.

Lords (2.30): British nationality Bill, committee, seventh day.

Greek telephone disruption

Telephone operators in Greece yesterday began a week-long strike which is expected to disrupt domestic and international links. Radio links with ships will also be affected. Only distress messages will be handled by a skeleton staff.

Anniversaries

Gerald Manley Hopkins born, Stratford, Essex, 1844. Thomas Cromwell executed, Tower Hill, 1540, and Maximilien Robespierre guillotined, Paris, 1794. Antonio Vivaldi died, Vienna, 1741 and Johann Sebastian Bach, Leipzig, 1750.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.70	1.63
Austria Sch	33.50	31.40
Belgium Fr	81.25	77.25
Canada $	2.33	2.24
Denmark Kr	14.79	14.09
Finland Mkk	8.80	8.40
France Fr	11.12	10.62
Germany DM	4.71	4.47
Greece Dr	114.00	108.00
Hongkong $	11.05	10.45
Ireland Pt	1.29	1.23
Italy Lir	2310.00	2210.00
Japan Yn	464.00	438.00
Netherlands Gld	5.24	4.98
Norway Kr	11.89	11.29
Portugal Esc	125.00	119.00
South Africa Rd	1.95	1.80
Spain Pta	185.50	176.50
Sweden Kr	10.08	9.58
Switzerland Fr	4.08	3.86
USA $	1.93	1.86
Yugoslavia Dnr	75.00	70.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index rose 8.3 points to 528.5.

Roads

London and the South-east: Centre of London will be very busy throughout the day, and drivers wishing to avoid long delays should use the North and South Circular roads or the Outer Ring Road signposted by the AA. From 7 pm roads in the Buckingham Palace area, including Birdcage Wak, Constitution Hill, The Mall, and their adjoining roads, will be closed. Extra parking restrictions will be enforced along the Strand and Fleet Street. From 6.30 pm additional waiting restrictions and closures will be imposed on many roads surrounding Hyde Park in connexion with the eve-of-wedding fireworks display.

Midlands: One lane of the A5 is closed just north of Atherstone (near Hinckley) in Warwickshire. On same route in Northamptonshire there are temporary traffic signals operating at Paulerspury between Towcester and Stony Stratford. All M6 traffic is sharing one carriageway between junctions 9 (Wednesbury) and 11 (Wolverhampton). Junction 10 (Walsall) is shut so follow diversion.

The North: A58 resurfacing of Rochdale Road at Ripponden (West Yorkshire) will cause delays. A6102 White Lane on the Sheffield Outer Ring Road at Gleadless is closed between Briarfield Road and Norton Avenue. There are diversions, so queues frequently develop.

Wales and the West: Delays on the A370 Long Ashton by-pass (Avon) at temporary traffic lights on the Yanley Lane viaduct. At Hardcorner near Bagborough, Somerset, there are temporary traffic signals on the Taunton to Willington Road (A358). There are also traffic lights on the A4086 between Pen-Y-Pass and Pen-Y-Gwynd near Caernarfon, Gwynedd.

Scotland: Northbound traffic on the A947, old Meldrum Road, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, is diverted via Bankhead. M90 between junctions 4 (Kelty) and 10 (M85 Dundee) several lanes of both carriageways closed for white lining and gantry repairs.

Supplied by Automobile Association.

The papers

The Sun praises Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment for pushing through the package of proposals to help jobless youngsters.

The Northern Echo also welcomes the new measures but says the timing suggests that little or nothing would have been announced but for the Warrington bye-election

Morning Telegraph, Sheffield describes the Labour Party's decision to withdraw from the EEC within a year of returning to power, as unwise on both economic and political grounds.

The Daily Mirror says Mrs Thatcher's jobs package for school-leavers is designed for an emergency which she created. It is her policies which have wrecked industry, thrown 1½ million on the dole and destroyed job opportunities for the young.

West German newspapers pointed to the importance of this week's budget decisions for this government. Frankfurter Allgemeine said they were a test for the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition. Frankfurter Rundschau calling it "a week destiny."

The Washington Post comments on President Reagan's attempts to win Congressional approval for his tax cut proposal.

Classical records

The best selling classical records are:

1 Berlioz: Gdand Messe des Morts, Previn/LPO and chorus (HMV SLS5209).
2 Grieg: Symphony in C, Andersen/Bergen SO (Decca SXDL 7537).
3 Vaughan Williams: Sea Symphony, Boult/LPO (HMV ESD7104).
4 Mahler: Symphony No 10, Rattle/Bournemouth SO (HMV SLS5206).
5 Debussy: Nocturnes, Haitink/Concertgebouw Orchestra (Philips 9500674).
6 Portrait of Placido Domingo (HMV ASD4031).
7 Chopin: Piano recital, Pogorelich (DG2531346).
8 Holst: The Planets, Rattle/Philharmonic (HMV ASD4047).
9 Janet Baker, Schubert Songs (HMV ASD4045).
10 Victoria de Los Angeles, Songs of the Auvergne (HMV ASD2826).

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 185R (July 29): 2.47-2.57; NW; 65WSW; SSE. Cosmos 236R (July 29): 2.25-2.28; WNW; 50SSW; SSW*. Cosmos 956R: 23.43-23.48; NNW; 70NW; SSE*. Ops2 (July 29): 2.5-2.6; NNE*; 30NNT; NNE. Intercosmos 14R (July 29): 3.34-3.42; SW*; 50WNW; NNE. Cos 2nd Stage (July 29): 0.1-0.9; SE*; 4SE; N. Big Bird: 23.48; NNW; 70NW; SSE*. Ops 2 (July 29): 2.5-2.6; NNE*; 30NNE; NNE.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R (July 29): 2.46-2.57; NW; 60WSW; SSE. Cosmos 236R: 23.8-23.14; W; 55NNW; ENE. (July 29): 2.24-2.28; WNW; 40SW; S*. Cosmos 956R: 23.42-23.48; NNW; 80SSE; SSE*. Ops 2 (July 29): 2.5-2.6; NE*; 35NE; NNE. Intercosmos 14R (July 29): 3.34-3.42; SW*; 65WNW; NNE. Cos 2nd Stage (July 29): 2.21-2.29; W*; 20NW; NNW. Big Bird: 23.48-23.50; WSW*; 15W; WNW. Titan 3D (July 29): 1.50-1.52; NE*; 60NE; N.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

Weather

General situation: The anti-cyclone over S Britain will give way as a trough of low pressure crosses all areas from the NW

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S England, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind W to SW, light; max temp 23 to 25C (73 to 77F).

East Anglia, Midlands, Central N, NE England: Dry, sunny periods, becoming cloudy from the N, with rain and drizzle later; wind SW, becoming NW, light or moderate; max temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

SW England: Mostly dry, rather cloudy, sunny intervals, especially inland; wind SW, light; max temp 19 to 22C (66 to 72F).

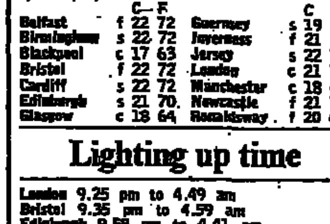
Wales, NW England, Lake District: Cloudy, hill and coast fog, occasional rain and drizzle but becoming clearer; wind SW, becoming W to NW, light or moderate; max temp 19 to 22C (66 to 72F).

Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, N Ireland: Cloudy, rain and drizzle at times, hill fog, becoming clearer from N; wind SW, becoming NW, moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW, Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly dry, sunny intervals, perhaps an isolated shower; wind NW, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Mostly dry with sunny periods, but a little rain is expected at times in far N and at first in extreme S; temp generally near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind W to NW, light or moderate; sea slight. English Channel (E): Wind mainly W, light, sea smooth. St George's Channel: Wind W, light or moderate; sea slight. Irish Sea: Wind W, moderate, locally fresh in N; sea slight or moderate.



Sun rises: 5.18 am. Sun sets: 8.55 pm. Moon rises: 2.24 am. Moon sets: 6.45 pm.

New moon: July 31.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	22	72	Guernsey	s	19	66
Birmingham	s	22	72	Inverness	f	21	70
Blackpool	c	17	63	Jersey	s	22	72
Bristol	f	22	72	London	c	21	70
Cardiff	s	22	72	Manchester	c	18	64
Edinburgh	s	21	70	Newcastle	f	21	70
Glasgow	c	18	64	Ronaldsway	f	20	68

Lighting up time

London 9.25 pm to 4.49 am
Bristol 9.35 pm to 4.59 am
Edinburgh 9.58 pm to 4.41 am
Manchester 9.42 pm to 4.49 am
Penzance 9.41 pm to 5.16 am

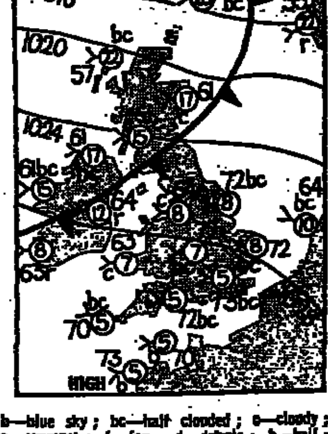
London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 24C (75F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 15C (59F). Humidity: 7 pm, 55 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 7pm, 3.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,025.3 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Times world-wide

Noon in London is: 7 am in New York; 4 am in San Francisco; 8 pm in Tokyo; 9 pm in Canberra; 1 pm in Johannesburg; 3 pm in United Arab Emirates; 2 pm in Kenya; noon in Nigeria; 2 pm in Moscow; 7 pm in Hongkong.

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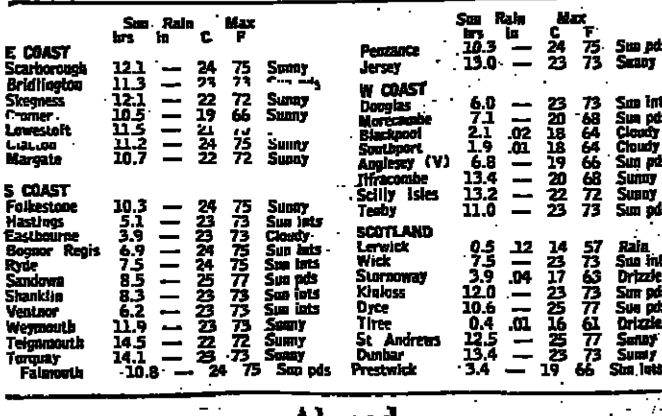
b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	—	—	12.8	6.5
Aberdeen	11.41	3.9	—	—
Avonmouth	5.10	11.3	5.39	11.6
Belfast	9.22	3.2	9.47	3.4
Cardiff	4.57	10.5	5.26	10.8
Devonport	3.42	4.7	4.21	4.9
Dover	9.15	5.9	9.39	6.0
Glasgow	11.18	4.1	11.36	4.2
Harwich	10.04	3.4	10.25	3.6
Holyhead	8.34	5.0	9.13	5.2
Hull	4.27	6.6	4.50	6.8
Leith	12.28	4.9	12.53	5.1
Liverpool	9.29	8.4	10.03	8.6
Lowestoft	7.41	2.2	7.59	2.3
Margate	10.08	4.3	10.29	4.4
Milford Haven	4.22	6.1	4.53	6.2
Oban	4.22	3.3	4.44	3.3
Portland	4.50	1.5	5.18	1.7
Portsmouth	9.40	4.2	10.05	4.4
Shoreham	9.22	5.4	9.54	5.6
Southampton	9.14	4.2	9.38	4.4
Swansea	4.25	8.3	4.57	8.5
Tees	1.48	4.7	2.13	4.9
Wtn-on-the-Nze	10.00	3.8	10.25	3.8

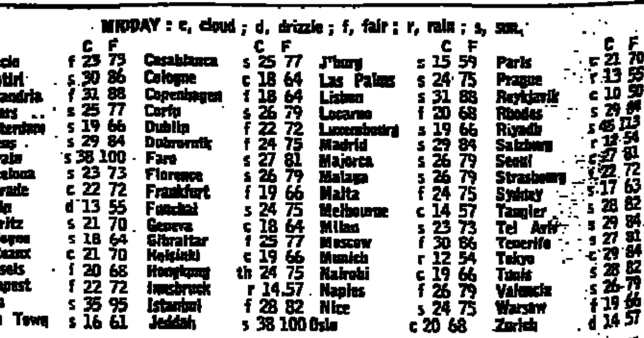
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Resorts



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	12.1	—	24	75	Sunny
Bridlington	11.3	—	23	73	[illegible]
Skegness	12.1	—	22	72	Sunny
Cromer	10.5	—	19	66	Sunny
Lowestoft	11.5	—	21	70	
Clacton	11.2	—	24	75	Sunny
Margate	10.7	—	22	72	Sunny
S COAST					
Folkestone	10.3	—	24	75	Sunny
Hastings	5.1	—	23	73	Sun ints
Eastbourne	3.9	—	23	73	Cloudy
Bognor Regis	6.9	—	24	75	Sun ints
Ryde	7.5	—	24	75	Sun ints
Sandown	8.5	—	25	77	Sun pds
Shanklin	8.3	—	23	73	Sun ints
Ventnor	6.2	—	23	73	Sun ints
Weymouth	11.9	—	23	73	Sunny
Teignmouth	14.5	—	22	72	Sunny
Torquay	14.1	—	23	73	Sunny
Falmouth	10.8	—	24	75	Sun pds
Penzance	10.3	—	24	75	Sun pds
Jersey	13.0	—	23	73	Sunny
W COAST					
Douglas	6.0	—	23	73	Sun ints
Morecambe	7.1	—	20	68	Sun pds
Blackpool	2.1	.02	18	64	Cloudy
Southport	1.9	.01	18	64	Cloudy
Anglesey (V)	6.8	—	19	66	Sun pds
Ilfracombe	13.4	—	20	68	Sunny
Scilly Isles	13.2	—	22	72	Sunny
Tenby	11.0	—	23	73	Sun pds
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	0.5	.12	14	57	Rain
Wick	7.5	—	23	73	Sun ints
Stornoway	3.9	.04	17	63	Drizzle
Kinloss	12.0	—	23	73	Sun pds
Dyce	10.6	—	25	77	Sun pds
Tiree	0.4	.01	16	61	Drizzle
St Andrews	12.5	—	25	77	Sunny
Dunbar	13.4	—	23	73	Sunny
Prestwick	3.4	—	19	66	Sun ints

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	23	73	Casablanca	s	25	77	J'burg	s	15	59	Paris	c	21	70
Akrotiri	s	30	86	Cologne	c	18	64	Las Palmas	s	24	75	Prague	r	13	55
Alexandria	f	31	88	Copenhagen	f	18	64	Lisbon	s	31	88	Reykjavik	c	10	50
Algiers	s	25	77	Corfu	s	26	79	Locarno	f	20	68	Rhodes	s	29	84
Amsterdam	s	19	66	Dublin	f	22	72	Luxembourg	s	19	66	Riyadh	s	45	113
Athens	s	29	84	Dubrovnik	f	24	75	Madrid	s	29	84	Salzburg	r	12	54
Bahrain	s	38	100	Faro	s	27	81	Majorca	s	26	79	Seoul	c	27	81
Barcelona	s	23	73	Florence	s	26	79	Malaga	s	26	79	Strasbourg	c	22	72
Belgrade	c	22	72	Frankfurt	f	19	66	Malta	f	24	75	Sydney	s	17	63
Berlin	d	13	55	Funchal	s	24	75	Melbourne	c	14	57	Tangier	s	28	82
Biarritz	s	21	70	Geneva	c	18	64	Milan	s	23	73	Tel Aviv	s	29	84
Boulogne	s	18	64	Gibraltar	f	25	77	Moscow	f	30	86	Tenerife	s	27	81
Bordeaux	c	21	70	Helsinki	c	19	66	Munich	r	12	54	Tokyo	c	29	84
Brussels	f	20	68	Hongkong	th	24	75	Nairobi	c	19	66	Tunis	s	28	82
Budapest	f	22	72	Innsbruck	r	14	57	Naples	f	26	79	Valencia	s	26	79
Cairo	s	35	95	Istanbul	f	28	82	Nice	s	24	75	Warsaw	f	19	66
Cape Town	s	16	61	Jeddah	s	38	100	Oslo	c	20	68	Zurich	d	14	57

هكذا من الأصل